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CONTENTS

THE COAST HOSPITAL	Mick Derrey
"AUSTRALIA DAY"	M. Hutton Neve
BOXING MATCH AT COMO	F. Midgley
TORRES STRAIT	M. Hutton Neve
OBITUARY PHILIP GEEVES	E. Carmichael
MILL CREEK	F. Midgley
FIRST SHIRE PRESIDENT W.G. Judd)	M. Hutton Neve
MY NIGHT OF FEAR	M. Derrey
DANIEL LOBB & "NURSE" LOBB	M. Hutton Neve
ANOTHER PORTUGUESE MAP	M. Hutton Neve
PRESIDENT'S NOTES	H. Ivers
BOTANY BAY Facsimile	M. Hutton Neve

ILLUSTRATIONS ... F. Midgley

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THE COAST HOSPITAL



AMBULANCE AT THE COAST HOSPITAL

While walking in the Gynea shopping centre :two years ago I was handed a small folder with the heading, Centenary year of the Coast Hospital now the Prince Henry Hospital, 1881 - 1981. This prompted me to write of my experiences and treatment there.

It was in 1910 when I was six years old that I became violently ill with a throat complaint. My mother tried

all home remedies such as gargling with vinegar and salt, hot fomentations, and blowing sulphur down my throat. But they were all unsuccessful. So she carried me a mile and a half to the one and only doctor in Sutherland, Dr. Rooke, who diagnosed Diphtheria, and ordered my mother to take me to the Little Bay Hospital.

There was no ambulance in those times in Sutherland, so to get there was by train to Central, then a tram from Eddy Avenue.

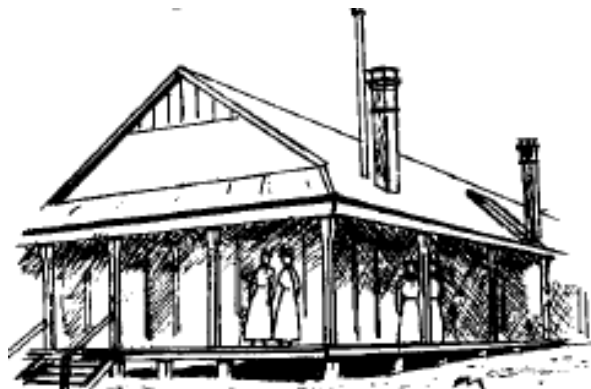
On arriving at the large gates at the hospital I was transferred to a horse drawn ambulance where my mother said good-bye. I was taken to my bed where the treatment was to commence. Although I was only six it took three nurses to hold me down. The treatment at that time which I will never forget was this big needle on the end of a silver cylinder which was inserted into the lower part of the stomach on both sides. In my delirious state I could see little monkeys running up and down outside my window.

During my convalescent period I contracted Scarlet Fever, and confined to the ward shown in the picture of the nurses on page two of the folder. It looked so familiar to me. I could look down to the Lazarette (a hospital of quarantine) down on the water's edge.

While there one night I was taken from my bed by my nurse to see Halley's Comet. Her words to me at that time I will never forget. She said,," you will be over eighty years old when you see that again.

I pray that I may live to see once again that long red glow in the eastern sky.

Mick Derrey



THE HOSPITAL WARD



“AUSTRALIA DAY”

What is it?

When is it?

The Old Question of
‘Date’

Is still being Argued!



On the east coast (and especially NSW) January 26th is generally regarded as the date of the "birth of the Nation", but others are having second thoughts. The SMH of January 30th 1983 stated: "Many people who support the idea of a National Day related to Australia's British origins still think there are better dates than the one on which 1482 convicts and their guards entered Port Jackson as the 1st Fleet.

The SMH first suggests "why not February 7th, the day on which formal government was established in the new colony of New South Wales", when Captain Phillip ordered a parade of the whole Fleet's personnel, bonded and free, to assemble ashore. The "English Colours" were ceremoniously hoisted; Phillip read George III's Commission appointing him "Captain General' and Governor of the Penal Settlement of NSW" west-ward to 135 degrees longitude -- this being the suggested eastern boundary of the Dutch territory of New Holland and formally declared the Foundation of the Colony. This was. not a Crown Colony but a Penal Settlement -- in other words a gaol.

Alternatively, continued the SMH, perhaps the most logical date to be considered is not the arrival of a miserable cargo of convicts but instead August 23rd 1770, when Capt. James Cook formally took Possession of the whole eastern coastline for George III just before he left Australian waters, when he landed with Banks and Solander on a small island on the west of Cape York -- Possession Island, hence its name.

To the best of my knowledge Western Australia has never

bothered much about Jan.. 26th 1788 -- W.A. was then Dutch territory; June 18th 1829 is their Foundation Day, when the first settlement began. South Australia regards Dec. 28 as "Proclamation Day" when settlement began in 1836; they became a Crown Colony in 1842. Queensland prefers in general to regard June 6th 1859 as their date of secession from the Colony of NSW with independent government.

In the mid-1850s William Charles Wentworth proposed a federation of the Australian States; but it was not until the 1890s that agitation for a "Federation" or "Commonwealth" reached its peak.

