

SUTHERLAND SHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC QUARTERLY BULLETIN

Design by (the late) Fred Wiggley



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TIMBER GETTERS AROUND THE MID 1800's.

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COVER STORY.

Woollooware Road, one of the oldest in the district was provided for in 1842 and the southern section of it (to Shell Road) was in existence as early as 1858. It marked the boundary between

two land grants but, more importantly, it runs down to Woollooware Bay. This shallow bay edged with mangroves is the most unlikely place to be used as a means of access, but this is indeed the case. John Connell Jnr. according to Mr. Frank Cridland's research, had a canal dug in the 1820s or 1830s to the bottom of Woollooware Road so that timber could be brought down the road and then floated to market. This canal, known as the 'Drain' was still visible in the 1920s, so to was an old log and earth wharf. Thomas Holt used this canal also for transporting timber in the 1870s. John Connell Jnr. engaged mainly in timber-cutting. Over a period of twenty five years he had cleared practically all the large timber from both Kurnell and Woollooware. Timber getters also denuded forests of Red Cedar, Iron Bark, Turpentine and other Hardwood Trees. Bottle Forest, Heathcote area, was then rich in timbers and mills.

There was little active settlement prior to 1860 when the Holt era commenced. Timber cutting was the principal industry, much of it taking place on leased crown lands.

Woollooware: Aboriginal Word meaning "A muddy flat".

Named by Surveyor Dixon in 1827.

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SUTHERLAND SHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

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Meetings of the society are held monthly on the third Friday at 8.00pm at the multi purpose building, Flora Street Sutherland. (Next to Council Car Park)

VISITORS ARE WELCOME.

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QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SUTHERLAND SHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.

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CONTENTS

PRESIDENTS REMARKS	D. EMERSON	444
RED CEDAR	C. STAPLES	445
WOODEN ROADS	G. HEAVENS	446
LECONFIELD HOUSE	C.. STAPLES	447
I HAVE NOTICED	M. BEAVEN	451
EXCURSION REPORT	A. GRIFFITHS	452
THE DEER OF GOGERLY'S POINT	K. TURNER	454
DOWN THE BAY IN THE EARLY 1950s	D. OVERETT	456
I WAS READING	E. CARMICHAEL	458
EDITORS DESK	J. CUTBUSH	459
THREE MEN IN A BOAT	R. PIDGEON	460
SALMON'S FAMILY DICTIONARY	A. McGRATH	461
OR HOUSEHOLD COMPANION 1710-PART 1-		

President's Remarks

It was a very cheery group who made their way into the Queen Victoria Building last Saturday, and what a beautiful day it was! We all thoroughly enjoyed our interesting tour of the building, and perhaps some time in the future we might organise for one of their Champagne Tours, one evening, climbing the spiral staircase to the roof, and maybe catching a glimpse of Quong Tart's ghost! I believe the champagne flows at the end of the tour, just in case we have anyone lose their balance on the stairs, or topple from the roof! Our thanks to Mrs. Aileen Griffiths OAM for organising such a great bus trip in perfect weather, and thanks also to Terry, our bus driver, who took us on a delightful tour of several suburbs with full commentary: Glebe, Balmain, Newtown, Enmore- - including the smallest house in NSW, if not in Australia!

Our theme for Heritage Week, 1998, April 26-May 3 is "Our community's heritage". I have asked Helen McDonald to check to see if we can do a display on the Sutherland School of Arts itself, our current "home", so if you can help out with memorabilia or photos or programmes we would be grateful. Our curator, Allan McGrath, has again a treat in store for us, so more about this "mystery" closer to the event.

Your committee made an executive decision and decided to "buy a brick" for the Hazelhurst Art and Craft Gallery pathway. This records the name of our Society (we couldn't fit in much else!) and will be on display on 30th August, 1997 at Hazelhurst for the opening at noon. The decision was unanimous, and I believe some of our members are buying "personal" bricks, as well, for the recognition of their family's contribution to the history of the Shire. Do come along and celebrate the opening of this cultural centre for the Shire. We congratulate the Friends of Hazelhurst, and the Hazelhurst Committee for the realization of their dream and look forward to its opening, and perhaps hosting an occasional function there.

Dr. Ed Duyker has requested he transfer as guest speaker from August to October, so I have asked Cllr. Verlie Fowler, from Campbelltown Council and Campbelltown Historical Society if she could be available to speak on that date. Dr. Duyker is the Honorary Consul for Mauritius, and the author of several books, and his talk will be on Solander, the subject of his latest book being published by Melbourne University Press about March of next year. The Australian National Maritime Museum, of which my husband and I are founder members, is negotiating to launch his book, so more on this later also. A couple of Dr Duyker's articles will appear in forthcoming bulletins.

Sid Percival, our guest speaker, for July has written several books on Campbelltown, Menangle, Picton, Douglas Park and Appin, but is going to talk on the dams around Sydney and the Sydney Water Supply. Sid is a second cousin of mine, and like me, can "talk the leg off an iron pot", but he knows so much about our history and (unlike me) never forgets a fact or figure. At 88 years of age, he has had such an interesting life, and is "living history" himself. There was a little article on him and his convict ancestry in "Column 8" last Monday. (Strangely enough, the preceding paragraph is about convict Mary Wade, our treasurer, Maurie Beaven's ancestor!) Make sure you don't miss our next meeting as Sid is very entertaining, especially as he diverges from his theme with little bits of gossip about all and sundry.



President

Guest Speakers

July: - - -	Mr. Sid Percival "The Dams of the Sydney Water Supply"
August:	to be advised
September:	Mr. Max Gleeson
October:	Dr. Ed Duyker "Solander" August update- Councillor Verlie Fowler Councillor Campbelltown City Council and Campbelltown Historical Society. History of The Holsworthy and Eckersley Parishes.

RED CEDAR

Red Cedar (*Toona australis*) once grew along the east coast of Australia from the Illawarra in the south to about Gympie in the north. There are isolated stands further north and in New Guinea. Growing best on rich alluvial and volcanic soils it favours wind sheltered positions on river banks and moist gullies.

Governor Phillip noted the tree in one of his expeditions to the Hawkesbury River. In a letter to Lord Sydney on 13th February 1790 he reported :-

"The wood of some of these trees is very light, they are about the size of large walnut trees which they resemble, they shed their leaves and bear a small fruit..."

Cedar getting commenced and in 1795 a trial cargo was taken to India. However the Hawkesbury settlers developed such a trade that on 2nd April 1802 a General Order regulating traffic in cedar was issued :-

"It having been represented to the Governor that some of the settlers at the Hawkesbury are making a traffic of the cedar growing on, or about that river, he strictly forbids any cedar being cut down but by his permission or to the officer commanding at that place, and if any cedar logs or plants are brought from any part of that river, or any other settlement without the Governor's permission, such logs or plants will be seized for the purposes of government, and the boats or carts containing them confiscated for public use..."

Cedar was a Government monopoly in the Hunter for some 20 years. Convict gangs cut it and rafted it down the river to Newcastle. The search continued further north. In 1816 it started in Port Stephens, 1823 on the Hastings and about the same time the Macleay and Clarence, in 1842 Nambucca, Bellingen and Richmond Rivers, 1857 Dorrigo Plateau and the Tweed River in the 1860's.

Red Cedar still exists at scattered sites and in rainforests. Some rainforest sites with a high stocking of cedar have been set aside as Flora Reserves. Commercial growing is generally unsuccessful as stands will be attacked by the cedar tip moth. Trees are growing successfully in Fiji and Hawaii where there is no such moth.

- from the files of Cyril Staples M.B.E.

WOODEN ROADS

It may come as a surprise to many readers, but I can recall the time when most of the roads in the city of Sydney were made of wood. George street from Grace Bros. to the Quay was a wooden road and all of those hilly roads going down to the Quay like Philip, Bent, Bligh, O'Connell, Young, and Loftus Streets. These roads were made of kiln dried hardwood blocks all cut the same size, rough sawn not dressed about the size of half of a modern house brick, they were laid like pavers, only they were end grain up, but not in a pattern like the cobble stones in Europe and London. After being laid and tightly wedged they were treated with a coat of boiling tar to bind them and keep them water tight as well as to fill up any discrepancies in height, they were wedged in tight against large blocks of stone that also served as the base of the gutter this was also tarred, so they had a tarred strip from gutter to gutter watertight. This type of road was a quiet road against the clot of the horses hooves also the toe of the horse shoe would grip this surface, whereas a hard surface road as we have now the horses foot would slip on, especially as the heavy loaded waggons and drays the horses were obliged to pull in those days. Sydney streets were still filled with horse drawn vehicles right up to the 1930s when the motor vehicle started to take over. I worked in the City of Sydney and often acted as an errand boy from January 1924 until 1930.

