

SUTHERLAND SHIRE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY INC
QUARTERLY BULLETIN

Design by (the late) Fred Midgley



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COVER STORY
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To attract maximum publicity, Sands held a competition for both the drawings and the verses inside the card which attracted great attention.

The card reproduction and the information come from an article contributed by Maurice Cadsky to Australasian Printer of August, 1961.

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SUTHERLAND SHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

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Meetings of the Society are held monthly, on the second Friday, at 7.45pm at the Council Chambers (2nd Floor, Administration Building), Eton Street Sutherland.

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

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QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SUTHERLAND SHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.

VOL.2 No.8

CONTENTS

PRESIDENTS REMARKS	A.Griffiths	153
STATE EMBLEMS		154
JOSSELIN & ALEXANDER LE CORRE-VOYAGERS	E.Duyker	155
WOMENS HOCKEY - SUTHERLAND SHIRE	S.Fenton	161
70 YEARS OF RADIO IN AUSTRALIA-PART 1	H.Ivers	163
HISTORY AND FACTS ABOUT THE CALENDER	A.Platfoot	170
TOOTH FAMILY HISTORY. PART 1	S.Roberts	171
BULLETIN REPORT	H.Ivers	175
EXCURSION REPORT	A.Griffiths	176
MUSEUM REPORT	A.McGrath	177
THE LINDEMANS STORY	A.Griffiths	177
CHRISTMAS 1994		178

GUEST SPEAKERS

NOVEMBER ----	Andrew Platfoot - Naval Part 2
DECEMBER ----	Christmas Meeting - New slides presentation
JANUARY ----	Members Night
FEBRUARY ----	Mr. Brian McDowell
MARCH ----	Annual General Meeting

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

With the retirement of Mr. Alwyn Hamilton as Hon. Treasurer at the last meeting, Mr. Andrew Platfoot has been elected in his stead. Alwyn is moving to his holiday unit at Surfer's Paradise for the time being, and we hope when he settles into his new home he will visit us from time to time.

A presentation was made to Alwyn at the September meeting, on behalf of all members, thanking him for his service to the Society. We now welcome Andrew to his new position, and seek two further members to complete committee numbers.

At this time we remind members that following the motion passed at the Annual General Meeting the Society year is from 1st December in each year to 30th November in following year --subscriptions for 1995 become due and payable as from the December meeting; a notice of renewal is included in this Bulletin and we would appreciate each member completing the form and returning it with your remittance. We are up-dating our records of addresses and telephone numbers and your help in this way will greatly assist us.

We are also asking that if any member can assist with typing copy for the Bulletin this would be much appreciated; as the Bulletin editor is overseas at present, would you please let either the Hon. Secretary Mrs. Marj Blackley, (521-1343) or myself (523-5501) know.

An early reminder: Easter 1995 dates are Friday April 14 to Monday April 17 and this would be our meeting night; as has been done previously when the second Friday has been Easter, that month's meeting will be first Friday - namely Friday 7th. This will be further brought to your attention at each meeting.

To conclude these remarks, another year has almost passed, and as this edition of the Bulletin will be the last for 1994, on behalf of the Executive Council, I wish to extend the Seasons Greetings to all members and wish you good health in the New Year.



PRESIDENT.

STATE EMBLEMS

VICTORIA - THE GARDEN STATE

ANIMAL - Leadbeaters Possum

FLORAL - Pink Heath

BIRD - Helmeted Honeyeater

QUEENSLAND - THE SUNSHINE STATE

ANIMAL - Koala

FLORAL - Cooktown Orchid

BIRD - Brolga

NEW SOUTH WALES - THE FIRST STATE

ANIMAL - Platypus

FLORAL - Waratah

BIRD - Kookaburra

SOUTH AUSTRALIA - THE FESTIVAL STATE

ANIMAL - Hairy-nosed Wombat

FLORAL - Sturt's Desert Pea

BIRD - piping Shrike

WESTERN AUSTRALIA-THE STATE OF EXCITEMENT

ANIMAL - Numbat

FLORAL - Red and Green Kangaroo Paw

BIRD - Black Swan

TASMANIA - THE HOLIDAY ISLE

ANIMAL - Tasmanian Devil (Unofficial)

FLORAL - Tasmanian Blue Gum

A.C.T. - THE NATION'S CAPITAL

FLORAL - Royal Bluebell

BIRD - Gang-Gang Cockatoo

NORTHERN TERRITORY - OUTBACK AUSTRALIA

ANIMAL - Red Kangaroo

FLORAL - Sturt's Desert Rose

BIRD - Wedge-tailed Eagle

Josselin and Alexandre Le Corre:
Early French voyagers to Van Diemen's Land
and New Holland

-by-
Edward Duyker

Perhaps the least known of early French connections with Australia is that of the Le Corre family. Both father, Josselin (1727-1785), and son, Alexandre (1766-1802), sailed into Australian waters in separate historic expeditions. Josselin firstly took part in Louis-Antoine de Bougainville's global circumnavigation of 1766-1768 and then joined Marion Dufresne's search for the Southland in 1771-1772. In 1802, Alexandre Le Corre commanded the first Mauritian trading expedition to Australia.

Who then were these men? Josselin Le Corre was born on 29 August 1727 at Pléhérel (Cotes d'Armor), France, the son of Pierre Le Corre and Janne Brien.¹ In 1742 and 1745 he made two voyages on the merchant ship Assumption - the first to Newfoundland and the second to St Domingue. He made another two trans-Atlantic voyages on the Grace to St Domingue in 1747 and to Martinique in 1749. In May 1750 Le Corre served as a matelot or able seaman on the King's ship Sceptre under M. de Moutlouet. He returned to merchant shipping with a voyage to Guinea on the Rubi in March 1751 and then made two voyages to Louisbourg (Nova Scotia) on the Hironnelle in 1753 and 1754. After another voyage to Guinea on the Perle, he joined the Eclair on 16 June 1758.

Under Jean Francois Trobriand de Keredern (1730-1799), Le Corre took part in anti-corsair operations on the Breton coast until 2 May 1758. He again served under Trobriand on the Guirlande in the observation of the movement of the British fleet at Plymouth. In August 1758 the Guirlande was pursued by three English vessels and captured after a spirited defence. Le Corre may have been repatriated with his commander in February 1759, but he does not re-appear in service records until October 1763.

In Saint Malo, on 7 January 1766, holding the rank of capitaine de vaisseau, he married Augustine Guyot daughter of Alexandre Guyot and Marie Siegneurie. After a brief voyage to Marseilles on the Sainte Marie in the same month, he joined the Boudeuse commanded by Louis Antoine comte de Bougainville (1729-1811). Bougainville's second in command, Nicolas Pierre Duclos-Guyot was a relative of his new bride and appears to have been a witness at his wedding. Under Bougainville, Le Corre circumnavigated the globe as an officier bleu (non-noble "officer of the blue" distinguished by the colour of their

¹ Registre d l'etat civil de la commune de Fréhel, section Pléhérel.

uniform) and effectively reached the fringes of Australia's Great Barrier Reef. He returned to Saint Malo on 16 March 1769 and took leave on 25 March 1769.

A capable officer, Bougainville nominated him for the rank of capitaine de flute, but the Intendant of Brest vetoed the appointment on the grounds that Le Corre's four naval campaigns constituted insufficient experience. With regard to his many years in the merchant marine the intendant wrote: "It is true that he has made eleven [voyages] in merchant vessels, but the pecuniary advantages of this sort of navigation are compensation for the preferences given to those in the King's service" ² (This was a reference to the preference given to aristocrats in the officer corps - "unsullied" by bourgeois commerce.) Given this kind of aristocratic prejudice, the navy must have held little attraction for him. He appears to have arrived at the Isle de France (Mauritius) in 1770 and was almost certainly the same Le Corre who served as "Second Captain" on the 16-gun, 700 ton flute Marquis de Castries³ under the young and inexperienced aristocrat Ambroise Bernard Le Jar du Clesmeur (born 1751.)⁴ in the expedition organised and commanded by Marc-Joseph Marion Dufresne (1724-1772). In company with the Mascarin, the Marquis de Castries departed the Isle de France on 18 October 1771. Marion's expedition discovered the most westerly islands in the Indian ocean - the Prince Edward Group and the Crozet Archipelago - and was the first after Abel Tasman's (c.1603-1659) to reach Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania).⁵ It also brought back the first description of the island's indigenous inhabitants and, tragically, was responsible for the first European killing of a Tasmanian Aborigine.