At the Jubilee celebrations for Queen Victoria in London in 1888 the Queen was formally advised that the various Australian States wished to federate under a central government. On Sept. 17th 1900 the Queen declared by Proclamation the "birth of the Commonwealth of Australia" to date from January 1st 1901". Following this, and amidst much pomp and ceremony the first Federal Parliament was opened in Melbourne on May 9th 1901 by the Duke of Cornwall and York (later to become King George V).

"Australia Day." should not only be a public holiday in its own right, but should be celebrated on that day -- not moved ignominiously to the nearest weekend as a weekend ex-tended holiday.

Let us consider outstanding national alternative dates:-

January 1st: (a) New Year's Day.

(b) A date of great significance to those of Scottish descent.

(c) The "birth of the Commonwealth of Australia" in 1901.

January 26th: entry of the 1st Fleet into Port Jackson --not as settlers but as prisoners.

February 7th: Captain Phillip reads the official Proclamation establishing the Penal Colony of New South Wales, claiming the boundary at 135 deg. long. to the Dutch New Holland.

May 9th: opening of the first Commonwealth Parliament.

August 23rd: Cook took possession of the eastern coast of Australia in the name of "H.M. George III", preceding Phillip's Proclamation.

September 17: Queen Victoria signed the Proclamation establishing the Commonwealth of Australia. (This important date is practically unknown).

If "Australia Day" is to be considered as a National day, then the date on which it became federated and united as a Nation would seem to be "birth of the Commonwealth" -- but as this is January 1st, New Year's Day, it would have little or no significance, being completely overshadowed.

It thus seems that the date of February 7th, 1788, when Governor Phillip proclaimed the Colony of New South Wales --even though for several decades little more than a British gaol-- seems to be the obvious choice. The first births of children took place at Sydney Cove; Constitutional law was established here; and from here the first tentative steps of exploration of "Terra Australis Incognita" began.

If we are to celebrate "Australia Day" as a nation, then it should be on a fixed and immovable date, when all -- old and new, and particularly the children, could participate. As the schools would then have begun their new year, there would be the opportunity to instil into every child the significance of the arrival of the First Fleet at Sydney Cove, where, quite literally, the "birth of the nation" began to come to adulthood on January 1st 1901 as the "Commonwealth of Australia".

Should the date of the "birth of the nation" be a movable weekend-extended holiday, or commemorated on a fixed date --February 7th. What do you think? Is an extended weekend more important than historical fact?

-- M. Hutton Neve

* * * * *

The Muttonbird ("short-tailed shearwater") was an important item of food for Aboriginal groups living along the south coast of Victoria and in Tasmania and the adjacent Bass Strait islands where, at considerable risk, they would journey to collect annually the harvest of young birds from their burrows. The mutton-bird is one of the migratory birds coming from Japan and north-eastern Russia to escape the winter and breed in the southern summer months.

"Blackfellows' Buttons" or "Emu Stones": these are said to be "volcanic glass" (tektites), found in swarms in south-east Australia. A theory is that they represent debris from a "comet swarm". They have been found in emus' crops hence the nickname. The Aborigines used them for various magical purposes.

Shiralee was an alternative word for the old-time swagman's blanket-pack or "bluey" -- the latter name originating from the old blue blanket (s) carried -- a practical colour not showing dirt or dust.

BOXING MATCH AT COMO



It is said that most Irishmen like a fight, and Larry Foley was no exception. He was a fighter of some stamina and repute in the boxing ring,

Larry Foley who was born in 1851 of Irish parents reached a height of 5ft. 8 inches, and a fighting weight of 10 stone 9 pound.

When he was 20 years of age in 1871 he fought Sandy Ross at Como in a match that went 71 rounds and lasted 2 hours and 40 minutes, a fight of endurance if ever there was one. The final outcome was a draw.

The match was fought under a native Fig tree which was photographed and still alive and healthy in 1963. The Location of the tree is not known to the writer. No doubt the contestants arrived by water, as did contestants in other venues around Sydney about that period.

After that Foley fought two and three battles in a week under Queensbury Rules, and was headed for much bigger things.

In 1879 he defeated Abe Hicken at Pehuca, Victoria in 16 rounds for the Australian championship, a match that occupied one' hour and twenty minutes. The prize was a gold belt and 1000 sovereigns.

Australian champions fought for £500 a side. After that fight in 1879 no one would take Foley on for his boxing crown. He died in Sydney July

12th 1917, having in the intervening years trained other would-be champions.

An earlier boxing match took place between the redoubtable champion Bill Sparkes and a Liverpool



Irishman Paddy Sinclair, on the banks of the Georges River (said to be Sans Souci) on May 8th 1848. At the end of the seventh round Sparkes was "borne senseless to his corner".

Fred Midgley

Source: 'Ghosts of the Goldfields', by Harry Neary: 'Hurstville Historical Society: 'The Australia Album in pictures'.

* * * * *

TORRES STRAIT: in geological terms, the Strait is a mere infant, created as a result of the final melting of the last masses of the "Ice Age", D.J.M.B. Smith, senior lecturer in the Department of Geology at the University of New England, explains very briefly (SMH 20-10-'83):

"New Guinea, in Nature's grand scheme of things, is part of Australia. Torres Strait is a mere transient puddle, and was dry land as recently as 7,000 years ago. New Guinea is Australia's leading edge, and its mountains are our 'geological bow-wave'".