One day after a couple of weeks heavy rain I was standing on the corner of York and Margaret streets, I had just delivered a parcel in York street I could hear a screaming whistling noise, I looked around to find the reason and was surprised to see the whole of the road rising up, it lifted about a foot high the whistle was the air going in. Water had got under the surface and swelled the blocks and they had lifted in a big dome all across the road it was about a 50 foot dome from gutter to gutter. Fortunately it was a motor lorry that came along, not a horse drawn vehicle and discovered it was not a hill for it smashed through the blocks as they fell to the ground. there were road blocks everywhere and York street had to be closed until repairs were carried out. Incidentally the city council would sell the old blocks for firewood when they had finished being of any further use to them. But as the horses went so did the wooden roads, the cars noise didn't matter. You see cars ran on rubber tyres, there was no more clop clop of the horses and the grind of the steel tyres on the gravel. the noise had all gone. and was now replaced by the noise of the engines of cars, and those early models were anything but quiet I can assure you.

Contributed by George Heavens.

LECONFIELD HOUSE

(An after-dinner speech given by Cyril Staples at Koala Motel, Muswellbrook on the 7th March 1987 to members of Sutherland Shire Historical Society who were on an official visit to historic houses in the Hunter Valley.)

Leconfield House, to be visited by you in the morning was built in 1872 for Reginald Wyndham. His infant son, then not yet aged four laid the foundation stone.

It is a white two storey brick house, red corrugated iron roof, stone foundations from stone quarried near-by, hand-made bricks fired on the site. The walls are of solid brick with no cavity, some of the walls being 15 inches thick. The dampcourse is a layer of second-hand roof slates. The timber throughout is of cedar which one would assume came from a near-by part of the Hunter Valley where cedar used to abound. Downstairs ceilings are 14 feet high and upstairs are 11 feet. and in common with most houses built in that period the rooms are large by today's standards. The house is "U" shaped, built around a courtyard. In one corner of the courtyard is a domed-shaped well of some 6000 gallons to catch rainwater from the roof and is still used. There is a cellar for wines and perishables, But more of that tomorrow.

Reginald Wyndham was the eleventh son of George Wyndham, the founder of Dalwood, and was aged 25 when the house was built. But let us look first at his family. -

George Wyndham, the father, was born in 1801 in England of an old aristocratic English family which traced its ancestry back hundreds of years. There is a story told in the northwest of Somersetshire concerning a Sir William Wyndham who died in 1683. His wife Francis had apparently died some years earlier and had been buried in the family vault at St. St. Decuman's Church. On the night of the funeral the sexton decided to remove the Jewellery from the body for his own use. Half way through the proceedings the supposed corpse sat up and looked at him. He of course took off fast. Lady Francis, realising what had happened picked up his lantern and made her way home where she had great difficulty persuading the maidservant who answered the door that she was not a ghost and that she wanted to come in. She lived for many years after and it is from her that the present Wyndham family trace their ancestry.

But back to more recent times. George Wyndham, whom I said was born in 1801, was a third son and it was originally intended that he should enter the church and take one of the "livings" owned by the family. However after education at Harrow and Cambridge he held ideas which for his time were considered very radical. He travelled through Canada in 1824 and through Europe in 1825 where he first became very interested in vineyards and wine-making. He met his wife, Margaret, while in Europe.

They married in April 1827 and in August sailed for NSW where they arrived on Boxing Day in the middle of a drought. George immediately looked around for a property and one in the Hunter Valley coming up for auction in the middle of January interested him.

A David Maziere had obtained a grant in 1823 of 2000 acres, bounded by the Hunter River and a line running north-south from and to the river. It was shaped like a big capital "D" and was of fertile river flats. Twenty convicts were assigned to him and he commenced clearing. Money was a problem so he borrowed 500 pounds from Darcy Wentworth but by the end of 1827 he was broke and the property was put up for sale and was auctioned on the 15th Jan 1828. Enter George Wyndham who bought it for 1200 pounds. One of the attractions for him was the 20 convicts attached to the property who were re-assigned to him.

George and Margaret lived on the property in a slab hut for a short time and then moved across the river to Luskentyre where their first son was born. He named his newly acquired property "Dalwood" after one of his father's farms at Dinton, England.

The house at Dalwood was commenced in 1829 and was not completed until 1840, although most of it was built by 1836.

Tomorrow you will be visiting this house which is presently being restored, having been acquired-by the National Trust thanks to the generosity of Wyndham Estate Wines, the Wyndham family and government grants. Its partial restoration is a Bi-centennial project.

In 1838 George purchased an adjoining 640 acres and in the following year 960 acres.

The area was farmed and did much to provide food for the infant colony based on Sydney. Very early George planted grape vines and developed an extensive vineyard. He grew corn, wheat, tobacco and fruit as well as breeding horses and cattle. As well as producing food George and Margaret produced a large family.

In the 1840's a severe drought and an accompanying economic depression hit the colony. Leaving a manager in charge of Dalwood George took Margaret and his family, together with sheep, cattle, horses and some trusty stockmen, covered waggons pulled by bullocks for shelter and transport and headed north to territory recently discovered by explorers. It was during this period of wandering that he stopped to build a hut on the upper reaches of the Richmond River to provide some comfort for his wife who was about to give birth to another child. Reginald was born and it is said that he was the first white child born in that area.

They returned from their wanderings late 1846 or early 1847. Neighbours and associates he had left behind had sold out or become bankrupt, but the wanderings had saved George. He reopened Dalwood.

One must marvel at the strength and determination of George and Margaret. Neither was brought up for such a life. In England and France they lived in comparative luxury with no training for the rough and tumble of life in outback New South Wales. Judith Wright who is a descendant of George Wyndham has written a very interesting book "Generations of Men" which deals with the family in those early years.

When George died in 1870 a large part of Dalwood was left to Reginald as part of an earlier family agreement. Reginald went up on to the ridge behind Dalwood House and built his home. He had married Julia Champain in 1867 and it was their son Reginald Horton Wyndham who laid the foundation stone of Leconfield House on the 11th December 1871. He was not yet 4 years of age.

The property was named "Leconfield" after a relative in England. An uncle, four times removed, the Earl of Egremont had a natural son who in 1859 was created Baron Leconfield.

Leconfield House became the centre of activities in the 1870's and 1880's. While his eldest brother, John, ran the Dalwood vineyard and winery Reginald grew crops similar to what his father had done, but his greatest interest was in cattle.

But farming was not his only interest. Coal had been first collected and later mined at Newcastle. Then came the discovery of the famous Greta seam. There were outcrops of coal near the property and Reginald determined to exploit it. He drilled at various places on and near the property and his diary shows the tension each day as the width of the seams were measured and the speculation as to whether or not it was part of the Greta Seam. He made many trips to Sydney and in 1882 a trip to England to try and interest syndicates in mining his coal. It was not until 1888 that the Great Greta Coal and Shale Company was formed and mining commenced "at the head of the gully running past the stables". This was the beginning of Leconfield Colliery. Reginald subdivided a corner of his property for Leconfield village. Lots were auctioned and miners built their homes. Mining lasted some sixty years before being worked out. Today the mine is abandoned with machinery lying around the area. The hill above the mine workings is being removed for its gravel, much of which is going on to the district roads. Leconfield village has been abandoned and a few years ago the Singleton Shire Council incorporated the village lots into the surrounding farms.

Gold mining was another interest of Reginald. Of course at that time of our history gold was playing a big part in the development of Australia. His interest was centred on Stuart's Brook near Scone where he and his son worked a claim. His diaries do not record any substantial strikes. At one stage Reginald employed a prospector to go over Leconfield to see if there was any prospect of gold.

Reginald spent a lot of his time on behalf of the newly formed Hereford Society. He was a foundation member, prepared much of the first Herd Book and arranged for its publication.

Travelling to Sydney was not easy. Reginald often went for Hereford Society meetings, to push his coal to prospective syndicates, as well as doing personal business and attending to the sale of his farm produce. It meant a train trip from Branxton or Greta to Newcastle and then a ferry trip by sea to Sydney. The colony was developing and a railway was being built to connect the Sydney and Newcastle systems. Before the Hawkesbury Bridge was ready Reginald records his first direct trip. It was the 19th January, 1888 :-

"Fine, cloudy and delightfully cool. Clara (his daughter) and I leave by rail for Sydney, leaving Greta at 7.40am, fare 17/11 each return ticket. We got to Redfern Station at 2.45pm. Crossing the Hawkesbury by steamer caused over an hour's delay. The scenery at Gosford is most charming, also at the Hawkesbury and Ryde."