Given du Clesmeur's lack experience, Le Corre must have had an important but difficult role in the day to day sailing of the Marquis de Castries. Perhaps reluctant to give him any credit, du Clesmeur makes no mention of him in his journal. After Marion's murder in New Zealand's Bay of Islands, Le Corre and the other surviving crew-members returned to the Isle de France, via Guam and Manila, on 8 April 1773 and then made their way back to France. In command of the *Confiance*, he returned to the Isle de France on 20 January 1777 and made several other trading voyages in the Indian Ocean between

² Cited by Aman, J. in *Les officiers bleus dans la marine française au XVIIIe siècle*, Librairie Droz, Geneve, 1976, p. 109, cf. 32.

³ In the muster-roll of the Marquis de Castries (Archives Nationales, Marine B4 317 piece 56) Le Corre's christian name is not given. I have not come across any other Le Corre with the same rank in French records.

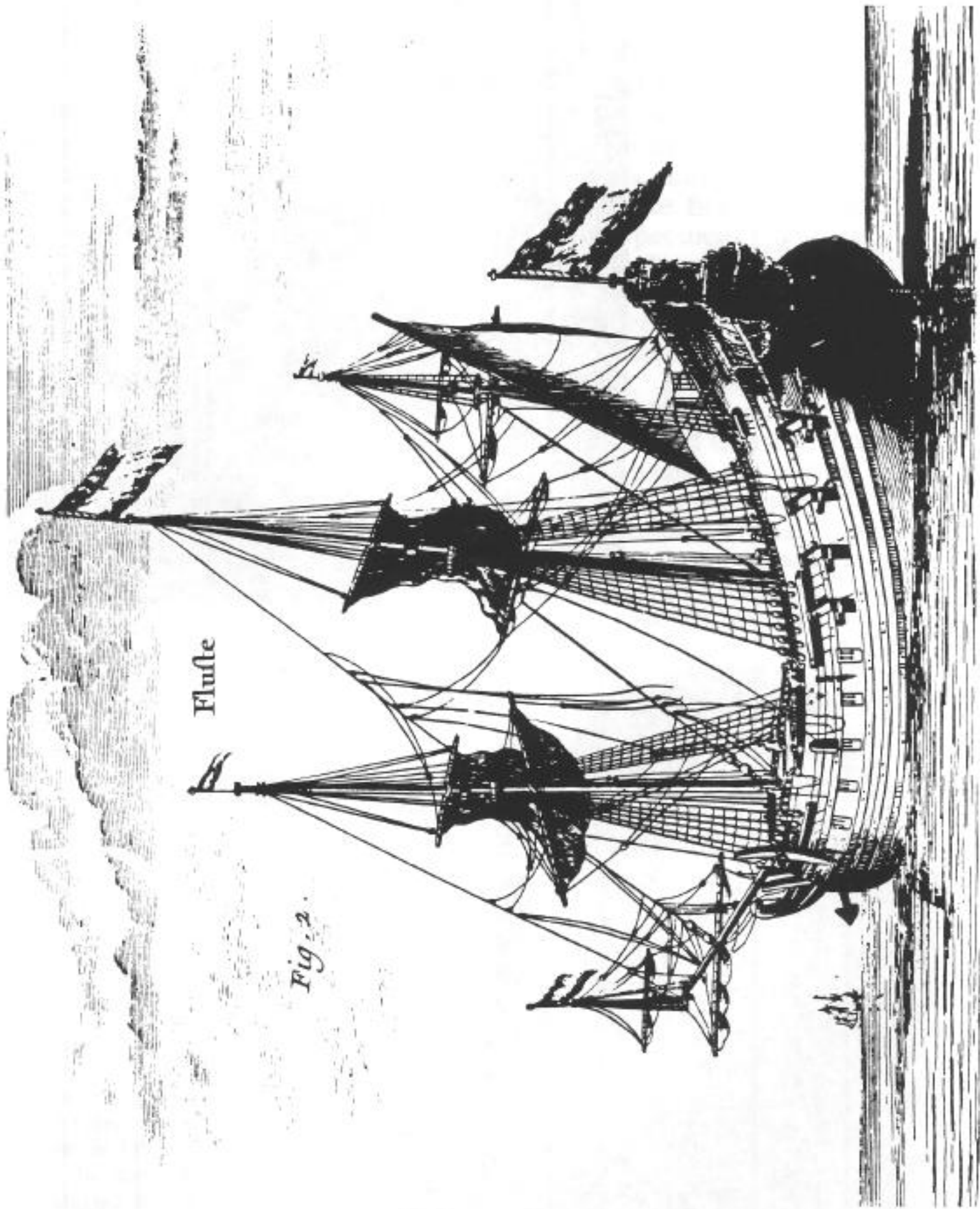
⁴ Duyker, E. "Du Clesmeur, Ambroise Bernard le Jar (1751-c1810)", *Dictionnaire de biographie mauricienne*, No. 47, janvier 1992, pp 1447-1448.

⁵ Edward Duyker (ed.) *The Discovery of Tasmania: Journal Extracts from the Expeditions of Abel Janszoon Tasman and Marc Joseph Marion Dufresne 1642 and 1772*, St David's Park Publishing, Hobart, 1992.

A WOMAN OF VAN
DIEMEN'S LAND
(TASMANIA).



A MAN OF VAN
DIEMEN'S LAND
(TASMANIA).



Fluste

Fig. 2.

1777 and 1780. He died at La Moutonnerie near Saint Servan, Brittany, on 23 August 1785.⁶

Seventeen years later, Josselin Le Corre's son, Alexandre, commanded a pioneering trading expedition from the Isle de France to New Holland in 1802. Alexandre was born in Saint Malo on 6 October 1766, two months before his father departed with Bougainville. Perhaps inspired by his father's talk of the Isle de France, he settled there in 1790 after a voyage from Indo-China on the Saigon. The following year he married a local girl, Jeanne Laurence Legrand,⁷ in Port Louis and settled down to a career in vessels engaged in the island trade. It was during the Peace of Amiens, that brief lull in the middle of the Napoleonic Wars, that Le Corre was given command of the 90 ton Bordeaux-built *Enterprise* (owned by the merchant Pierre Francois Roussel) and fitted out at the

Isle de France.⁸ The idea was to profit from the cessation in fighting and forge new trading links; he undertook to sail with a crew of twelve men and an American supercargo named Cogswell⁹ to the previously hostile British colony of Port Jackson in order to sell provisions. On the way, however, the *Enterprise* was savaged by a violent storm which did much damage to her sails and bulwarks. She reached Port Jackson on 9 September 1802 and the authorities mistakenly registered her as the *Surprise*. No doubt her arrival was a surprise!

Le Corre was grudgingly given permission to sell as much of his cargo in Port Jackson as was necessary to pay for repairs. This amounted to about a third of his cargo of 180 gallons of spirits and half of his lading of 400 gallons of wine. He then asked for permission to go sealing in Bass Strait. Governor Philip Gidley King (1758-1808), ever suspicious of French ambitions, flatly refused him. Apparently facing financial disaster, Le Corre managed to secure the intercession of Nicolas Baudin (1754-1803) whose battered expedition was also visiting Port Jackson at the time. King finally relented on the condition that permission would not be given again and that the sealing would be confined to the Two Sisters in the Furneaux Group which offered no permanent anchorage.