The first 'invading' Aborigines would thus have walked across to the mainland - estimated by anthropologists as from 40,000 to 50,000 years ago -- and continued walking as they slowly spread out to explore the new country. The earliest evidence of Aboriginal habitation has; been found in and around the Kow swamp adjacent to the Victorian border, where this evidence points to a habitation of some 40,000 years.

The last "wave" of Aboriginal immigrants is estimated at between 10,000 and 15,000 years -- perhaps nearer to 20,000. Geographic, geological and climatic conditions at the time of the first immigrations were such as would have precluded settlement in the northern parts --- hot, steamy, swampy, and probably little suitable game, the tropical terrain did not lend itself to hunting; and so they followed varied river courses southward.

And, with the final melting of the last ice masses, the eastern coastline rose; the Great Barrier Reef, once sub-merged entirely, was exposed; and the "land-bridge" between the mainland and Tasmania-to-be was flooded, and Baas Strait came into being.

--- M. Hutton Neve

Oct. 25, 1854: "The Charge of the Light Brigade" at Balaclava during the Crimean War -- immortalised by Lord Tennyson in his famous poem.

OBITUARY PHILLIP GEEVES

On 19th August Mr. Phillip Geeves passed away after a short illness due to a stroke on 5th August.

Many of us knew his voice over Radio ABC when he informed us of so many facets of Australian history -- much of this stored in his fantastic memory. There was hardly a question given him that he could not answer immediately.... And we enjoyed reading his brief historical writings in the SMH in Thursday's editions.

Mr. Geeves was the speaker at the inaugural meeting in March 1966; and he also gave us an interesting Address in June 1967 featuring "Some Early History of the St. George Area." An account of this Address may be found in an early Bulletin (No. 5) September 1967.

I feel my Tuesdays and Thursdays have something missing since the passing of this wonderful historian.

A Memorial Service at St. Stephen's Church in Macquarie Street was held on 25th Aug., at which there was scarcely an empty seat. The service consisted of an organ rendition of the "Harmonious Blacksmith", following by Laurie Elms singing Schumann's "Dedication" in German -- the language which Phillip Geeves spoke so fluently; and this was followed by the congregation singing one of his favourite hymns. Caroline Jones (ABC history session) spoke of the Phillip Geeves she knew. There was a Bible reading by the Very Rev. J. Fred McKay, who then spoke of Phillip Geeves, giving an intimate look into his life. The service concluded with the congregation singing "Jerusalem", with the organ playing as the official party, including Mrs. Geeves, left the church.

A private funeral was held at Woronora Crematorium on Aug.18th, attended by relatives and a few close personal friends.

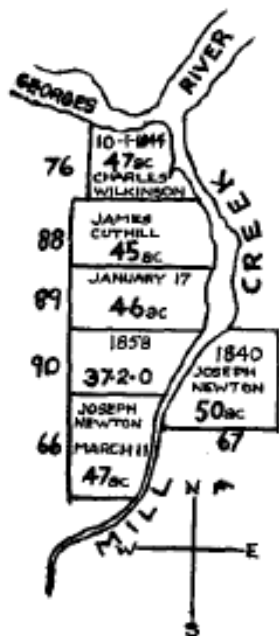
-- Elva Carmichael

* * *

Braille Historical Magazine,: the Auckland-Waikato (N.Z.) Historical Society's Journal is unique in the fact that it is translated into Braille, this being done by members of the Blind Institute in Parnell:, Auckland. Although radio and various other means of sound-recording are now readily available to the blind relative to most subjects, this is the first time that blind persons have had the opportunity and the pleasure of reading about the history of their own surrounding district.

-- M.H.N.

MILL CREEK



The head of Mill Creek commences at the Heathcote road west of Menai. It meanders down the gullies and is eventually joined by Hardens Greek which rises behind part of the area used by the Waste Disposal Authority.

In earlier days Mill Creek was a popular place for swimming, but it is now badly polluted.

Just above the tidal waters of the creek there is a considerable expanse of fresh water. It was here in September 1933 that Mayman Bros. applied for permissive occupancy from the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission to install a pumping system to irrigate their farm through two inch galvanised pipe about a mile sway above the gully.

In earlier days there was considerable interest in Mill creek in its lower region towards the Georges River. In March 1840 Joseph Newton was granted two lots comprising 97 acres, James Cuthill three lots totalling 127 acres in 1856, and Charles Wilkinson 47 acres in January, 1844, at the mouth of the creek

on Georges river. One wanders what prompted this land to be taken up with its rocky hillsides and little room for cultivation.

Towards the junction of the two waterways on part of Dr. Cuthill's grants an Englishman, Billy Giles was residing with his aboriginal wife Biddy, in the 1860s. On the flat were a number of quince trees planted by the unfortunate doctor, who was shot by a highway robber near Cook's river, Tempe. Giles also kept a herd of goats.

There is some controversy as to how the creek got its name, for Mill creek appears on Well's map of 1845. Some older residents do not think there was a water mill somewhere above the tidal waters, there being several suggestions as to how it got its name, one being that had been named after a person.

It is interesting to recall an article published in an early issue of the Hurstville 'Propellor' by 'Father Time', titled, 'An old water Mill on Mill Creek'. It is printed here as it appeared in that issue.

"From Mr. R. H. Lewis of Sans Souci, who has been a local resident before the turn of the century, I have had the pleasure of receiving a most interesting photograph of a pioneer water-mill which stood at one time amid the bush on the banks of Mill creek not far from Menai.