Seeing you people are members of an historical society perhaps I could wander for a moment and talk about transport. When George and Margaret Wyndham bought Dalwood they no doubt travelled by the Great North Road, crossing the Hawkesbury at Windsor - a road established in 1823. A few years later in 1831 a shorter route was established via Castle Hill, Wiseman's Ferry and Wollombi. The only other way was by sea to Newcastle or Morpeth. In 1831 steam navigation was introduced with a cutter packet, the Lord Liverpool, sailing between Sydney and Newcastle in 12 hours. This way was usually chosen by Reginald Wyndham during most of the period we have been discussing tonight.

The main road to the Queensland border even as late as 1851 ran from Morpeth to Maitland and then north. Morpeth was a flourishing port until the opening of a railway from Newcastle to Maitland in 1857 when its importance declined.

The railway was pushed north to Singleton 1863, Muswellbrook 1868, and eventually reached the Queensland border in 1888. The link to Sydney by rail did not occur until 1889

And while on the subject of transport. I mentioned earlier that Reginald went to England in 1882 to do some business with his coal. He also met relatives for the first time, visited Epsom and the Derby and watched some cricket matches. His wife went also but she and the children went by sailing ship. He saw them off and three weeks later he caught a steamer. He was in England to welcome them as his ship took 7 weeks while the sailing ship took 16 weeks. It was a period of change.

In November 1888 he went to Melbourne for the first Tuesday in November for an obvious reason as do also people today.

"Saturday 3rd. Fine close and muggy. I leave with W.A. Harper at noon in the Austral for Melbourne, 500 passengers aboard. Smooth sea and delightfully cool."

The Sunday and Monday diary entries refer to a pleasant trip, then -

"Tuesday 6th. Fine, bright, clear and bracing. Just a perfect day for the cup which was the most successful one ever run ...

About 150,000 people were present. Many splendid four-in-hands and the thousands of pretty dresses on the many pretty women made the scene one never to be forgotten and which certainly cannot be seen in any other part of the world. When one considers that Melbourne and all this is the result of only some forty years it bewilders one to think what it will be in a few years hence."

Before concluding there are two other diary entries I would like to read to you. On both occasions he was in Sydney. The first is the 3rd March 1885.

"Fine and delightfully cool. This is the greatest day Australia has yet seen, being her first attempt at fighting. 600 men having left Sydney this day in the Orient steamer "Iberia" for Souakim to join Lord Wolseley's army in the Soudan. The day is a general holiday and some 200,000 people witnessed the embarkation of the troops amidst the greatest excitement"

The other entry is the 26th January 1888.

"Fine lovely cool day and a great day for Sydney which is crowded to overflowing. The city was brilliantly lighted up to celebrate our 100th anniversary. We went to the show and spent all the afternoon at the cricket match N.S.W. v. Victoria"

This I hope gives you some idea of the man who built Leconfield House and administered the larger part of Dalwood farm in the latter part of the 19th century. His wife, Julia, gave him a son and then 4 daughters. On her death - and she is buried on the hillside just below Leconfield House - he married Kathleen Osborne and she gave him five daughters.

Reginald lost the property in 1892 following a drought and an economic depression. The bank foreclosed and took possession. Since then three families have lived there before Milcie and I came on the scene in 1980. Since then we have initiated a programme of upgrading and preserving the facilities and landscaping the area. Over 100 trees have already been planted. We trust Leconfield will always remain as a part of Australian History and the peoples heritage.

I HAVE NOTICED

Everything is farther away than it used to be. It is even twice as far to the corner and they have added a hill.

I have given up running for the bus; it leaves earlier.

It seems to me they are making the stairs steeper than in the old days. And have you noticed the smaller print they use in the newspapers?

There is no sense in asking anyone to read aloud anymore, as everybody speaks in such a low voice I can hardly hear them.

And the dress sizes don't run the way they used to. The 12s and 14s are so much smaller.

Even people are changing. They are so much younger than they used to be when I was their age. On the other hand, people my own age are so much older than I am.

I ran into an old classmate the other day and she has aged so much that she didn't recognise me.

I got to thinking about the poor dear while I was combing my hair this morning and in so doing I glanced at my own reflection. Really now, they don't even make good mirrors as they used to do.

Contributed by M. Beaven.

EXCURSION REPORT

From all accounts, the members and friends who visited Queen Victoria Building with us on Saturday, July 12, found it to be a most unusual outing. Again our thanks to the guides.

Saturday September 13, 1997 we shall again be visiting Camden etc. with Mr. Colin Sproule a most experienced guide and long time resident of the area. Places we have not included before are listed.

Please take your morning tea and luncheon needs as this day will be "picnic" style as usually done; should the day be inclement there will be cover for each stop.

Cost of the day will be \$20.00 members and \$25.00 visitors -- we shall be leaving Cronulla at 8 a.m. and Sutherland 8.30 a.m. Week-end tour - Friday. November 28, 1997 to Sunday. November 30,;

with overnight accommodation at Reef Motel, 27 Clyde Street, Bateman's Bay - 'Phone-(044) 72-6000, Fax (044) 72605. (This address and tele/fax numbers will be repeated in the August Bulletin, but if you may travel with us, please make a note of it now.)

Cost of the week-end will be \$175.00 members and 3180.00 Visitors; \$25.00 must be paid with booking and balance paid off fully by the October meeting to enable the Society to meet its commitments with our suppliers of services,

On Friday we will leave Cronulla at 8.30 a.m., Sutherland at 9 a.m. travelling to Marulan for morning tea and on to Canberra for lunch

at Parliament House. After visiting Canberra we will travel via Braidwood for a comfort stop and quick view of the town before going on through Nelligen and "down the mountain" to Bateman's Bay.

Hopefully, we will arrive at the Motel between 4 p.m. and 4.30 pm, so that, if desired, you may have time for a rest before dinner at 6.30 p.m. Friday evening will have nothing planned - it will be "free" time for you to spend as desired.

Saturday morning we ask everyone to be at the Coach ready to leave by 8-.30 a.m., when we will be met by the President and Research Officer of Clyde River Historical Society and be in their care for the day. We are to go to their Museum at lunch time, where they will be preparing a Sausage Sizzle for us.

We expect to return to the Motel by 4.30 p.m. at the latest for dinner at 6.30 p.m.

EXCURSION REPORT

Sunday morning we shall visit Mogo area -- perhaps a little panning for gold may interest you (as we did on a previous visit many years ago) or you may wish to visit the Mogo Zoo, which is of much newer vintage. We will advise you of the time we need to leave there to enable us to travel to Nowra for luncheon at that city's R.S.L. Club, before beginning our trip to the Sutherland Shire.

The cost of the week -end covers Coach Travel, entrance fees and also donations, Bed and Breakfast accommodation, lunch Saturday and Sunday, and dinner Friday and Saturday evenings. Lunch Friday will be at your expense, as also morning or afternoon teas each day, if you need them.

We shall be taking a forty-eight seater coach; two seats must be reserved for the guides, at their request. That leaves forty-six (46) saleable tickets so book early and avoid disappointment.

SPECIAL REQUEST: Following an incident with another group, and about which I have been told, I think it would be an excellent idea if when we are "on tour" we had registered the contact for Next of Kin of our members; (when we visited Broken Hill many years ago, I had this record with me at all times, but thankfully it was not necessary for use of it). Therefore, the next time you are making a booking for a Society outing, would you have this written on a card and hand it either Betty McGrath or myself for recording purposes.

REMINDER OF RULES: On day tours, payment is to be made at meetings; if after a meeting you make a telephone booking with Betty, please let her have your remittance within a week to confirm your bookings.

Should you be unable to go, if all tickets are sold, we will endeavour to resell your ticket and refund cost, if this has been done. Other-wise there cannot be a refund, because of the structure of our costing.

For weekend travel, \$25.00 is required for your booking and we like to have the balance paid off if convenient each month, but it must be finalised at the meeting the month before travel -- we have commitments to our motel, guides, etc. which must be met and we cannot include those who have not finalised their payments.

PLEASE UNDERSTAND: neither Betty McGrath or I make these rules -- they are directions from the Executive Council for us to administer. Please don't blame Betty or me for carrying out our directions.

Enquiries from either Betty McGrath (0521-2227) or myself (9523-5801) Bookings from Betty McGrath (141 Loftus Ave, Loftus) if you need to post a cheque to her.

Aileen M Griffiths OAM

EXCURSION CONVENER

The Deer of Gogerly's Point
(An incident at "Hilltop")

Fauna, such as the Java Rusa Deer in the Royal National Park, have been a source of interest to residents of Gogerly's Point for a considerable number of years. Never interfered with the deer, year in and year out, could fulfil a natural life cycle from the sharpening of the stags' antlers to remove velvet prior to the rutting season in July to the does' birthing of fawns in September/October; the shedding of antlers in December to the commencement once again of their natural reproductive cycle with stags growing new antlers the following year.