Le Corre sailed south, on 4 October, to try his luck in these inhospitable waters of Bass Strait. On 27 October 1802, after a week off the Sisters, he was surprised by a storm and the *Enterprise* was

⁶ Etat de Service, Archives Nationales c7 175 & Archives Municipales, Saint Malo.

⁷ Daughter of Jean Rene Legrand and Jeanne Renée Blanchard.

⁸ Toussaint, A. "Lecorre, Alexandre Josselin (1766-1802)", *Dictionnaire de biographie mauricienne*, No. 38, janvier 1982, p. 1137.

⁹ Almost certainly Nathaniel Cogswell; see: Wace, N. & Lovett, B. *Yankee Maritime Activities and the Early History of Australia*, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra, 1973, pp. 60 & 101.

wrecked,¹⁰ according to Nicolas Baudin, "while anchored in the foul bay on the east side of these islands".¹¹ Le Corre and five other members of the crew drowned. The American Cogswell managed to gain the help of the sealing schooner Endeavour. While he went to Sydney for assistance, the rest of the survivors continued sealing. Baudin and his expedition, on their way to King Island, encountered the Endeavour on 20 November 20. After learning of the fate of the Enterprise and her captain, Baudin wrote in his journal: "We were all sorry for the loss of Captain Le Core, whom we had known at Port Jackson and whose company was extremely pleasant."¹² However, when Governor King learned of the loss of the Enterprise, he expressed no remorse for the terrible danger he had imposed on Le Corre, and was even happy enough to write to Lord Bathurst suggesting that Le Corre's fate might stop "more adventurers" from the Isle de France.

In Sydney, the American Cogswell reached an agreement with Henry Kable and James Underwood to attempt to salvage the Enterprise and to bring her crew to safety. On 12 March 1803, the Sydney Gazette reported that "From the position, and shattered state in which the hull...was found, it was conjectured the tempestuous weather...had so powerfully operated upon her as to render an attempt to restore her useless." Nevertheless, the Enterprise was stripped of all salvagable cargo and usable gear (including sails, rigging, muskets and 4-lb guns) which was eventually auctioned by Simeon Lord (1771-1840) in Sydney, in mid-March. So ended the first trading expedition to Australia, mounted from Mauritius.¹³ To Governor King's annoyance, however, the following July another Mauritian trading vessel, commanded by Louis Charles Ruault Coutance (1763-1810), with a crew of twenty-two men, arrived at Port Jackson.¹⁴

Alexandre Le Corre was survived by his wife Jeanne and two sons Adolphe (later treasurer of the municipality of Port Louis) and Timoléon.¹⁵ The exact location of the wreck of the Enterprise, off the Two Sisters, remains unknown.

¹⁰ Cumpston, J.S. *First Visitors to Bass Strait*, Roebuck, Canberra, 1973, pp. 15-17.

¹¹ *The Journal of Post Captain Nicolas Baudin...*(Translated from the French by Christine Cornell, Adelaide, 1974, p. 427

¹² *Ibid*,

¹³ Cumpston, J.S. *op. cit.*

¹⁴ Duyker, E. "Coutance and the Voyage of the Adele", *Explorations*, No. 4, March 1987, pp 21-25; see also: Duyker, E. *Of the Star and the Key: Mauritius, Mauritians and Australia*, Australian Mauritian Research Group, Sylvania, 1988, pp. 12-15.

¹⁵ Sarre, G. "Recueil de renseignements généalogique sur les familles de l'île Maurice", typescript, circa 1944.

A Brief History of Women's Hockey in the Sutherland Shire

This information has been compiled by Sandra Fenton on 25th June 1984. Due to lack of records I can only hope that this information gives a true record of this Associations roots.

As early as 1928 there were Women's hockey teams in the Shire playing social hockey. Games were played on Sundays on a strip of fairly flat land along the North Cronulla beach front (now known as Dunningham Park) against the men from the North Cronulla Surf Club and Briars Hockey Club (a men's club from the Western Suburbs).

1929 saw the formation of Ladies teams from Cronulla and Sutherland playing against each other as well as continuing the social games against the men.

During this time the hockey games were moved off the Dunningham Park area onto the flat land between the old Cronulla Hotel and Bando Road and then onto Woollooware Oval. Due to the difficulties in receiving suitable ground allocation as well as the decreasing numbers it was decided in 1930 to amalgamate both these clubs and to affiliate to Randwick Women's Hockey Section. Games were played then on the centre of Kensington Race Course. Social matches were still continued on Sundays with teams sometimes travelling to Dapto to play against Ladies teams from there. Mrs. Olive Burrell was the President until 1931 when Mr. Harry Pinkham took over as President until the Club was disbanded in 1933.

In 1941 interest was shown once again to start up the hockey. With Mrs. A. Tucker as President it was decided to run a local competition and a suitable piece of land was found to play on. This land was bounded by the railway line, Gannons Road and The Kingsway. 1942 saw Kath Law taking over the Presidency.

Mr. Cridland's book on the History of the Shire shows that on the north western corner of this land there stood a huge gum tree with a

girth 3ft. above the ground of 22ft. It was said to be the largest gum tree in the Illawarra District. Fire had destroyed the tree in 1939 and the cost of removing this tree (to make way for a hockey field) was covered by sale of the fence posts cut from it. History shows that this site was also the site of a potential coal mine and the drilling equipment is still in the ground where it broke down all those years ago. The site of this tree and coal mine would probably have fallen in the northern goal area of Jenola 3 hockey field.

By advertising and asking at the local schools (there weren't many) enough players came forth and on 11th September 1941 Sutherland Section was formed and accepted by N.S.W.W.H.A.

1942 season saw six teams taking the field in this local competition. One of these teams, Yarambool, won the Sydney Intersectional Finals for the next 3 year 8. Competition was played on the Gannons Rd. Oval (which it was then called) up until 1946.

During this time due to the approaches of Olive Watkins to the Shire Clerk, Mr. Kirkby, Mr. Jack Williams M.L.A. presented a Private Bill to Parliament and the Ordinance 48 of the Local Government Act allowing grounds to be dedicated for the use of Women only, came into being and the Gannons Rd. Oval was duly dedicated under Minute No. 710, 1.6.1942 of the Sutherland Shire Council meeting.

In 1946, due to the diminishing female population, it was decided since there were only enough players to form 3 teams, that these teams should be entered into Woollahra Park Section. This was the beginning of the Cronulla Team which was associated with Woollahra Section up until the past few years.

During the ensuing years many of these young women married and began their families and in 1959 it was decided to start up the Section again.

With Olive Watkins as President, Edna Messer and Joy Engel the Cronulla Section was duly constituted with N.S.W.W.H.A. In May 1958.

At this stage the Hockey Section was largely supported by the Cronulla R.S.L. Youth Club. Those days the R.S.L. Youth they were able to field 4 teams fully sponsored. Today the Cronulla R.S.L. Youth Club is still one of the largest clubs in the Association.

18th June 1957 saw Cannons Rd. Oval named JENOLA WOMEN'S PARK (p81. min. 158 of the minutes of the Sutherland Shire Council). 1958 saw a second field developed.

1959 saw Joan Stilgoe the President for a short time followed in 1960 by Edna Messer holding the Presidency up until 1974. Sandra Fenton has held this position since then.

During these early days we were very appreciative of the interest and assistance shown to us by N.S.W.W.H.A. especially to Misses Nancy and Tory Wicks, Miss Lena Hodges, Miss Mollie Dive, Miss Ena Martell and Miss Eve Redfern.

As early as 1967 Indoor Hockey was played in the Shire controlled by the Women's Section. Games were played at Taren Point Youth Club and Caringbah High School. Indoor Hockey has been played in the Shire on and off over the years whenever a suitable venue could be found.

1970 saw another name change. We now became Cronulla Section of the Sydney Women's Hockey Association.