Mr. Lewis related to me how he had visited that out of the way spot along the Georges River by boat back in the days of his youth, and how he and his companions made an excursion far up Mill creek on the higher land where it was a running fresh water stream. There they came across the deserted remains of the old Mill building. With its high gaunt walls of weathered sandstone it stood like a tomb in a wilderness. Its roof long fallen in and without windows or doors. Except for the small grassy clearing surrounding the ruins the dense bush appeared on every hand, and there was not a person or house within miles.

Just who built the pioneer mill, Mr. Lewis has never been able to find out, but is thought that it was erected somewhere in the vicinity of the time in 1840, when the ferry ran across the river at Lugarno. In fact, it seems very probable that Mill creek took its name from the presence of the water mill on its banks.

The photograph taken by Mr. Lewis is remarkably well preserved, considering the negative was made in about 1900. It shows the old mill to be of large size, rectangular in shape, two stories in height, and with an attic, loft. On the creek side of the building was then unmistakable evidence that this had once been a water-mill with originally a great wheel on the outer wall driven by water troughed from the adjacent stream,

In its useful days when it ground the grain of pioneer farmers, this mill was quite likely covered by a shingle roof. Who knows, it may even then have been built by convicts,

At first sight it may seem very odd that a mill should be built in such an outlandish spot and at that time so far from a settlement of any size. But we must remember that in those times, before steam-power came into general usage water and wind were the main sources of mill power.

When it came to the matter just any old creek would not do. Other factors also helped to determine the choice for a water-mill notably availability of suitable building material and the presence of reasonably level land beside the stream,

When considering the matter of the old Menai Mill it is also of interest and importance to know that there was once another water-mill on the banks of the Woronora River at the junction of the fresh and salt water a little westward from the site of Engadine. It was built there according to historic records by Mr. John Lucas in 1825. To-day there is not a single trace of that place remaining.

From my knowledge of the early life and industry of colonial Sydney I am inclined to believe that both of these venerable and now extinct mills had some historic connection with the wheat and grain which was grown on the pioneer farms of the Bankstown and Liverpool districts.

It is possible that some of the grain grown on the agricultural lands in the St. George area in the very earliest days may have been ground into flour or meal in these same mills. However, most of what I could say about this obscure subject would be guesswork since the full story of those pioneer enterprises seemingly has been lost for ever in the forgotten passages of our local history,

At the same time, I am particularly grateful to Mr. Lewis for photographs which he has been kind enough to send me. So far as I was aware they are the only pictures in existence of one of the very oldest buildings that ever stood in local districts, and pictures which could not be obtained to-day under circumstances such as existed in 1900,

Mr. Richard H. Lewis lived at Plimsoll street, Sans-Souci, and the photograph taken by him was in about 1900, Mr. Lewis was a friend of Mr. V.S. Smith, Publications officer of the Kogarah Historical Society. Lewis retired in 1942 from the position of Officer-in-charge of the Deeds Branch of the Department of Lands. He was born in Woolloomooloo when that was a better class suburb in 1879, and moved with his parents to Sans Souci in 1879. He was a member of the Jolly Rovers Social Club.

It is sad to recall that while viewing a motion picture in a city theatre Mr. Lewis was fatally attacked with an axe by a mentally deranged stranger. "

Mr. Ern. Webb who came to Menai aged 7 in 1906 with his parents recalled an interesting account of Mill creek, A flourishing market garden was in existence on the Menai side of Mill Creek on a flat about halfway from the mouth of the creek to the freshwater. This could have been on Joseph Newton's 50 acres.

Two sons of the man who worked the garden in the 1890s came up from Victoria just after the start of the first World War to seek out the property for some military compensation. Ern. Webb showed them the location and the foundations of a house, and a place where a punt had anchored. The punt carried the produce pulled by a kerosene-engined launch to Como and Tom Uglys where it was conveyed on to the markets in the city.

Fred Midgley

Sources Kogarah Historical Society Newsletter, July, 1975, Mr. F. Mayman,
Mr. E. Webb, St. George Call newspaper, writers notes.

MEMBERS' NIGHT ... Jan. 13.

This is your special night, when members are invited to speak for from about ten to fifteen minutes on any subject selected. Don't let "Friday the thirteenth" deter you: If you are willing to assist, please advise the Hon. Secretary Mrs. Merrell Taplin (Ph. 524.5095) by the December 9th meeting.

* * * * *

The First Shire President

On December 6th 1929 William George Judd, the first President elected to the newly formed Shire of Sutherland, died at his Arncliffe home , aged 82.

He was born in Pitt Street Sydney in 1847. Owing to family misfortunes, young William at seven years of age went out to work, attending intermittently denominational night schools. In later years he was employed at the old St. Peters brickworks -- where sandstock bricks were hand-made. He then entered the commercial world, to become a storekeeper and prosperous and respected tradesman, taking an active interest in local politics.

He was elected an alderman and later Mayor of St. Peters. He also served terms as Mayor of Botany Council, and also later as Mayor of Rockdale. In 1885 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly as the Member for Canterbury -- in which electorate the pre-Shire was included.

He was instrumental in establishing the Hurstville steam Brickworks, using modern machinery. He became Chairman of Directors, retaining this position for some forty years until his death -- in fact, the Brickworks became affectionately known simply as "Judd's".