Generations of "Hilltop" children, grandchildren and great grandchildren of Thomas Ernest Rofe who built "Hilltop" as a holiday residence for his family, made pets of these deer and each generation gave names to their favourites. Rudolph was a much loved old, scraggy-coated deer, Knock Knees a very greedy one. Mumpsie, a more mature doe, seen always in the company of stags, was first upfront for every handout and first every year to birth a fawn. Mumpsie was a source of great amusement. She was such a shameless little tramp. Another deer fed by the children had a deformed antler. Each year a hard, flat bony plate grew on one side, while on the corresponding side a perfectly formed antler grew. On one occasion when the deer were being hand-fed from the verandah steps an extremely large stag appeared sporting a magnificent pair of antlers. He was much the worse for wear. His belly had been severely ripped and he had lost his genitalia. His magnificent antlers were shed, fortunately, on "Hilltop" property. These antlers are now proudly owned by Mr Rofe's great grandson who also found, under a large gum tree at "Hilltop", the first pair of antlers shed by a baby stag. This magnificent stag never again grew antlers. This same young man also acquired another matching pair of antlers under unusual circumstances. About 5 am early one morning he watched, from the verandah at "Hilltop", as a large stag was chased by a dog off Costen's Point into the Port Hacking river. The tide was dead low, the water was like a mirror and being early morning no boats were out on the river. The deer ran across the large exposed area of mudflat and from there swam into the river. The young man went down to the boatshed to launch the boat off the skids to follow the deer, and perhaps get it back on to land. He was in the process of doing this when the stag was taken in the main channel opposite Lilli Pilli by a large shark. Days later the skull with its perfect pair of antlers turned up on the Gogerly's Point shoreline.

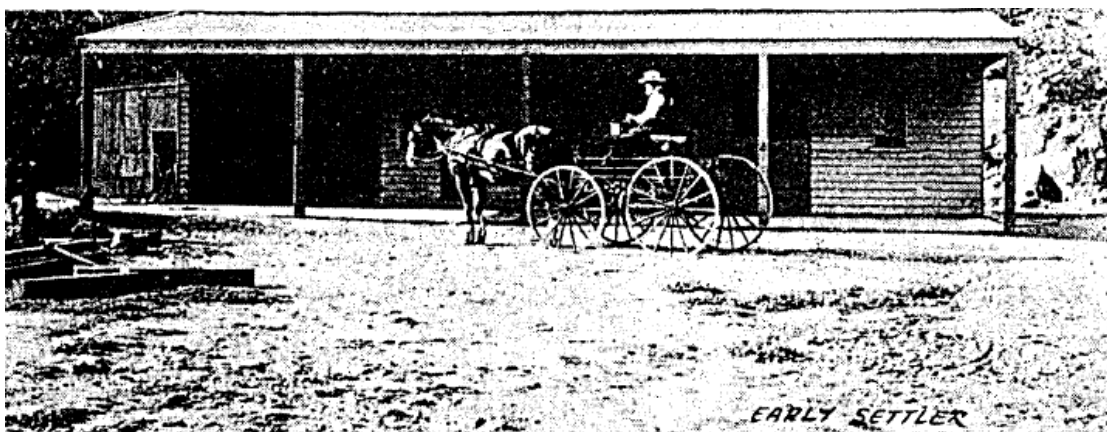
Into this Gogerly's Point haven for the herds of deer which came down out of the park every afternoon to rest in peace on the lawns of "Hilltop" under the shade of the Illawarra Flame Tree and Jacaranda Tree came two armed, unscrupulous and cowardly individuals. Cowardly, because they stalked no savage beast but the most defenceless of animals who stood no chance whatsoever against a trained dog and a high powered rifle. Deer's eyes glow at night like twin orange orbs, a startling experience if you came upon them unexpectedly in the dark near the house and that was all you could see! Imagine, therefore, as a consequence of this stealthy intrusion into the Gogerly's Point area the unpleasant sight faced by the "Rathane" caretaker confronted by a large decapitated deer left, to be disposed of, by these brave night hunters. Imagine a scene reminiscent of "The Hound of the Baskervilles" when a member of "Hilltop" walked out onto the western verandah in the early hours of the foggiest of winter mornings to be confronted by a large herd of deer racing for their lives, chased by a large black dog. Experience the sadness of finding two small dead fawns on "Hilltop's" rocky shoreline.

It was a black-as-night winter's evening. The caretakers from "Rathane" were attending Church in Sutherland. Mr Rofe's great grandson was the only person in this isolated area, or so he

thought. He had a fire burning on the front lawn, not only for company's sake, but to hold back the night, as "Hilltop" had no electrical power. About 8 pm Adam, the caretakers' dog, started to bark. As the "Hilltop"/"Rathane" area is extremely isolated he went down to "Rathane" to investigate. The generator was not running and the area was in total darkness. He walked around the property but could not see anything unusual. Returning to "Hilltop" he noticed a white Holden Kingswood (from memory) parked outside the gate. About 10 pm he saw the caretakers drive past. Shortly after they came up to "Hilltop" as they felt that one of the "Rathane" buildings had been tampered with and they were concerned regarding the car parked outside "Hilltop". The three of them were standing near the vehicle when the caretaker said he could see someone close by. In the light of his torch, not ten feet in front of them was a solidly built man dressed in military camouflage gear, with night glasses around his neck. He was asked what he was doing in the area and why he was dressed in that manner. On being confronted he became extremely aggressive and responded by challenging the occupier of "Hilltop" to go further up the road and repeat the same question. The young man replied, "I can do better than that. If you want an argument why don't I just go and call the Park Ranger?" He left the caretakers by the car with their dog and telephoned Ken Ayre. Within minutes many park rangers converged upon the area. While Ken Ayre was documenting the registration number of the car and the sequence of events, out of the bushes from another direction emerged the second individual with his dog. The Park Ranger immediately recognised him and said, "It's been a long time I've been after you for the last ten years". He replied, "I know. Well now you have me". Ken Ayre then said, "Where is the other man?" He replied "What man?" The rangers searched the area to no avail but felt sure his accomplice was nearby in the dark, watching. This individual was known to the park rangers. Also, he was a well known deer hunter. He admitted to being in the Park that night to hunt deer. He admitted that the vehicle was his and that he owned the dog. The Park Ranger then searched the vehicle and discovered the rifle. The Park Ranger then said "Is this your rifle?"

He answered "Yes". Ken Ayre then said, "you are under arrest for being in a National Park after it has closed; for having on your person a prohibited weapon for the purpose of destroying National Park fauna and for bringing a prohibited animal into a National Park". It was now midnight, still with no sign of this individual's camouflaged accomplice. He was subsequently escorted to Sutherland Police Station where formal charges were laid against him. Ken Ayre later advised that the arrested man was found guilty of all the charges. An application for the return of his confiscated rifle, valued at \$5,000 was made. The application was denied. For the deer in the Gogerly's Point area of the Royal National Park their timeless existence and life cycle continued once again in the peace and tranquility of their National Park environment.

Ken Turner



'DOWN THE BAY' IN THE EARLY 1950s. by David Overett.

Besides playing in our backyards or out on the street, we were also fortunate in having a natural bushland reserve only one street away. As we grew older we were allowed to take ourselves there. The reserve, on the shores of Yowie Bay, was called Kareena Park. We called it 'going down the bay'.

Here was everything a kid could want including a creek, a waterfall, a cave, mud crabs, oyster shells to cut your feet on, a boatshed and lots of bad children to scare you. There were tracks running through the park and we referred to the main two that we used as the top track and the bottom track. There were other tracks further up by the right-hand side of the creek which were arched by tick bush. We didn't venture in there much as we assumed that we would get bitten by ticks if we did.