1st June 1974 heralded the opening of our amenities block, the development of another hockey field on Jenola and yet another name change. 23.8.1974 saw us become a fully constituted Association affiliated direct to N. S. W W H. A.... **THE SUTHERLAND SHIRE WOMEN'S HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.**

Over all these years Sutherland Shire has had representation at many levels of New South Wales Women's Hockey Association, Australian Women's Hockey Association and Sydney Women's Hockey Association. As early as 1932 we had representatives in City

teams. We have had players in Metropolitan Teams, Sydney Teams, Senior State Teams, Junior State Teams and in 1939 we had a member in an Australian Team (Olive Watkins).

We have provided State Secretaries, State Selectors, Junior State Selectors, State Treasurers, Assist. State Treasurers even a delegate to International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations (Olive Watkins 1950). We have always had an active member on the N.S.W.W.H.A, Council and Olive Watkins and Joan Stilgoe are Life Members of N.S.W.W.H.A.

The Sutherland Shire Sports Award for Services to Sport in the Shire was presented to Mr. Kath Law in 1963 and Mrs. Edna Messer in 1967, and in 1970 Mrs. Olive Watkins received a Sutherland Council Award for Services to Sport and the Community.

As you can see we have come a long way since those early days on the Cronulla Beach front. Many faces have come and gone and some are still here and we continue to grow. The numbers vary from year to year but our strength is increasing.

Over the last few years we have introduced mixed primary Indoor Hockey, Mini Hockey, MINKY (modified hockey) is the latest innovation for an introduction to hockey for primary school children, to nourish our Junior competitions, We still have very good representation in under 17 yrs. and under 21 yrs. at Zone Level. We have Level 1 Australian Accredited coaches, we have one coach trying for her Level 2 Accreditation and we currently rate 6th in the State as a result of the recently held State Championships.

The skirts have got shorter, the Bully and roll in have disappeared over the years but the spirit has remained the same and our "aims and objectives" have always been the same *"TO PROMOTE AND DEVELOP HOCKEY IN THE SHIRE"*.

70 years of radio broadcasting in Australia - Part 1:

The Sealed Set Debacle

Seventy years ago this month, Australia's first AM radio Broadcasting stations began operating. But our broadcasting industry got off to a very shaky start in 1923, largely due to the so-called 'Sealed Set Scheme' proposed by AWA's Ernest Fisk. This is the first of two articles commemorating the start of radio broadcasting.

By Colin Mackinnon, VKDYM

Wireless experiments were carried out in Australia from around 1895, undertaken by PMG engineers, university scholars and a few private individuals who duplicated Marconi's system, with varying degrees of success. By 1904 the Royal Navy, on Australian Station, had several ships equipped with wireless and used it for ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore communications.

The Navy was not keen for anyone else to be dabbling with wireless, but private companies could see a lucrative market in providing wireless services to commercial shipping, and to communicate between islands where there were no submarine telegraph cables. The Government took control of the situation by enacting the Wireless Telegraphy Act of 1905, and the Post Master General issued Temporary Experimental Permits@ for experimental and commercial purposes from 1906 through to 1914. Upon the commencement of World War I on 5-8-1914, private experiments ceased, and in November 1915 all commercial wireless was placed under the control of the Navy for the duration of hostilities.

At this time the equipment used by the Navy, commercial stations and

experimenters consisted of spark transmitters, with simple crystal or coherer receivers; Morse code was the only means of sending messages. However, by 1914 there were experiments overseas with voice transmission. Electronic valves had also been invented and were being introduced into military wireless for both transmission and reception. World War I prompted rapid development of these valve transmitters and receivers, as well as the introduction of voice telephony, and provided technical training to signallers-many of whom maintained an interest as experimenters after the war.

After World War I the Royal Australian Navy sought to retain control of wireless and tried to prevent private experiments. But there was a ground swell of interest, which forced Radio Commander Creswell to grant 'Temporary Permits for receiving-only in 1919.

The general public was very interested in wireless telephony, i.e., voice transmissions, and public broadcasting had commenced in the USA in 1920, whilst the BBC in the UK was making test transmissions of voice and music. In mid-1920 the Government again took charge and finally introduced new regulations in late 1922, allowing for commercial wireless operations and three classes of private licence. These private licences were:

Experimental License - transmitting and receiving: £1

Experimental Licence - receive only:
10/-Broadcast Licence - news and entertainment: £5

The Broadcast Licence was a concession made by the PMG to satisfy the public interest in 'broadcasting'. The licence was intended for experimenters who wished to provide a limited news and entertainment service, but advertising was not permitted.

The rules and power limits were the same as for other experimenters and because of the high cost, not many took out this licence. But some experimenters did broadcast recorded music, lectures and live artists, which were eagerly sought by the listeners. However the public wanted more than just amateur broadcasting, and following the overseas trend the scene was set for the introduction of commercial broadcasting.

AWA made a public broadcast of speeches and live musical items in Sydney, in August 1920, and followed up with another demonstration at Parliament House in Melbourne, in October. But the government was slow to accept the benefits of broadcasting and nothing eventuate.

In November 1922, AWA submitted a proposal to the PMG whereby it would provide a broadcasting service for Australia - provided it had a monopoly and could charge accordingly. When other interested parties heard about this, they objected and in February 1923 Mr. George A. Taylor formed the 'Association for Developing Wireless', whose members were dedicated to preventing any broadcasting monopoly.

Digressing for the moment, Taylor was an interesting person, who was active in Army wireless, aviation, art and civil engineering. In 1910 he had formed the 'Wireless Institute of Australia' to fight for experimenters' rights, because they felt that the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Act were draconian. At that time the licence fee of £3 was considered to be too much for private experimenters, and the penalty for infringement under the act was a high £500 with no course of appeal. Negotiations with the PMG resolved most of their differences by mid-1910.

The 1923 Conference

To satisfy all parties interested in public broadcasting, the PMG called a conference which was held in May of 1923. A group of more than 40 people representing wireless manufacturers, retailers, prospective broadcasters, the media, listeners and experimenters sat down with Commonwealth officers to agree on a system for establishing broadcasting in Australia.

The conference, in Melbourne, was opened by the Hon. W. G. Gibson, Postmaster General, who stated that broadcasting was now needed and as Australia had unique conditions compared to other countries where broadcasting was being introduced, he hoped the assembly would come up with a set of regulations which the Government could endorse as the framework for broadcasting.

Mr G.A. Taylor, President of the Association for Developing Wireless, was elected Chairman. Taylor called upon anyone with a proposal to place it before the meeting. Mr E.T. Fisk, Managing Director of AWA and a most influential force in wireless matters, stated that he had a complete proposal, but wanted to hear if anyone else had anything to say.

No-one else came forward, so Fisk made his presentation, which was of 13 points suggesting that a number of wavelengths be allocated for broadcasting, and licences issued to broadcasting companies for each wavelength. Proprietors of stations could charge listeners for their services, to be collected by way of subscription fees paid annually. Retailers and dealers were to be licensed and could only sell or rent a wireless receiver to a person in possession of a listener's licence, and would submit records of dealings to the government. The licence would be sold by the retailers, would be renewable annually, and would cost whatever the particular station set as its subscription fee, plus something for the Government. All manufacturers were to be licensed also.

Fisk's proposal

For the point of this story the pertinent item was Fisk's proposal (d), which stated

Receiving licences to be issued for using apparatus capable of receiving one wavelength only.

In other words, the listener had to choose which one of maybe one, two or three stations he wished to subscribe to and then purchase a licence and a wireless set tuned to that station only. The receiving set was to be 'sealed', and the proposals became known as the 'Sealed Set Scheme'. Fisk was a very persuasive and authoritative speaker, with the result that no-one else received a hearing. The conference simply debated and refined his submission, to come up with the proposed regulations.

Fisk wanted each receiver to be tuned to one station only, and argued it would be too hard to allow a set to receive any more, but an amendment was pushed through to allow a set switchable between two wavelengths.

The listener would then pay two subscription fees, which might be say £3/3/- for one station and £2/2/- for the second service.

The Wireless Institute, represented by O.F. Mingay, H. Maddick and T.P. Court, argued that experimenters should not be restricted in the same way as listeners. Fisk brushed this off by saying they would be fully protected. Later events proved this false.