When Crown Lands were opened for sale in the Cronulla area Judd purchased several blocks. He believed in the potentialities of the district, and when the Shire was inaugurated in 1906 he became its first President.

He was one of those responsible for the construction of the Sutherland-Cronulla Steam Tramway, and one amongst others who guaranteed to make up any deficiency in its operations over a certain period. The onetime Woronora "Road" running from Caringbah to Sutherland was named President Avenue in his honour.

-- M. Hutton Neve

Condensed from the "Propellor" Hurstville: 20-12-1929.

* * * * *

Potatoes: for generations this once humble food has borne the colloquial name of "spuds" -- but strictly it is not slang. In the early days of English cultivation an organisation was formed, the "Society for Prevention of Unwholesome Diets". It was seen as a threat to bread -- and the growing of wheat: and so was derisively referred to as "spuds".

MY NIGHT OF FEAR

I will never forget an experience in 1913 when I was nine years of age. At that time there was a slaughter yard in Sylvania road half way between President Avenue and Forest road, owned by Mr. Walker.

He employed two permanent men, Mr. Jim Evans the slaughter man, and an old man Mr. New who was the general hand. His job was to attend to the boiling down, and to skim the tallow, place it in big casks and to hang the sheep and bullock hides on the fences. There was also bones which were taken from the large cast iron boiler.

Mr. New was also responsible for the water supply. Water in containers was snigged on a horse drawn sledge from the creek at the junction of the now Alkaringa road and Forest road. The water was for washing down the bullocks when killed. One small bullock and five sheep were killed on Mondays and Fridays to supply Walker's butcher shops at Miranda and Cronulla.

Mr. New was a small man with a white silken like beard and hair due to handling of the wool and the lanolin in it. It was also his job to cart the large casks of tallow nearly four foot across, the skins and the bones to be loaded into railway trucks at the goods yard.

It was on one of these carting days that Mr. New met with a serious accident, his head being jammed between the tallow casks. Dr. Rooke was called and Constable Lewis was also on the scene. Mr. New then requested Constable Lewis to take a message to my mother asking that one of our family caretake and sleep in his bag and bark shack.

When I arrived home from school my mother told me the story of how Mr. New was hurt and how Dr. Rooke and Mr. Warburton the station master placed him on the railway station stretcher and sent him by train to Kogarah Hospital.

My elder brother, Fred, at that time was attending Miranda school so when he came home mother broke the news and also the request of Mr. New that one of us go and sleep in his shack. My brother flatly refused, saying he could not think of sleeping in the filthy shack.

I told mum I was willing to go and sleep in the shack for one night seeing it was a bright sunny day and not thinking of the night that was to follow the setting of the sun. She eventually agreed to let me go giving me an old shirt for a towel, saying, "Wash your face first before drying your feet on that". My destination was a decrepit bag shack between



BUTCHERS SHOP IN MURRAYNULLA ST CRONULLA

Kia Ora road and Kareena road on what is now Kanimbla road, Miranda, on the site now occupied by a Council Depot. I followed a track from what is now North last Arm road which my brother used to go to the Miranda school, where he had commenced in 1904.

As I found my way through the big trees and thick scrub I noticed the shadows getting longer as the sun went down and darkness was setting in.

This was when my little heart began to palpitate. But worse was to come. On arriving at the shack door, which was bag, I opened it to find a big bush rat eating pumpkin seed on the bed. The startled rat ran up on to the rafters, knocking down soot and dust. It then stopped and looked at me. Rats were everywhere, and I could hear what appeared to be a nest of young ones in the bag partition.

It was getting dark so I lit the wick in the centre of a tin filled with tallow. Not knowing what time it was I decided to wash my face in water I had got from Mr. New's kettle, being too frightened to venture outside. When I came to wash my feet and legs they were infested with hundreds of sand fleas, the floor being dirt. After a very short time I had to extinguish it, for I was smoked out. I was now in darkness for the remainder of the night..

Possums were running up and down the old tin roof which was full of holes. Flying foxes were fighting in the peach tree at the rear of the shack.

'During the night I got up enough courage to peep outside into the scrub, but all was pitch darkness. Overhead there must have been scores of Flying Foxes heading in a northerly direction, making peculiar droning noises. All I could think of was day break and home, which was a mile and a half away.

I never heard whether Mr. New passed away not having any newspaper. but he never returned to Mr. Walker's slaughter yard. It was sold to Mr. T.A. Patterson, as well as the Miranda butchers shop which was where the Postal Exchange stands to-day.

Mick Derry

Oct. 14 1066.: the date which changed English history --the landing of Duke William of Normandy and the Battle of Hastings, whereby the Duke became William I of England

The Boomerang is not native to Australia. It was known and used both in ancient Egypt and in south-western Europe many centuries ago.

DANIEL LOBB and "NURSE" LOBB

The surname Lobb would still have meaning for some of our very elderly residents -- some of them may have been brought into this world by Daniel's daughter-in-law Kate.

Daniel was a Cornishman, born in the village of Warleggan in 1842 or 1843, family history stating that they could trace ancestors back to the originating village of Cardinham from about 1580.

Daniel was also a miner, Cornwall having a tradition of some four thousand years of tin mining. From ancient times it had been traded throughout the Mediterranean, especially by the old sea-going Phoenicians.