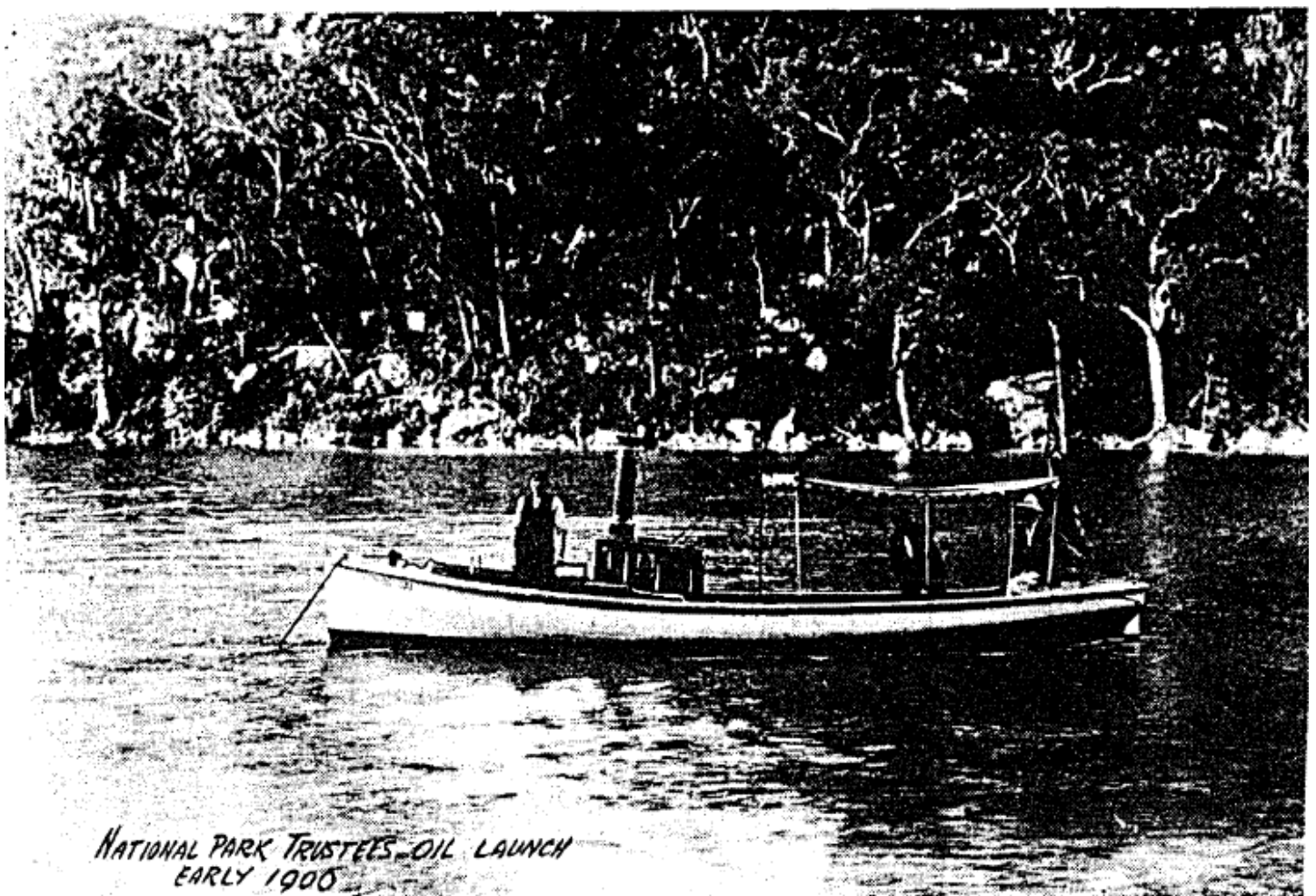
Besides all of this there was a children's playground with swings, baby swings, a see-saw and a slippery dip. The playground was located right up the top of the park adjacent to President Avenue. The boatshed was called Matson's and was made of corrugated iron with a wooden slatted floor. It was perched on cemented sandstone pillars with a slip rail running alongside a small sloping jetty towards the water. The pillars and wooden jetty posts were covered in oyster shells and seaweed. It was always locked but there were a few holes in the iron so that you could look inside to see the racks of small craft mostly being dinghies and canoes. The boatshed was right at the end of the park just before the first house on the eastern bank. It smelt wet and salty as did the whole foreshore most of which was taken up at that part of the bay with mangroves. It was from here that we made forays onto the mud at low tide to catch the small mud crabs that scuttled off down their holes in the mud as soon as you approached. We did get them though, placing our catches into a jam tin or suchlike then taking them home to show our parents. While out on the mud we would occasionally fall into a soft squelchy hole which was the result of a local fisherman pumping for worms. The mud would be almost to your waist and as it dried it stunk to high heaven.

Almost directly across the bay from Matson's Boatshed on the western shore was the swimming enclosure. On quite a few occasions we were taken there for a swim. It was usually a

neighbour event with up to ten of us kids and a couple of our parents. To get there was quite a walk which took us down Caringbah Road to the park, along the track, over the top of the waterfall, then across to Matson Crescent which we walked up until we came to the top of a long flight of steps. At the bottom were corrugated iron dressing sheds, emanating from which came a vile smell. The sheds were surrounded by overgrown weeds and bush. Oysters grew on the swimming enclosure's piers as well as on the rocks that were strewn along the bottom of the pool. At high tide it wasn't too bad if you could swim but low tide left it almost waterless. In fact at low tide you could literally walk straight across Yowie Bay from our side and Matson's Boatshed. However, despite the hazards at the baths, we all enjoyed a Sunday swim there.

If you wished to hire a boat on Yowie Bay you had to do it through the boatshed further up the bay on the western side. One day dad did this but all he had to do to pick the boat up was have us all gathered on the jetty at Matsons' and give a loud COO-EE. The bloke then brought a boat over to collect us. He had arranged this on the 'phone. Even though it was early in the morning it must have been a loud call as the other boatshed was at the end of Wonga Road.

© David Overett.



I WAS READING.

I was reading a book put out for children and learning as I read. I find I can always learn something when reading children's information books. The following I thought could be of interest to our members. Some of us know some of the information but then, some of this will be new I'm sure.

From "Feral Animals", survival publication from Gould League:-

"Domestic rabbits were brought out with the First Fleet and used as a food and skin source. They found conditions unsuitable and did not spread from the Colony

" In 1859 Thomas Austin released a number of wild rabbits for hunting purposes near Geelong. The spread of these rabbits was staggering.

"Released in 1859 they reached the Murray in 1880, Queensland in 1886 and the West Coast in 1907.

"The huge plagues that developed were impossible to control."

"Foxes are opportunist feeders, that is, they feed on whatever food is plentiful during the year. Their diet can include rabbits, sheep, mice, native mammals, birds, lizards, frogs, insects and plants.

"Normally they are nocturnal hunters using sound and smell more than vision to catch their prey. They are cunning in stalking and are quick, efficient killers.

"Foxes were introduced to Australia to satisfy the hunting interests of our Colonial gentlemen. It is not known when the first releases were made but it was possibly from Kellar, Victoria in 1843.

"By the 1940's they had spread to the Kimberleys in WA."

"The snail that causes most problems is the introduced Garden Snail.

" It is not known when these snails were first brought to Australia, but it is thought they may have been carried in soil

which was used as ballast in old sailing ships. As they took on cargo in Australia they offloaded the ballast and also the unknown passengers. As settlement spread across the country the Garden Snail spread with them"

"Honey bees are possibly the only insect to become a true domestic animal.

"The Egyptians were known to have kept bees 5,000 years ago. They have a variety of uses including honey making and the production of bee's wax which can be used In furniture polish, candle making, decorative embroidery and cloth dying.

"European settlers introduced the honey bee to Australia in 1822 and it can now usually be found wherever there is human settlement. Feral populations of the honey bee do occur, but they have not bred out of control as some other insect pests have"

Elva Carmichael

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EDITORS DESK.

Well here we are with the second last Bulletin for 1997, I can't believe how fast the year has gone. I do hope you are in good health and have been able to avoid the many strains of flu that have been around this winter, for those of you who did suffer I hope you are on the mend by now. For those of you that have been wondering why I have been missing at meetings recently , it was due to a fractured right ankle which now has healed up well.

Our Museum Curator Mr. Allan McGrath has been busy with his able Assistants, rearranging and clearing up the Museum, which will make for more display area for other interesting items. Thank You to all who have contributed and helped with this issue of the Bulletin.

JIM CUTBUSH.

EDITOR.

THREE MEN IN A BOAT

On Sunday 29 March 1929, a party of six young men, who resided in Sydney's inner suburbs, was camping on the shores of the Woronora River at Como. At dusk, following a hot sunny day, three members departed for some night fishing from a sixteen foot skiff. Their companions heard them talking and laughing in the darkness for a while, but became concerned when they did not return.

Around 8.30 a.m. the next morning, the body of one of the men, James Baker, 29, of Harris Street Ultimo, was sighted drifting among mangroves in five feet of water. Constable Mills of Como and Sergeant McNeil of Sutherland recovered it. Two hours later, two young boys pulled ashore the body of Robert Kelly, 44, of Wattle Street Ultimo. Their skiff was recovered afloat, upright and undamaged, but with one oar missing. Woronora was dragged throughout the day for the third man, George Haines of Glebe, until police were told that he had been sighted in the city. They searched the area, but could not find him. By now, the daily newspapers voiced suspicions that something sinister had occurred.