Fisk's reasoning was quite clever, as we shall see later. He wanted the chain of distribution of wireless sets closely controlled and recorded, with penalties for anyone making or owning an unlicensed set, and each set had to be of a design that was approved by a statutory authority.

The Conference, as is the way with such groups, waffled on and on and digressed to

topics such as one brought up by Harry Wiles, proprietor of 'Wiles Wonderful Wireless' - who was concerned that pigeons should be protected from extermination, by decapitation on thin aerial wires! A motion to have all aerial wires adorned with corks lapsed...

Fisk's proposals were accepted with very minor changes, and after due consideration by the Government the new Broadcasting Regulations were published in August 1923. The details for the receiving sets were as follows:

RECEIVING SETS

Only apparatus that will not cause the aerial to oscillate may be used (Poorly adjusted regenerative receivers were a known cause of interference.)

Sets shall be sealed

Broadcast receiving sets shall be so made as to respond to a certain wavelength and a 10% variation only will be allowed.

Sets shall be stamped indicating the type, number and wavelength.

Only those sets or units of approved pattern shall be used.

ASSEMBLING OWN SETS

Those persons who assemble their own sets shall arrange them as stated under 'Receiving Sets'.

The tuning elements shall be enclosed suitably for effective sealing and shall be submitted to an authorised officer who will test them to see that they conform to the regulations..

A charge of 2/6 will be made for this test and if in compliance with the regulations the set will be sealed and shall not be broken except by the authorised officer.

MORE THAN ONE BROADCASTING STATION

Sets may be made to receive more than one broadcasting station and may be used if the subscriptions be paid to each broadcasting station that the set will receive together with the Government licence fee of £1. (The licence fee was 10/- per annum, so for reception of two stations it would be 20/-, or £1.)

The previous Experimental Receive-only licence was cancelled by the new regulations and replaced by a Broadcast Listener's Licence costing 10/-, whilst the Experimenter's Broadcast Licence became a Broadcast Station License, costing £15 plus £1000 bond. The Experimental Transmit Licence remained and still cost £1.

Each approved sealed set would have a label attached, reading:

Broadcasting Receiver Type No
.....metres
Approved by P.M.G.

There was Some confusion as to how the sealing should be accomplished, but it seems that the manufacturer was expected to fit the tuning capacitor inside a box and after tuning to he required wavelength it would then be closed off with a lid covered with a sealing label to prevent listener access. Plug-in or variable coils were not permitted.

Fisk had stated during the conference that if a person wanted to receive a second station he should purchase a second set and another licence; but the regulations allowed for the original set to be modified at a price. You will see below why Fisk was keen on increasing the number of receivers in homes.

Returning now to Fisk's motives once the manufacturers and experimenters were licensed and known he sent out an 'AWA Licence Form Number 1' demanding

payment for use of the patents AWA controlled at 12/6 per valve socket (17/6 for USA valves) and demanded that experimenters pay 5/- annually and sign his 'AWA Licence Form Number 4' .

There was an uproar over this impost but the Government, which after all owned just over 50% of AWA supported Fisk. The experimenters dug in and AWA backed off allowing a concession for free use of patents for private experimentation only. But they were not to resell their equipment, nor manufacture sets for others.

Most unpopular

Right from the start the 'sealed set scheme' was unpopular; in fact disastrous. Even before the regulations were announced the delegates started to have second thoughts. There was a suspicion that Fisk and others had 'stacked' the meeting to gain their own advantage, and the Victorian WIA felt the interests of experimenters had been sabotaged by O. F. Mingay - ostensibly the NSW WIA delegate, but also in the wireless business and closely allied with Fisk's interests.

Taylor denied the accusations, and appealed for the Sealed Set System to be given a fair trial. The PMG's Department remained neutral, saying that it was only introducing regulations that the body of wireless interests had wanted and agreed on.

Once the full details of the scheme were revealed, there was further dissent. The listeners' costs were high and AWA's patent fees considered outrageous. The paperwork was cumbersome, people, resented not being able to listen to the other stations that were on air, and manufacturers had great

difficulty making sets which complied with the 10% wavelength limit

Part of the reason was that they made sets with the minimum number of valves,

because of AWA's high royalties, and such sets were little better than crystal sets. There was a holdup in obtaining test equipment for the PMG, so that it was not ready to test sets until November 1923.

At the end of 1923 there were only 20 models of receivers, from 14 manufacturers, passed by the PMG. These consisted of:

Crystal - 1
 Crystal + one valve -
 3 Single valve - 8
 Two valve - 7
 Three valve - 1

The pre-set wavelengths were 350 metres (2SB) or 1100 metres (2FC), with one set designed for 1720 metres (3L0). The United Distributing Company's Model 46 was the only one switchable for both 350 and 1100. By mid-1924 a total of only 61 receiver designs had been approved, out of 154 submitted.

In Sydney broadcast stations 2SB (later to become 2BL) and 2FC commenced in December 1923, 3AR in Melbourne in early 1924, and 6WF in Perth started transmission in June 1924 - all as 'sealed set stations. The subscription costs were to be: 2SB - 10/-, 2FC and 3AR - £3/3/-, and 6WF - £4/4/-.

2SB was able to charge only the 10/- PMG licence fee because it was subsidised by a number of wireless retailers, who were shareholders in the company running the station: 'Broadcasters Sydney Limited' or 'BSL'. They each paid 5/- per week for the upkeep of the station, and obviously hoped to sell many sealed sets tuned to 2SB.

Because most manufacturers could not meet the specifications, sets were not available; the listeners were not interested

and the broadcast stations were soon in financial difficulties-they just were not getting their fees in.

Of course many people built their own sets from parts and didn't bother about licences anyway. Others woke up to the fact that it cost less overall to claim to be an experimenter, and obtain an experimental licence - with no restrictions on station tuning and no station fees. By mid-1924 there were only about 1200 licences issued to listeners, but over 5000 people had applied for an Experimental Licence!

In early 1924 the PMG was forced to send letters to the holders of experimental licences, warning that they must prove themselves to be bona-fide experimenters, not just listeners. As a consequence the number of Experimental Licences dropped dramatically during 1924-25

Rigged comparison

AWA was determined to prevail with the sealed set concept, and even carried out tests at Moss Vale to prove its sealed set could receive signals in the country.

However to achieve this success, a team of field engineers spent a week testing and had installed a 200 foot (62 metre) dipole on 100 foot (30m) poles, with a copper gauze ground mat.

After AWA trumpeted the sealed set's win over an 'open' set, it was revealed by others that the AWA sealed set consisted of four valves with regeneration (which was frowned upon) - whereas the 'open' set was a simple detector and plus one audio stage, connected to a long wire 60' (18m) long and only 30' (9m) high.

The fact was that neither sealed sets nor open sets of comparable performance were satisfactory outside a very restricted radius from the broadcast stations.

The second conference

Public and industry resentment built to the point where another conference had to be called by the PMG, in Sydney in April 1924. Of particular note: Mr Fisk was not invited. The two aims of this conference were:

- (1) to abolish sealed sets; and
- (2) to propose a workable scheme of broadcasting with adequate return for the commercial stations.

The participants were a number of state radio associations made up of manufacturers, retailers and station owners, plus the PMG. The chairman was Major C.W.C. Marr, a Member of the House of Representatives.

Whereas the previous conference had been dominated by Fisk and his proposals were readily accepted, this conference had many controversial moments with some acrimony and even a couple of delegates walking out. Farmer and Company, which had the licence for 2FC and was closely associated with 3L0, refused to put its proposals to the meeting, claiming it wanted to negotiate direct with the PMG. The others suspected that Farmer & Co, which leased AWA equipment, wanted a broadcast monopoly and was in league with AWA.

This time around, there were several proposals submitted. They dealt mainly with limiting the number of stations in each state, and ways in which commercial stations could receive compensation for their services.