In 1842 copper was discovered at Kapunda in South Australia. In 1703 the first lodes of copper had been discovered in Cornwall, and, with the advent of the Industrial Revolution in England, there became a great demand for the metal. With the discovery at Kapunda, and then at other locations on the Yorke Peninsula, the great migration of Cornish miners began about 1830, continuing for the next fifty years.

Amongst one group who migrated to South Australia in 1863 was Daniel Lobb, who began his mining job at Tambaroora. Here he settled for a time, marrying Mary Ann Hannan (sometimes spelt Hanna), the daughter of Hugh Hanna who was licensee of the Commercial Hotel at Hill End in NSW. He was still a copper miner in 1871, but a few years later he took over the Victoria Inn in Hill End -- records show that his licence was granted in May 1875. Whether this venture was successful or otherwise, records indicate that in August 1877 he became the licensee of his father-in-law's Commercial Hotel.

A few years later he forsook both mining and the hotel business, migrating north to NSW and settling at Otford --near Helensburgh -- and became a master carrier. Shortly after the extension of the railway to Waterfall, and the opening of the (Royal) National Park in 1879, he moved to Loftus Junction. Here he opened a general store and a coach: service, the latter being an enclosed two-horse vehicle to meet trains at the Junction and transfer his passengers to and from the recently opened "Audley Pleasure Grounds? He is thought to have charged sixpence each way per passenger. It surely could not have been too lucrative -- the small coach would probably have held from four to six persons; and he would have needed several changes of horses per trip, to cope with the long steep pull up from the Pleasure Grounds.

The site of the store and .coaching accommodation was approximately opposite the Tramway Museum.

Daniel, like all his "Cousin Jacks" and "Cousin Jans", as the Cornishmen were nicknamed -- these two Christian names being the most common in their home country -- were staunch Wesleyan-Methodists. His Death Certificate showed that he died at 85 years on 1-10-1928 "at Lady Rawson Avenue Loftus", where on his "occupation" was listed as "race-horse owner". He was buried in the Anglican Section a Woronora Cemetery; his wife is in the Roman Catholic Section.

Kate Meredith married Daniel's son Arthur (who died in 1948 aged 72). Kate was known throughout the Shire as "Nurse" Lobb, and for nearly half a century she was both midwife and friend to Sutherland women and their children. When a distraught husband (they always seemed to leave it until the last moment to summon help:) or a frightened child, Nurse Lobb would saddle up her horse and ride side-saddle to her patient.

She died 11-7-1939 at 73 years, and is buried in the Anglican Section at Woronora. On her grave is a tablet engraved "A tribute from the mothers of Sutherland".

In June 1940 the Sutherland P & C planted a magnolia tree in the grounds of the Infants School in her memory, but unfortunately no plaque or other marker was placed: and according to the headmaster there is no record in either the school or P & C minutes referring to this. This tree does not seem to have survived, but there is a young magnolia tree growing in front of the same building, probably replacing the original.

-- M. Hutton Neve

Sources: "Australia's Little Cornwall: Oswald Pryor: Rigby Ltd. 1969: (Cornish mining background): and Author's Notes.'

* *

GUNDAMAIN ... MAIANBAR: "Can anyone supply information re the origin and/or meaning of these two names of small settlements near Bundeena? If so, please telephone the Shire Library (521.0333) or the Editor --521.2578. Please quote your authority if possible.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE DUE ON JAN. 1ST 1984: see Renewal Form at

back of Bulletin. Please complete and post; or hand in at Nov. 11, Dec. 9, or Jan. 13 meetings.

ANOTHER PORTUGUESE MAP

There is now little doubt that the Portuguese explored the eastern coastline of Australia some 200 years before Captain Cook "discovered", it -- although he was the first Englishman to sight it.

A copy of another Portuguese map has recently turned up in Queensland. During a sale of rare books and maps held in Toowong (the Brisbane Courier Mail reported on April 18th last) a map drawn by the Flemish cartographer Cornelius de Jode, - in 1593: was put up for auction.

Although this was based on varied information gathered under the general name of the "Dieppe Maps", all of which were in various ways, major or minor, inaccurate in various delineations, it has one unique feature.

Cornelius de Jode was the first to interpret correctly the jigsaw of the various pieces of the many maps stolen originally from the Casa da India in Lisbon, where all the original charts, maps and descriptions etc. had been kept. But on November 1st 1755 the whole city and all records, were destroyed in a devastating earthquake, followed by a tidal wave and fire. Most of these maps had already been copied in their various components by French agents; and they then began the task of trying to assemble the pieces of which most of them knew little or nothing, so that much was done by guesswork and juggling to fit into a whole map. Cornelius de Jode solved the puzzle of the northern part of Terra Australis incognito -- and placed the Arnhem Land to Cape York coast in its proper position in relation to Sumbawa/Java /Timor (now Indonesia) and New Guinea.

The historic map was bought by a Cairns collector, Mr. Allan McInnes for \$3,600, the Queensland Government representative being unable to pass the bid.

-- M. Hutton. Neve

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St. Peter's Church. Princes Highway. St. Peters: on Nov.20 this Anglican church will celebrate the 145th anniversary of its licensing. The Foundation Stone was laid in 1838, and it was consecrated on Nov. 20th 1839. There will be a Morning Service at 10.0 a.m., followed by morning tea and an inspection of the church and graveyard -- one of the oldest, if not the first, in the St. George district.