Haines did not return to his home, but police eventually interviewed him late Tuesday. He told them that he had been drinking and fell asleep, waking to find himself alone in the skiff. Thinking his companions were playing a practical joke on him, and rather annoyed, he swam ashore, then lost his way in the darkness. Eventually he walked to a road, leading, as he thought, in the direction of Liverpool, and waved down several lifts before arriving in Glebe the next day. Baker and Kelly were duly interred in Rookwood, while Sutherland and City police "closely" investigated his story. Eventually a verdict of accidental death was returned by the City Coroner.

It would appear that heavy drinking was largely involved in this tragedy.

Rhys Pidgeon



In the early days of Shire history, axemen would fell forest giants for homes and bridges.

Evidence of such activity can be found today.

In the year 1886 the Illawarra railway line was opened for traffic as far as Waterfall.

Timber-getters denuded forests of red cedar, iron-bark, turpentine and other hardwood trees. Bottle Forest, Heathcote area, was then rich in timbers and mills.

Wm. H. Salmon
1814

SALMON'S

FAMILY DICTIONARY:

OR,

Household Companion.

Engl. Sh. & Parl.
 THE *J. Stewart*
Family Dictionary:
 OR,
Household Companion.

CONTAINING,

- I. COOKERY in Dressing Flesh, Fowl, Fish, Herbs, Roots, making Sawces, &c.
- II. PASTRY, making Pyes, Pasties, Puddings, Pancakes, Cheefecakes, Custards, Tansies, &c.
- III. CONFECTS, Candies, Conserves, Preserves, Creams, Gellies, Pickles, &c.
- IV. POTABLE Liquors, as Ale, Beer, Mum, Mead, Cider, Perry, Rape, *English* Wines, Chocolet, Coffee, Tea, &c.
- V. PERFUMING Sweet Balls, Pouders, Pomanders, Essences, Sweet Waters, Beautifying Washes, &c.
- VI. HUSBANDRY, as it relates to the Improvement of Our Barren and Waste Lands, Manufactures &c.
- VII. PREPARATIONS Galenick and Chymick, relating to Physick and Chirurgery, as Cordial Waters, Spirits, Tinctures, Elixirs, Syrups, Pouders, Electuaries, Pills, Oils, Balsams, Cerecloths, and Emplasters, fitted for Curing most Diseases Incident to Men, Women, and Children.

The **FOURTH EDITION**, with above *Eleven Hundred Additions*, intersperst through the *Whole WORK*.

By **WILLIAM SALMON. M. D.**

L O N D O N : Printed for **D. Rhodes**, at the *Star*, the Corner of *Bride Lane*, in *Fleet-Street*. 1710.

EXPLANATIONS.

D. L. S. Double Refined Loaf-Sugar.

D. R. W. Damask Rose-Water.

ALSO, FOR

Ale, Beer,
Chocolat,
Cucumber,
Effence,
Tea,

See

English Ale, Beer, Lett. E. No. 148.
Cacao Nut, Lett. C. No. 167.
Cucumber, Lett. C. No. 232.
Ely Primum, Lett. E. No. 56.
Thee, Lett. T. No. 32.

ERRATA.

Page 105. { Col. 1. lin. 49. *delete* a quarter, and r. a half.
Col. 2. lin. 48. r. a lesser or greater.

Advertisement.

I Request all those Gentlemen and others, who send Letters to me, about their own Concerns, to be so Civil, as to pay Postage for them; or else they may expect to go without an Answer. It is not reasonable that I should be at Charge for Persons, I have no Acquaintance withal, and the Business there own. I should not say this, was it but now and then a Letter. But to receive about Two Thousand Letters a Year, (as I have formerly done) upon other Peoples Affairs, or some Trifling Matters, and to pay Postage for them, makes a considerable Sum. And besides, it is as Burthensome and Troublesome to Answer them, as it is Chargeable to Receive them.

W. SALMON.

THE PREFACE.

I. **I**T may probably be demanded, How I being a Physician, should be induced to write a *Book of Cookery*? But such as ask this Question, know little of the *Art of Physick*, much less of its Constituent Parts, and that *Υγιεινή*, *Hygienic*, or *Pars Prophylactica*, *The Preservative of Health*, is one of the Parts thereof, which can never be so well done, or so absolutely accomplished, as by the help of the *Art of Cookery*, by which all sorts of Foods, Drinks, and Viands, are before hand prepared and made ready, for the more pleasing acceptation of the Stomach; that being a Principal *Viscus*, or Bowel, which is the True Index of Health or Sicknes, Strength or Weakness, and indeed of the Life or Death of the Humane Body: And therefore the Preparing or Dressing of Foods, &c. Grateful to that Bowel, must be in a great measure, a preservation of its Tone, whereby it may be the better able to perform its Duty, in order to the preparing that Nutriment which is for the Conservation of the whole Human Frame.

II. The Mechanick performance of these things was not thought below the Honour of *Generals of Armies*, and other *Great Men*, but *Tempora Mutantur*: We now trust to *Cooks* to perform this *Prophylactick Part of Physick*, as we do to *Apothecaries*, to prepare the Matter of the *Curative Part*:

A 3.

It

The P R E F A C E.

It is not Idleness which makes us refuse this Work, but partly want of Time, and partly, (since *Cookery* and *Pharmacology*, are now become peculiar Trades) to avoid Intrenching upon their Business: But still there are a great many Gentlemen, Ladies, and others, who think it no Disparagement to understand this useful Piece of Art; and a great Number of them who do not Scorn, to have actually a Hand in its Operations.

III. In this Fourth Edition, we have made above *Eleven Hundred Additions* of New Matter, scattered through all the Letters of the Alphabet, which you may distinguish by this Mark (*) or Asterick placed before them. What we have Added, are things very Valuable, and what every Person, from the Prince upon the Throne, to the meanest Husband-Man, or Peasant, may know and understand, being profitable in many respects, not only to the Single Interest of Private Persons; but to the General Interest of the Publick, in every Capacity; And if Pursued according to Our Intentions and Directions, may add vastly to the Advantage, Riches, and Universal Wealth of the *British Nation*.

IV. There are a great many little Trifling Books of a Shilling, Eighteen Pence, or two Shillings Price, which in the main, have little or no Worth in them, and therefore not Worthy to take up room in a Select and Valuable Library; and yet in most of them, if you Seriously look them over, you may find some few things, in some three or four particulars; in some 6 or 8, and in some 10 or 12, or more, which may be things of Moment and very Valuable, whilst all the other Parts of those Books are not worth a Farthing, being only fit for waste Paper. To the Completing then of this Work, besides what I have Collected out of a many Excellent and Valuable Books, I have Excerpted all the choice Matters out of a great Number of those Ordinary Pamphlets, and brought them into this Work; so that at this once, I have cleared my Library of between Fifty and Sixty, of those almost insignificant Trifles, which I was before in some Measure obliged to keep for those very few Good Things contained in them.

V. Besides the main Subject of this Book, which is *Cookery*, it is accommodated to several other Ends and Intentions, that it might the more completely answer to its Name and Title of a *Family Book*; in which respect it treats of some of the most useful and profitable pieces, 1. *Of Husbandry*. 2. *Gardening*. 3. *Orchards*. 4. *Potable Liquors*. 5. *Preserving*.

The P R E F A C E.

ving, &c. 6 Preparations of Medicines for Vulgar Use, Galenical and Chymical. 7. Physick and Chirurgery, as it may have relation to the most Simple and Vulgar Practice. 8. Explication of some of the most used and necessary Anatomick Terms, &c. all which we have in few Words, unfolded almost to the meanest Capacities; and set many Obscure and Difficult Things in a clear Light, for the General Good of Mankind.

VI. As to what relates to *Agriculture*, we have respect to it only so far as it has relation to *Waste and Barren Lands*, and the Improvement of some particular Growths of our own Country. There are some Millions of Acres of Waste Lands in *Great-Britain*, which if improved, would not only employ and maintain several Millions of poor People, which are a great Charge to all the Parishes of the Kingdom, but be also a vast Advantage to the Publick; for those Lands which will not bear *Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats*, will give good Crops of *Tares, Pease, and Turneps*, which of what use they may be made, for the universal Advantage of the Kingdom, be pleased but to see *Lett. T. Numb. 22. and Numb. 105. ad. 110.* following. As for *Pease*, I have known a plentiful Crop to arise out of mere Sand.

VII. And if it so happens that there is some Land so *Barren*, which will produce none of the afore-nanted Things, I am apt to believe that *Furzes*, (I mean those we call *French Furzes*, which are now as much *English*), will grow upon them, yea upon *Rocky Ground*, where it could scarcely be imagined that any Thing should be produced; and yet upon such Barren Waste, I have seen admirable *Tall Furzes* grow, and extraordinary Plants of that Kind, upon Land which would scarcely bear *Moss*: So that I dare be bold to say, that Barren Waste Land thus planted would prove of greater Advantage not only to private Men, but to the Nation, than the best Arable Corn Land in *England*. I have said here nothing but what my own Eyes have been Witnesses of, and what I verily believe may be profitably practised upon other Wastes of this Kingdom, by which means poor People would be furnished plentifully with Firing all Winter long, for ever after, and that at very cheap Rates. See *Lett. F. Numb. 111.* in the following Book.