But on the subject of receivers, the Association for Development of Wireless wanted open sets with no restrictions and a common licence of £2 (40/-) plus 5/- Government fee. They also wanted a board of administration in each state to control stations and oversee programming, operating times etc. Other proposals varied, but there was overwhelming rejection of sealed sets.

A couple of delegates made comments about experimenters which are worth repeating. Leslie Bean of L.P.R. Bean & Company, a retailer and manufacturer, stated that "if persons were intellectually fit to be genuine experimenters, they would not be impecunious, so therefore should pay the full broadcasting subscription".

He claimed that "the mere sending of dots and dashes did not constitute research work", and admitted he had never learnt the Morse code and never intended to. A strange admission for one who held an experimenter's licence, which required proficiency in Morse code!

Major Marr, MHR, the conference chairman, reckoned that "a man over 40 could not learn the Morse code".

The final proposals submitted to the PMG included open sets, a licence fee of £2 plus 5/- government fee, and two classes of broadcast stations: A class, sustained from licence fees, and B class, which would survive by accepting paid advertising.

Experimental licences were to be discontinued and replaced with an 'Expert Experimental Licence'. The total number of such licences was not to exceed 980, allocated as follows:

NSW	300
Vic	300
SA	100
WA	100
Qld	150
Tas	30

These licences were to be free, and issued on the recommendation of the Wireless Institute in each state.

The 40/- fee was lower than the subscriptions charged by the stations beforehand, but it was considered that the open set would make listening so popular

that the stations would earn much more. In fact an extra million pounds of revenue was estimated. Manufacturers could claim compensation for converting stocks of sealed sets to open sets, but it seemed there were very few sets held in stock.

The PMG rejected some details of the proposal and instead issued its own version of the regulations in July 1924. These allowed open sets and the two classes of stations, but set listener's licence fees according to the distance from the capital cities - ranging from 31/- to 25/-, and detailed the distribution of fees to the A class stations. These fees were reduced in later years. The Experimenter's licence cost 30/-, later reduced back to 20/-, and there were no limits on the number of experimenters.

Much more popular

The new regulations proved popular and whereas there had been only 1206 broadcast listener's licences issued in the year to June 1924 under the Sealed Set Scheme, by June 1925 there were 64,000 licences. By June 1926, a total of 128,000 had been issued. The number of licences issued jumped noticeably when popular programs such as an 'Opera Week' were announced.

The split-up of revenue from licence fees to the stations caused some continuing problems. For instance 2FC obtained 70% in NSW, whilst 2BL with 30% lost money for a number of years until alterations to the regulations changed the way in which broadcasting was controlled.

The AWA valve royalty was still very unpopular. Eventually, in 1927, the government heeded public grumbling and came to an arrangement to pay 3/- from each listener's licence to AWA to compensate it for loss of patents revenue.

In 1934 even that was cancelled.

Consequently, the ARTS&P (Australian Radio Technical Services & Patents) Company was formed by AWA and other companies to pursue and protect their various patent rights.

Epilogue

Most of the few sealed sets that had been made were converted to tuneable sets by removing the box covering the tuning capacitor and adding a tuning knob to the cabinet front, so very few genuine sealed sets have survived. I have heard of one or two so-called sealed sets, which appear to have been made well after 1924!

A friend once told me how, as a young lad, he helped his father who had a wireless rental business in the west, dump unwanted sealed sets down mine shafts outside Dubbo.

(Continued in Part 2)

References:

Wireless Weekly, 1922 - 1925. Provides extensive coverage of the issue.

Australian Archives, PMG files under MP341/1

David Jones Archives, AWA files

Newspapers and other wireless magazines of the period also carried news and editorials relating to the 'Sealed Set Scheme' and its demise.

(Private collection, Colin MacKinnon)

SOME HISTORY AND FACTS ABOUT THE CALENDAR

The calendar as we know it has evolved from a Roman calendar established by Romulus consisting of a year of 304 days divided into 10 months, commencing with March. This was modified by Numa, who added 2 extra months, January and February, making the year consist of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternatively plus

1 extra day and thus a year of 355 days. This calendar required the use of an Intercalary month of 22 or 23 days in alternate years and in the year 46 B.C. Julius Caesar asked for the help of the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes as he had found that the calendar had fallen into some confusion. This led to the adoption of the Julian calendar in 45 BC. (in fact the year 46 B. C was made to consist of 445 days to adjust for earlier faults and is known as "The Year of Confusion").

In the Christian system the years are distinguished by numbers before or after the Incarnation. The period being denoted by the letters BC. (Before Christ) and A.D. (Anno Domini). The starting point being the Jewish calendar year 3761 A.M. (Annus Mundi) and the 753rd year from the foundation of Rome. This system was said to have been introduced into England by St. Augustine about A.D 596 but was not in general use for some time and was ordered to be used by the bishops at the Council of Chelsea in A.D. 816.

In the Julian calendar all centennial years were leap years (i.e the years A.D. 1200, 1300, 1400, etc.) and for this reason towards the end of the 16th century there was found to be a difference of 10 days between the Tropical and calendar years. This was corrected in 1582 when Pope Gregory ordained that October 5th should become October 15th, thus making the 10 day correction, and that only every fourth

centennial year should be a Leap Year This is known as the Gregorian calendar and is the one which we now use. It was adopted by Italy, France and Portugal in 1582 and other countries made the correction at various dates up to as late as 1923. The change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar did not take place in Great Britain and her dominions until 1752, when the correction was made by the omission of eleven days, Wednesday, September 2nd, being immediately followed by Thursday, September 14th.

The Julian and Gregorian calendars are also sometimes referred to as the Old Style and New Style calendars. It is interesting to note that these terms originally applied to the date of the beginning of the year (New Years Day). In the Old Style this was on the 25th March and was changed to the 1st January (New Style) in England at the time of changing from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar in 1752. New Years Day was changed to January 1st in Scotland in 1600.

The Equinoctial or Tropical Year is the time that the Earth takes to revolve around the Sun from one Spring Equinox to another This is approximately 365.24219 mean solar days or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 45.216 seconds. The Equinox being the point where the Sun crosses the Equator, making day and night equal.

The Calendar Year is 365 days except if the year number is divisible by 4 evenly, this being Leap Year and consists of 366 days The last year of a century is not a Leap Year unless its number is divisible by 400 (ie the years 1800 and 1900 were not Leap Years but the year 2000 is)

(Contributed by A. Platfoot)

A PARTIAL HISTORY OF THE TOOTH FAMILY OF CRANBROOK, KENT
AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON OUR EARLY HISTORY.

In previous issues of the Bulletin I produced articles on the history of brewing in N.S.W. from the arrival of Governor Phillip in the First Fleet and continued up to the establishment of John Tooth's Kent Brewery in 1835. The origin of this family is most interesting and I shall endeavour to produce it in various future issues of our Bulletin. In this regard I have received permission from the Manager of Kameruka Estate Ltd., Mr. Frank Foster who is related to Mrs Christine Foster (nee Lucas-Tooth). Without their permission I would not be able to produce these articles.

- Stewart Roberts.

Legends wrap themselves around family histories, like ivy around some old oak trees. Thus it is with the family of Tooth, which has accumulated in the passage of time some interesting legends, which may or may not be true, but none of which can be supported by any evidence which is completely acceptable.

There is a legend which says the Tooths came originally from the Low Countries, that they were skilled weavers, and that they fled to England as a result of religious persecution in the country of their origin. Another says that the family was of Spanish origin. Then again it is said that they came from Wales and their name was originally Tywt. There is however no evidence to support any of these claims, except conjecture and certain characteristics, which seem to run through the various generations of Tooths and which could lead one to believe that there might be some foundation for them.