PRESIDENT'S NOTES

A. Treasurer is also a treasure: Since we lost the services of Syd. Stedman we have been in trouble with the treasury. Colin Coleman stepped into the vacancy very quickly, but the unexpected arrival of special circumstances brought about his departure from the district at short notice, so that we now have no Treasurer.

I know that our Society has members who have had experience in bookkeeping, apart from those who have already served in that capacity; and I would be very pleased to hear from anyone willing to serve the Society in this capacity.

We have another position vacant: -- the position of Librarian. This position is not an executive post, although it has been filled by an executive member.. The Librarian keeps various publications which are available for loan, and also a Display Stand; this is a folding cardboard one, and is set up at each Friday meeting. The Librarian records loans of publications, and makes publication sales as necessary.

This Society, like other groups of citizens having a common interest, has much to gain from its regular gatherings, outings and printed material. These features are made possible by the voluntary efforts of an elected minority of members. In recent months this minority has shrunk a little. Strengthen your support by accepting a duty.

Our appreciation is due to the Sutherland Shire Council. Recently, members of the Society were invited to attend the commissioning of an historical marker to remember the old coal-seam drilling event at Dent's Creek. In particular gratitude is due to Councillor Addison, our representative on the Heritage Council. Though called at short notice, the gathering was well attended by Society members, with particular mention of Mick Derrey, who had personal connections with the project.

This time of year we again become involved in the display of the Council's "great ship Sutherland Shire". By the time this Bulletin is printed, some of your Society's members will have exhibited themselves in appropriate dress aboard the float at both Gynea and Engadine Shows. It is indeed a pleasure to participate in the events with Joan Thompson, Public Relations Officer of the Shire Council, and her "crew".

I take this opportunity on behalf of the Executive Council and myself, of wishing all members a Happy Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

-- Harold Ivers

Botany Bay: a facsimile of a very rare pamphlet has just come into my possession, having been given me by a friend.

The original of this pamphlet appeared anonymously in 1787 in England, based on material from Captain Cook's Journal -- which had then not been edited and published. Only two copies are known to survive: one in the British Library and the other in the National Library of Australia in Canberra. At a National Library Seminar held there in September last, 300 of these Facsimiles were printed, of which my copy is number 153. The Facsimile print is now exhausted.

A Description of BOTANY BAY.

On the East Side of New Holland, in the Indian Seas, Where Government mean to form a Settlement for the Reception of Male and Female Convicts, Sentenced by the Laws of this Country to Transportation.

Lancaster, Printed by H. Walmsley.

Some brief extracts are taken from the Journal of Capt. Cook, covering Situation.: "This Country is of greater ex-tent than any other that does not bear the name of Continent; its square surface is much larger than all Europe. Soil and Vegetation: this description covers of course only the narrow coastal strip seen by Cook: "Loose sand and a barren soil most generally mark the aspect of the country... Animals. Birds. etc.: "Of the quadrupeds, the most remarkable is that called by the natives, Kangaroo...." Inhabitants: "This country is very thinly inhabited.... Their skin is of a chocolate colour.... Their beards are bushy and thick Both sexes go naked, and seem to have no sense of decency in thus discovering their bodies.... Their principal ornament is a bone thrust through their nostrils... They all paint their bodies white and red", Habitation, Food and Manners: The extract taken from Cook's Journal gives little information, as does that relating to Canoes and Weapons: "Their weapons are spears or lances of different kinds. These they throw with such good aim, as to be more sure of their mark than an European with a single bullet"....

The little booklet concludes with some remarks made by Captain Cook's commentator, Dr. Hawkesworth: "... in favour of the increase of population which our globe is capable of, that New Holland, a country equal to all Europe in magnitude, admirably well calculated by its situation, and no less so by its soil, to afford subsistence, together with every social and rational enjoyment, to many thousands of rational beings, which at present is the solitary haunt of a few miserable

Savages, destitute of cloathing, ill provided with food, and whose lives are rendered supportable, merely by the principle of happiness with which the Creator has endowed all his creatures, namely, a consciousness of existence.

"The same writer observes, From the present state of the world it seems highly probable, that the 19th century may be favourable to population beyond any former period of time. It is, however, to be added, from the present under-taking of Government to colonize a part of this extensive track, and civilise its inhabitants, that the 18th century gives dawn to the projected population; and as under the reign of George the Third, America was lost to this Empire, it is some compensation to seek the acquisition of new territories."

Beyond the fact that the Continent extended from the 11th to the 38th degrees of south latitude, and within those degrees had a coastline of nearly 2000 miles, little else was known. Cook's only knowledge of the whole coast-line was around Botany Bay where he landed -- and the Endeavour Reef where he was nearly wrecked, and the Endeavour River where he laid up for some weeks.

The loss of the American Colonies meant there was now nowhere to send the increasing number of Convicts, so that "Botany Bay" was an ideal locality, 12,000 miles from England, where they would perforce have to work to support them-selves -- or starve.

-- M. Hutton Neve

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"The Inland Sea": Lake Mungo is thought perhaps to have been part of an ancient sea; around here Aboriginal remains and artefacts indicate a presence of some 30,000 years or more. There are still speedboat enthusiasts who trail their craft some 80 km from Mildura to enjoy a run on the "inland sea"; but when they see only the dry Lake Mungo, they have been known to ask the local Park Rangers "how much further to the sea?" and the laconic reply usually is: "You're about 15,000 years too late mate" .