VIII. There are other Lands, which altho' they cannot absolutely be called *Barren*, yet are so poor that they yield but a mean produce of *Hay*, which might be made Fertile and Rich, to a vast Advantage of their Owners, if they would improve them with *Saint Foin, Lucern, and Ray-Grass*, which

The P R E F A C E.

which see *Lett. H. Numb. 30. Lett. L. Numb. 114. Lett. R. Numb. 43.* stocking or sowing, the Land with *that Grass* which will best agree with it; because those several Sorts, will each of them, require a different sort of Land to thrive upon, so that the choice of the Grass must be made, according to the Nature of the Earth, the Seed is put into. And if that be rightly chosen, and were but once done all over the Kingdom, it would quickly turn to so mighty account, as to be an Universal enriching of the whole Nation.

IX. *Gardens* are the next thing which we consider. We have in this Book chiefly taken notice of some few Garden Herbs or Plants, which have a respect, to the Table, for Sallets, Pickles, &c. And some few others of Principal Account in Curing common Maladies, which *Ladies* and *Gentlemen* may easily apply to the Benefit of their poor Neighbours, upon many Accounts: And these we could not well Pretermit, since we intended to make this an useful Book for *Families*, to have recourse to, upon all the most important Necessities of Human Life.

X. *Orchards*, besides planting them with *Apples* and *Pears*, may be planted also with other very profitable *Fruits*, according to the Nature of the Soil they will best thrive in; which Observations, and some few Tryals will quickly discover. Those we intend here are *Black Cherries* and *Mulberries*: Which, as they are *Fruits* most delectable to be eaten, so they thrive admirably in *England*, and may be improved to a singular Advantage, for that those which grow with us exceed in *Sweetness*, *Magnitude*, and *Goodness*, the same *Fruits* growing in *Spain*, the *West-Indies*, or in any other Part of the known World.

XI. *Drable Liquors* may be made out of *Apples* and *Pears*, called *Cider* and *Perry*; out of *Malt*, and *Honey*, as *English Ale*, *Beer*, *Mum* and *Mead*: The way of making of which see in their proper Places of the following Book. To which add *Rape*, made out of *Turneps*, much superior to *French Wine*, and from thence a *Brandy* or *Spirit*, that may supply the place of *French Wines* and *Brandys*, and save a vast Expence of those *Liquors*, which have formerly been brought from *France*, and only to be purchased with ready Cash, to the great enriching of the *French* and impoverishing of our own Nation. See *Lett. T. Numb. 105. ad. 110.*

XII. *Black Cherries* grow naturally Wild in *England*, as in *Hertfordshire*, and several other Parts of the Kingdom.

Of

The P R E F A C E,

Of these, if Gentlemen cannot be perswaded to make *Cherry-Gardens*; yet if they were but universally planted by Hedgrows, either in low Standarts, or in Dwarfs, they would yield a plentiful produce of most excellent large and choice Fruit, of which a most delicious and strong Red Wine may be made, not inferior in Strength and Goodness to the best Wine which was ever yet made in the World. I know the Objection, that is readily made against this, is, That by reason of its large Stone, it would not yield so great a quantity as might be desired, and therefore is neglected. To which I answer, that it is true with respect to the Quantity: But if it is considered as to its Quality, viz. Goodness and Excellency, it ought not to be slighted, nor any Cost to be spared in its Production; for that a considerable Stock of it might be made, to the great Emolument of the Publick. But,

XIII. *Black Mulberries* are a Fruit without exception; which being very large, and in a manner all Juice, of a noble Taste and Flavour, are able to yield an excellent and generous Red Wine, much superior to the best of *French Wines*, and scarcely inferior to any *Spanish Wines*, vieing for Color, Taste and Goodness, with the best *Alicant*, which ever *Spain* produced. The *Mulberry-Tree* grows naturally in *England*, and bears a nobler, larger, and more excellent tasted Fruit than the *Mulberry-Trees* growing in *Spain*, *Florida* (where Millions of them grow Wild in the Woods) or in any other part of the World, I say here what I am in part a Witness to my self. If then *Mulberry Gardens* were universally planted thro' the whole Kingdom, either with low Standarts, or with Dwarfs, they would in a few Years produce a large Stock of strong, pleasant and generous Red Wine, more than it is possible for the Nation to spend; which of how great Advantage it would be to the British Kingdoms, I leave to prudent and considering Men to judge; by saving the Expence of bringing in that vast quantity of Foreign Wines, which we yearly do, and by the great Export, which in a short time we might make of our own. How these Trees are to be planted, and how this Wine is to be made, as also how an excellent Brandy may be distilled from it, we have taught in *Lett. M. Numb. 106, 107, and 108*, and *Lett. W. N. 61*. where you may receive full Satisfaction.

XIV. How *Preserves, Conserves, Candies, Confects, Gellies, Sweet Meats, Marmalades, Quiddonies, &c.* are to be made: You may see at large in the Alphabetical Order. But these

are

The P R E F A C E.

are not the only Things here discoursed of, and with which we have entertained the Ladies: We have shewed them the way of making rare Perfumes, Admirable Washes, Beautifying Waters and Unguents, Softning Oils, and Choice Pomatums, (with which this Work is not slenderly stored) for the taking away of External Blemishes of the Skin, as Breakings out, Freckles, Lentils, Morpew, Scurfs, Pimples, Redness, Scabs, Itch, Spots, Sun-burnings, Tannings, Worms in the Face, with many other Deformities of what kind or nature soever, usually happening to Human Kind.

XV. *Physical Preparations*, such as may be easily had and prepared, and of the most necessary Use for the cure of the most common Diseases, it is plentifully furnished with; tho' it contains not a vast Variety, yet it has enough of every thing of this kind, both Galenick, and Chymick, necessary for any Gentleman's Family. It is not stult with impertinent, chargeable, impossible, and ridiculous Recipes; but furnished with very excellent and profitable Medical Preparations of both Kinds, for the Cure of most Distempers and Diseases commonly befalling the Bodies of Men, Women and Children, and may stand in good stead, and serve in an Exigency, even when Life lies at Stake, or where an able and honest Physician is not near at hand.

XVI. As to the choice of Medicines here treated of, they are *Excellent*, and the *best Compositions* of the Kind, extracted out of heaps of Voluminous Authors. And they have a few other *Qualifications* which go along with them, as being;
 1. *Few in Number.* 2. *Cheap.* 3. *Common, or easily to be had.* 4. *Easily prepared.* 5. *Effectual.* 6. *Safe in Operation.* 7. *Small in Dose.* 8. *Durable, so as not to be hurt by Time.* These are *true Qualifications*, which a set of Medicines, fitly prepared for *Family Use*, ought to consist of; and any of which being wanting, must make them so much the less valuable and desirable.

XVII. For, 1. *Too great a Number* of them would many times confound the Mind. 2. Should they be *Dear*, they could not be accommodated to vulgar Use. 3. If *not common, or scarce to be had*, not eligible. 4. If *difficult in Preparation*, or *not easily to be made*, not to be regarded. 5. If *not safe, but dangerous*, hazardable, and not to be ventured on by timorous Hands. 6. If *not effectual*, to be slighted and contemned. 7. If *of large Dose*, fit only for Horses, not Infants and Children, Squeamish Stomachs and Persons of Quality. 8. If *Perishable*, to be despised, and presently to be cast out to the Dunghil.

XVIII

The P R E F A C E.

XVIII. The Compositions and Preparations themselves are delivered in few Words, not with Tautologies, and impertinent Digressions: The Expressions are plain, the Language easy, the Directions obvious, and the Method direct, for the Instruction of the Persons to whom it is intended, in the performing and compleating of all the Things herein contained, and which are indeed the most necessary and useful for the Publick, and the most desirable and profitable for the Purposes designed.

XIX. As for *Physick and Chirurgery*, we have only advanced some few plain and easy Things, useful to the Publick, and to private Families; which Understanding Men, Ladies and Gentiewomen, may safely and successfully adventure upon, and make use of, according to these our Directions, among their poor Neighbours and Domesticks, without running the risk of being accounted or called *Quacks*, and possibly with as great Advantage and Success as the best Graduate Physician in the Universe; since it has been long observed, that amongst that learned Tribe of Doctors there has been, and still is, more absolute and real *Quack-ing*, by their frequent immethodical, preposterous, blundering and dangerous Practices, than has ever yet been done by all the *denominating Quacks* which have ever yet been in the World, to the very great Scandal and Infamy of the *Art of Physick*.