In regard to the first, which gives the family an heritage of skilled craftsmanship, there is an interesting coincidence that many of the family members of the line have shown a remarkable degree of skill in the crafts, especially in needlework. This skill is particularly noticeable in the daughters of Frederick Tooth of Cranbrook, New South Wales, who was the great-grandson of the first John Tooth of Cranbrook in Kent. Of these daughters, Alice painted well and was a remarkably fine carver in wood: Caroline also minted and wood carved; Susan, daughter of Frederick's second wife, painted outstanding miniatures, which were exhibited in the Academy; Helen who became the wife of Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth, was a needlewoman of outstanding ability. Many members of the family have samples of her fine work. At Winslade in Devon. where her daughter, Mrs. Spencer-Booth now lives, there are hanging on the walls of the drawingroom three tapestries, the biggest of which measures eight feet by nine feet, which are the work of Helen Lucas-Tooth, when she was over seventy years old.

In regard to the second legend, it is a fact that many of the Tooths, with their very dark hair and white complexions, have a Spanish look.

There are other stories relating to some of the women whom the Tooths have married, and whose blood now flows in the family stream. It is said that the aunt of Mary Anne Reader, who married Robert Tooth of Swifts in 1820, had married one of the Bonapartes. Then again the mother of Fanny Tooth, who was the second wife of Robert Tooth of Swifts, was reputed to be the daughter of George IV. Her mother was a Miss Peacock, whose family lived at Tillington, near Brighton, and was a lady of exceptional beauty.

THE EARLIEST ANCESTOR

What can be definitely established is that the earliest ancestor, who can at this moment be traced with certainty, is a certain John Tooth who was living in Cranbrook, Kent in 1739 and died there in 1792....but there is no record of what this John Tooth did, nor of his parentage. It is, however, interesting that a family Tooth was settled at Knockholt in Surrey, not more than thirty miles from Cranbrook, since the middle of the sixteenth century. The family also had connections at Nutfield and Betchworth near Reigate. There is therefore a strong case for supposing that John Tooth of Cranbrook, may have been a member of the Tooth family of Knockholt, especially as the Christian name of Shervin occurs in both families, particularly in the Knockholt family.

WILLIAM TOOTH (n.1773 - d.1832).

John Tooth of Cranbrook in Kent, England, who was born in about the year 1739, and his wife Sarah (nee Knight) had five sons and two daughters. Their second son, William, born in 1773 married Catherine Butler born in 1776, on 9th April 1792, and in all they had seven sons and seven daughters.

Not a great deal is known about William other than that he was a hatter by profession, but it is possible that the family also had a farming, as well as a merchandising background, as their descendants upon migration to Australia, became interested in the grazing and pastoral life of the new colony.

It is interesting to note that the last two children born to William and Catherine (George and Elizabeth), were born in 1820 and as Catherine died on 30th. March 1820, it can be assumed she may have died in childbirth, and that these two children were twins.

On 5th May 1824 a little more than four years after the death of Catherine, William married Ann Pack. There does not appear to have been any issue from this latter marriage.

Most members of the Tooth family in Australia can trace their ancestry back to the second, third and fourth sons of William and Catherine, namely William Headley (b.1797), Robert (b.1799) and John (b.1803), whose families became actively involved in the commercial, political, pioneering as well as pastoral affairs of their adopted country.

For the purpose of this narrative it is intended to treat the families of these three sons, commencing with the youngest first.

JOHN TOOTH (b.1803 d.1857).

Born in Cranbrook, Kent, England in 1803, John Tooth the fourth son of William and Catherine Tooth, arrived in Australia in the "Bencoolen" about 1828. He married Elizabeth Newnham on 22nd March 1830.

Upon Arrival in Sydney he received 2560 acres of land in County Durham, for pastoral purposes. He selected premises in Spring Street, Sydney and set up as a Commission Agent and General Merchant. His business prospered and he soon entered the wine and spirit trade. He became interested in brewing and in 1834 acquired 4.5 acres of land near the head of Blackwattle Creek, entered into partnership with his brother-in-law Charles Newnham, an experienced brewer, and set about establishing the Kent Brewery, which opened for business on 5th October 1835. The White Horse logo of the Company and the name Kent Brewery had their origins in the fact that both partners were natives of Kent.

The brewery continues to operate on the same site although additional property has been acquired over the years for its purpose.

Between 1838 and 1843 the colony passed through a disastrous period of depression which brought financial ruin to about 75% of businessmen and primary producers in New South Wales. Tooth's was one of only three original breweries which survived this period.

In 1843 Charles Newnham withdrew, and subsequently John Tooth, who had over-extended his pastoral activities, became bankrupt and the brewery was mortgaged for 30,200 pounds. John Tooth also withdrew, and the brewery was leased in 1844 to Robert and Edwin Tooth, the sons of his brother Robert (b.1799) for nine years at 4,000 pounds per annum.

They traded under the name of R. & E. Tooth and in 1853 were joined by their brother Frederick. as R.E. & F. Tooth. Upon Edwin's death in 1858, the firm became R. & F. Tooth. Later Robert withdrew and on 2nd January 1860, the partnership became Tooth & Coy., the principals being Frederick Tooth, Robert Lucas Tooth (Edwin's son) and James Sutherland Mitchell. In 1888 Tooth and Coy. became a public company with Robert Lucas Tooth as its first chairman.

The last link between the company and the old days of family ownership ended on 31st March 1916, when Arthur W. Tooth who was head brewer for more than a quarter of a century, resigned.

An extensive fire damaged the brewery on 16th January 1853. but the set back to the company was short lived.

Between 1913 and 1924. the company acquired a number of breweries in country towns and in 1929 purchased Resch's Brewery. The company also purchased the Mittagong Malting Works in 1905, and in 1977 the long established Penfold's Wines Australia Ltd. They also acquired Wright Heaton and Coy., Wholesale General Merchants.. Carriers and Customs Agents, in the same year. Tooth and Coy. Ltd. also own Courage Brewery in Melbourne.

The enduring legacy of the Tooth family is the Kent Brewery.

John Tooth died at Irrawang, near Raymond Terrace in New South Wales. on 1st October, 1857. His widow, Elizabeth who was born in 1807, died on 15th October 1858.

John and Elizabeth Tooth had twelve children, four sons and eight daughters. Their third son, Nicholas, born in 1844, came to Queensland and settled in the Wide Bay district. He became an Iron Founder and Grazier and was at one time Mayor of Maryborough, Queensland. Between 1893 and 1902 he represented the constituency of Burrum in the Queensland Legislative Assembly as a Ministerialist.

In 1868 Nicholas Tooth married Charlotte Thomson. He died in 1913. His widow dies in 1951 aged 92 years.

Nicholas Edward Nelson Tooth and his wife Charlotte were one of the early pioneers of the Maryborough district.

Since writing the above. Kent Brewery was purchased by Carlton United Breweries Ltd. Melbourne. The remainder of Tooth & Co. Ltd. assets were eventually taken over by Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd.

NICHOLAS EDWARD NELSON TOOTH

Born 7th Sept. 1844.

Married Charlotte Thomson in 1868

Died 17th August 1913.

Third son of John (n.1803) and Elizabeth (nee Newnhan) Tooth.

Educated at Castles Private School, Calder House, Sydney N.S.W.

Clerk in Bank of N.S.W. 1863.

Pastoral experience on Widgee Station.

Stock drover. Agent, and Auctioneer.

Senior partner in Vulcan Foundry 1878.

Mayor of Maryborough 1880-81, 1885-6, 1889, 1891.

M.L.A. for Burrum 1893-1902.

ROBERT TOOTH (n.1799. d.1867).

Robert Tooth, the third son of William and Catherine Tooth, and the father of Robert, Edwin and Frederick Tooth, was born in 1799 and was a London brewer and merchant. He was married on 13th July 1820 to Mary Ann Reader (b.1801) of Tenterden, Kent. England who died in 1845.

In 1847 Robert again married, this time to his cousin Fanny, the daughter of Edward Tooth (b.1767). Robert had eight sons and two daughters by his first wife Mary Ann, and four daughters by his second wife, Fanny.