(SMH: 22-3-1983)

Manly Colonial Day: Saturday, January 28th 1984. This is the 7th Annual Pete of "Colonial Day", held at St. Patrick's College Manly. There is a comprehensive programme of activities, as well as the increasingly popular Colonial Dress competitions.

FIXTURES

Excursions

Saturday November 26: Lake Macquarie.

For further details, see Convenor's Report.

Addresses

November 11: Rev. C. Steele: Lord Howe Island :

December 9: Mr. Geo. Dusting: "Early Birds"; (Film) Pioneers of Aviation.

Illustrations & Commentary

January 13, 1984: Members' Night:

Speakers: 10 to 15 minutes on any brief topic.

Please advise Hon. Secretary ('phone 524-5095) before, end of December if you are willing to assist the Society on this night.

February 10, 1984: To be arranged.

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PLEASE NOTE:

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE DUE on January 1 next: Please fill in attached Form and post cheques to Hon. Secretary; or hand to Hon. Treasurer.

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<u>President:</u>	<u>Hon. Sec.:</u>	<u>Publications Convener</u>
Mr. H. Ivers,	Mrs. M. Taplin,	Mr. G. Brown (Actg.)
6 Raymond Place,	199 Willarong Rd.	7 Langer Av.,
Engadine 2233.	Caringbah 2229.	Caringbah 2229.
Ph. 520.6324.	Ph. 524.5095.	Ph. 525.1998.
<u>Editor:</u> Mrs. M. Hutton Neve, 26 First Av., Loftus 2232. Ph. 521.2578.		

EXCURSION REPORT

The Hornsby and District Historical Society members made us very welcome when we visited them on September 17, and the day was a most interesting and enjoyable one.

As this Bulletin is being prepared we are one week away from the tour to Queanbeyan, Canberra and the "Gundaroo Pub". Hopefully, all our party will have an entertaining and rewarding weekend -- a full report will be made next time.

The only outstanding day-tour for 1983 is the Lake Macquarie District on Saturday November 26. We leave Cronulla at 7.30 a.m., Sutherland at 8.0 a.m., and will need to travel as speedily as possible, to enable us to meet our guide, Mr. J. Newton of Lake Macquarie & District Historical Society, between 11.0 a.m. and 11.30 at the appointed place.

As is usual in November, it will be a long day's outing as we do not expect to return to the Shire until about 6.30 to 7.0 p.m.. With daylight saving, and a fine day, it could still be sunshine when we arrive home.

Arrangements are in hand for our Autumn 1983 weekend tour. We have not yet finalised all the details, but we propose to visit Dubbo from Friday April 6 to Sunday April 8, and expect the possible cost to be about \$90.00. A definite announcement will be made at the November meeting, and bookings will be open on that evening.

For information concerning excursions, please contact the writer at 523-5801; for bookings, please contact Mrs. Cutbush at 523-8147..

There is a waiting list for Lake Macquarie, but add your name if you are anxious to go, as there is still plenty of time for cancellations etc. And for the trip to Dubbo -- no bookings will be accepted until the November meeting..., which gives those who attend meetings a little priority.

As this will be the last Bulletin before the New Year I take the opportunity of wishing all members, on behalf of the Excursions Committee, greetings for the forthcoming Festive Season; and thank you for the manner in which you have accepted and supported the tours.

-- Aileen Griffiths, Convener.

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In June 1922 the Shire Council impounded 101 head of straying stock on the roads -- mainly horses and cows.

SUTHERLAND SHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Bulletin Copies, are supplied to all Branches of the Shire Library, and to the Shire President, Shire Clerk and all Councillors: and also to the R.A.H.S. and the National Trust (NSW).

The Society is affiliated with the Royal Australian Historical Society, the National Trust (NSW) and the Genealogical Society.

Society Publications are registered with the National Library Canberra in accordance with International Standard Serial numbering; this automatically includes copyright to the authors of all articles. The Society's registered number appears on all of the Bulletins, viz. ISSN 0586-0261; the Society's occasional publications carry an ISBN number.

Bulletin Extracts: any editorial material may be reprinted in other publications provided that acknowledgment is made both to the writer and the Society's magazine.

Contributions: Members are invited to submit material for the Bulletin; this need not necessarily be confined to local history, but this is especially welcome. If material is extracted or re-written, please state source: material still in copyright (the date will indicate this) can be rewritten without the author's written consent.

If handwritten please Print names in CAPITAL LETTERS.

Contributions for the February 1984 issue must be in the hands of' the Editor before Christmas.

Publications of Local History are usually on sale at each monthly meeting; proceeds are paid to the Society.

Hon. Thos. Holt, MLA: illus. M. Hutton Neve 50 cents

Woronora Cemetery: " : price to Members = 02.00 (others, \$2.50)

Kurnell to Cronulla: illus.: M. Hutton Neve: price - Members = \$3.00 (others = \$3.50)

Monthly Meetings of the Society are held on the 2nd Friday, 8.0 p.m., in the Recreation Staff Room of the Council's Administrative Centre, Eton St., Sutherland (2nd floor). Visitors are welcome.

The Opinions expressed in this Bulletin are not necessarily those of the Society.

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