XX. The *Anatomick Terms* we have here explicated, are only some few, and those chiefly which the *Quality of the Book* exacted at our Hands. We did not at all intend to give a Deliniation of the *Whole Art of Anatomy*, but to accommodate the Work, for the more full understanding of what we have said relating to *Physick and Chirurgery*, and the Virtues of *Medical Preparations*, how they operate in Man's Body, and by what Artifice and Means they penetrate into the most inward Recesses of the Human Frame; which without those Descriptions and Illustrations, could never by the vulgar have been understood, or very profitably applied to the common and necessary Exigencies of Life.

XXI. These Things, tho' they are adapted to the Vulgar, and more Unlearned, yet may be of good use to the younger Students in *Physick*, because they, as in a Glass, unfold many of the most useful and *recondite Notions of Art*. And tho' it seems to be addressed to Gentlemen, Ladies and Gentiewomen, yet we would not have it thought, that it is fit for none else. The Matters here treated of, tho' they are very plain, yet

The P R E F A C E.

yet very concise, and possibly delivered in a Language not unpleasing to a Learned Ear, and may prove as useful to the more Intelligent of Mankind, as they can possibly be to those, for whom this Book is more especially designed.

XXII. Now as it is accommodated to Persons of all Ranks, whose Stations require the taking care of the House, so we thought good to fit it chiefly in a twofold Respect, *viz.* First, As to the dressing of Food or Meats for Conservation of the Strength of the Body, concerning which I shall say but little, tho' I am satisfied it contains the best Receipts for Cookery that are extant: and as it may serve the most delicate Palates, and luxurious Minds, as a Treasury or Store-house, not only of Substantial and well made Dishes, but also of Picquant and Pleasant Sawces, to stir up the Stomach, provoke the Appetite, and help the Concoction: So also it contains Directions for making potable Liquors of several Kinds, as Ale, Beer, Cider, Cider Royal, Perry, Black Cherry and Mulberry Wine, Rape, Rack, Mead, Metheglin, Coffee, Tea, Usquebaugh, &c. For all which Things it is truly valuable; and were it but for these Things alone, would be worth the keeping in an Industrious Man's House.

XXIII. *Secondly.* As to the Preparation of some great and valuable Medicines, both Internals and Externals, that it might be made useful in both Cases to the speedy help of the Sick and Diseased, and restoring of the lost Health, a thing so valuable, that nothing in this Life can be put in the Balance against it. So we thought it to be necessary in Families, and lawfully and successfully to be done by the Rich and Charitable, and by Noble and well-disposed Minds, (who have a Compassion, and Tendernefs in their Breasts to commiserate the Infirmities, Distresses and Necessities of the Poor and Needy,) without any of the common Reflexions and Sarcasms, which by malicious and narrow-soul'd Practisers are usually cast upon them.

XXIV. Tho' I highly commend the Study of *Anatomy, Chirurgery and Physick*, to the Learned Professor, yet I do not think there is so mighty a difficulty, but what a moderately learned and industrious Man may fearlessly encounter with, and easily overcome. The Practice of those Arts depends chiefly upon some general Notions, which with a Series of Experiences will in a short time implant the Reasons of the Art in the Soul, and make a Man pursue the true Indications and right Methods of Curing, as naturally as he would

The P R E F A C E.

would chuse his daily Food, and eat those things which are most agreeable to his Stomach. As it is Time and a Multitude of Observations which gradually enlarges his Understanding, encreases his Knowledge, and gives him a Boldness and an Assurance in his Undertakings; so it also makes him prompt and ready, and to know upon the Spot what to do, almost in all Cases, without any danger of the Patients Life, or the least hazard of Miscarrying.

XXV. If a Man would but give himself the liberty of thinking of the very great Numbers of considerable and admirable Cures, which are daily done thro' the Nation by Ladies and Gentlewomen, yea and by Persons of inconsiderable Rank, who perform them upon their poor Neighbours even for God's Sake, and that with a dexterity, easiness, and speed, not readily to be accounted for, and all this by some few, mean, and easily prepared Medicines, whilst a great many pretended learned and methodical Physicians, shall, (in as trifling Distempers) run long Courses, make chargeable Prescriptions, and fatigue the Patients with improper Medicines, and at last mistake the Cure; either sending them into the other World, or giving them over as incurable, leaving them ten times more miserable than they found them: I say, when a thinking Man shall seriously consider all this, 'tis almost enough to make him believe, either that there is really nothing in the *Medical Arts*, or else that the *Vulgar Professor or Practiser* is truly a Blockhead, or the pretended Learned is the greater *Quack* of the two; who not pursuing the Precepts of the Art, practises daringly and dangerously, making getting of Money his whole Design.

XXVI. All this is said, not to invalidate the *Arts of Physick*, or dehort any one from the studying them, or practising according to their Precepts or Rules; for that they are all built upon Nature, and result from Reason and Experience; but to shew how Men professing these Arts, err and go astray from them in their Practice, becoming greater *Quacks*, under their great Pretensions, than those who never understood any thing at all of them. How many with their numerous unnatural and preposterous Blisterings, Bleedings, Drenches, and Oister-shell Cordials (I mean their pretended Pearl Cordials) do they send out of the World: Whereas other charitable People; tho' in the main unlearned, shall do thousands of Cures, (God blessing their Endeavours) with all the Success imaginable, whilst taking the direct opposite Methods in their Performances.

XXVII.

The P R E F A C E.

XXVII. As to the *Compositions and Preparations of Medicines*, especially such as are said to be *Specificks*, or *Experimented* for the Cure of some certain Diseases, Mr. Boyle was of Opinion that they ought to be *Religiously performed*. I suppose he intends that they should be exactly made up, according to the Prescript, even to the *Least Punctilio*. How far he is in the Right in this, I will not determine: But this I say, with respect to the *Basis of the Medicine*, I think we ought to be very Punctual and Exact; but in respect to the *Regalia*, or *Pompous Part* of it, there is not that Necessity, but every Skilful Physician may alter, add to, or diminish the same, according to the Accidents and Circumstances of the Sick, or what he in his Reason shall think more fit, without hurting the *Recipe*, or making it to be another thing. Not that I think the *Regalia* to signify nothing, but on the contrary, may have excellent Effects, according as they may be Homogeneous with the *Basis*, be Acute Stomachicks, and Co-operate with the Vital Indication.

XXVIII. We say not the same in respect of the *Cookery*; but that those *Prescripts* may be either followed exactly, or not followed, according as the Plenitude or want of the various Ingredients may dictate, according to the Conveniency, or Inconveniency of preparing them; or as every Man's Palate may direct. However, there is this to be said for the *Recipes themselves*, that if any Lady pleases not to follow them exactly, yet they may be as a Light in some respects, to Guide and Conduct Her in Her Measures of Relish and Delicacy, which by many Tryals and Observations, She may at length advance to some degrees of Perfection; and all this without the least Prejudice or Hurt to the Reputation of Her former Judgment or Understanding.

XXIX. And as this Book is addressed to Persons of Quality, Ladies and Gentlewomen, To the Great, the Rich and the Noble, to the Worthy and Generous Spirited; It is that you may do good in your Generations, be helping and assisting to your Neighbours and Friends; and to hold out your Hands of Relief and Comfort, to the Poor, the Wretched and Miserable, whose Cries and Prayers, as they will certainly reach Heaven, so they will as infallibly call down its Bounties upon you, and its Munificence perpetually to Overshadow you, and extort a Blessing from their Souls before they Dye.

XXX. Thus Reader, I present thee with a Miscellaneous Collection of some Choice Things, excerpted with a great deal

The P R E F A C E.

deal of Trouble out of a heap of other Books. so that I may say of it, *Omne meum, nil meum: Nihil Diftum quod non Diftum prius.* I hope it may in some respects or other be acceptable and profitable to thee. It cost me no little Care, besides Labour and Pains to Read and Peruse Authors, Examine the Truth and Goodness of each Article, and to dispose them in the Method and Order they are now in. If thou lik'st it, and it pleases, (as I hope it will the Good Natured, and more Intelligent) I have my desire, and all I aimed at in this Performance. But if thou dislik'st it, and it pleases not, so that thou canst not see its Usefulness, or that it has any Worth in it, yet I hope there is no hurt done, and so thou maist slight it, lay it by, Read no more in it, but dispose of it to some other Person, not so Understanding and Wise as thou art; and either Sleep, or keep thy self perfectly Idle, till thou canst meet with some Better Book, to employ thy void Hours upon; and in so doing, thou maist please thy self; and shalt be sure, not in the least to displease me, or put me out of Humor.

W. SALMON.

Black Friars, London.

Feb. 2. 170²..

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