About 1850 Robert purchased "Swifts Park" a sixteenth century house a quarter of a mile east of Cranbrook, which had originally belonged to the Courthope family. In the banking crisis of 1866 the private bank of Overend and Guernsey of which Robert was a director closed their doors. In those days before the advent of the Limited Liability Company, each partner in a bank was held responsible for losses incurred and consequently, Robert Tooth was forced to sell "Swifts" to meet his liabilities.

Vern soon after the closure of the bank and the subsequent sale of "Swifts" in 1867. Robert, worn down by his financial worries, died.

It would appear that his family had a strong Anglican leaning, three of their sons Charles (b.1831), William (b.1834) and Arthur (b.1839) became ordained into the Church and their eldest daughter Mary Ann (b.1837) married the Rev. Christopher Neville of Notts. England.

Father Arthur Tooth who was the Vicar of Hatcham in Rochester in Kent. found himself in Horsemonger Jail on account of his High Church beliefs. Apparently, in spite of a certain amount of complaint in his parish, which led from time to time to public demonstrations against him, he refused to compound with his belief and conscience, even though he ran the risk of a clash with the civil authorities under the newly passed laws, which banned Roman Catholic ritual. Finally he was arrested for being the cause of public disorders.

After being released from jail, being upheld by the church authorities, he resigned his living. His action in refusing to compound with his beliefs won him the respect of his congregation. His parishioners collected a large sum of money for him which he, at first, refused to accept, but afterwards consented on the condition that he might use the money as he thought fit. In consequence he devoted it to the foundation of an Anglican Sisterhood, first at Croydon, and then afterwards at Otford Court at Otford, Kent. He also organised and ran a home for poor boys. He died unmarried in 1931.

ROBERT TOOTH (b.1821, d.1893).
EDWIN TOOTH (b. 1822, d.1858).
FREDERICK TOOTH (b.1827, d.1893).

Robert, Edwin and Frederick, the first, second and fourth sons of Robert and Mary Ann Tooth, were born in the years 1821, 1822 and 1827 respectively. They arrived in Sydney in the "Euphrates" on 5th August, 1843.

Beside their interest in the Kent Brewery, which has been previously mentioned, the brothers were involved in extensive pastoral activities.' They mainly held leases in the Wide Bay and Darling Downs districts. In 1856 Robert and Edwin purchased "Jondaryan", and later Edwin selling his share to his brother Frederick. In 1863 it was sold to Kent and Weinhold, whose descendants still own the remaining "Homestead" block.

Robert and Edwin were part of a syndicate of seven businessmen who founded the Twofold Bay Pastoral Association which acquired some 400,000 acres of pastoral land on the south coast of New South Wales of which "Kameruka" was the head station. The Association disbanded about 1862.

Produced by kind permission of Mrs. Frank Foster,
"Kameruka Estate", Bega, N.S.W.

(From the Stewart Roberts collection)

BULLETIN REPORT 29/8/1994

I refer to two comments made by the President at the general meeting on 12/8/94.

1. That the Bulletin be thicker. Perhaps some might like more in the Bulletin, but this is only possible if more is available to put in it. I do not propose to use up our resources too quickly.

2. That three pages had to be turned to reach the contents. This arrangement was suggested by the Library Staff. It conforms to the arrangement used in two worldwide magazines which are read regularly.

Material for the November issue is in hand. Three subjects are with the Information Service, expecting finish about third week in September.

70, years of Radio... The sealed set debacle

Women: hockey

History of the Calendar

Harold Ivers

176.

EXCURSION REPORT

Everything is being readied for our trip to Oberon for the week-end 19/20 November; we leave Cronulla at 7am. and Sutherland 7.30 a.m. and expect to return to the Shire late afternoon on Sunday 20th November. Our Saturday evening accommodation will be at Big Trout Motel, 'Phone number 063 362100.

The cost of the week-end will be \$110.00 for members and \$115.00 for visitors (that is other than members, whether family or not)..

At the time of writing there are six tickets available, but these could be taken at the meeting, prior to the Bulletin being published and in your hands -- contact Betty McGrath if you are interested.

The costs include luncheon on Saturday to after breakfast on Sunday, including Entrance fees. Members have expressed that they prefer to "do their own thing" on Sunday, hence our reason for this arrangement.

Saturday, February 18, 1995, we have arranged a visit to Port Kembla; this will include a harbour cruise, both Inner and Outer Harbours, followed by a visit to their Breakwater Military Museum.

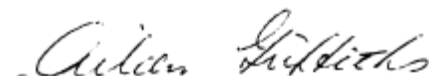
Congratulations must be extended to the people who put this together -- it is an outstanding display.

Tickets are \$18.0 for members and \$21.00 for visitors -- inclusive of launch trip and entrance fees to the Museum. It has been suggested we have luncheon at one of the Clubs, but we will talk about that nearer to time. That expense would be paid by you then.

Of course, you could still take your luncheon with you if desired.

.....

Bookings to Betty McGrath on 521-2227 -- or for enquiries either
Betty or myself on 523-5801.


Excursion Co. Vener.

MUSEUM REPORT

Opening day on the first Saturday of the month, being the 3rd September, the museum had 18 visitors. Museum members in attendance were Allan and Betty McGrath. The museum also had a special opening on Friday 16th September, the first being in the morning for 14 members of the Percy Miles Hostel, followed in the afternoon by 44 members of the Kuringai Historical Society. Afternoon tea was provided by Society members Betty McGrath, Ada Cutbush and Aileen Griffiths. Both groups commented favourably on our display and photographs.

Allan McGrath.

THE LINDEMANS STORY

It was in the Hunter Valley in 1843 that Dr. Lindeman, a former Royal Navy Surgeon, planted his first vines on the banks of the Paterson River at a property called "Cawarra", an aboriginal word meaning "Beside running water". In doing so he laid the foundations for one of Australia's most important wine producing areas.

The vineyard at Cawarra was quickly expanded to 40 acres, producing quality vintages of Reisling, Verdelhao and Shiraz grapes and it was just over 15 years later that Dr. Lindeman started the long export history that today sees Lindemans wines acclaimed around the world.

The doctor's first export shipment was of Cawarra Claret to the U.K.

When Dr. Lindeman died in 1881 the family name was a leader in Australia's fledgling wine industry. Lindemans became part of the Penfolds Wine Group in 1990.

BUSH CHRISTMAS

Stuffed with pudding to his gizzard
Uncle James lets out a snore,
Auntie Flo sprawls like a lizard
On the back verandah floor.

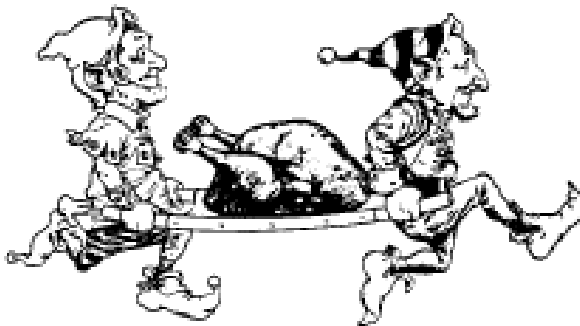
Grandpa Aub sits with a flagon
On the woodheap 'neath the gums,
And he thinks he's seen a dragon
Where the pigs are munching plums.

Cousin Val and Cousin Harry,
Cousin May and Cousin Fred,
Play the goat with Dulce and
Larry By the creek below the shed.

In the scrub the cows are drowsing,
Dogs are dreaming in the shade,
Fat and white, the mare is browsing,
Cropping softly, blade by blade.

It is hot. Mosquitoes whirring.
Uncle Jamie rubs his knee:
"Flo," he whispers, "are you stirring?
It's near time to get the tea."

DAVID MARTIN b.1915



BEST WISHES

ACTING EDITOR - JIM CUTBUSH



Merry CHRISTMAS



A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL
MEMBERS AND MAY YOU HAVE A
HAPPY, HOLY AND HEALTHY NEW
YEAR.

Sutherland Shire Historical Society Inc.

FOUNDED
1966



VISITORS AND
INTENDING MEMBERS WELCOME