



*Sutherland Shire
Historical Society Inc*
Bulletin



VOL. 11 No. 1

www.suthshirehistsoc.da.ru

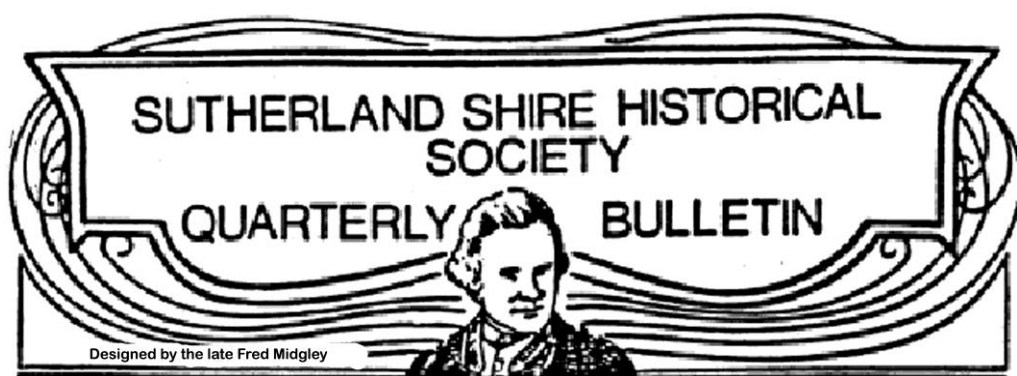
February 2008 \$3.00



Do you know her? An unknown face from the Shire –about 1920-25

**REGISTERED AT THE GPO FOR TRANSMISSION THROUGH THE POST
AS A PERIODICAL (CATEGORY B) NBH 2071**

ISSN 1444 - 2930



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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 7.45pm at the Stapleton Centre, Stapleton Street, Sutherland.

VISITORS ARE WELCOME

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Disclaimer

The individual comment, articles and Office Bearers reports that appear in this Bulletin are the responsibility of the writer/s and in no way reflect the opinions or beliefs of the members or Executive of the Sutherland Shire Historical Society.

President's Report



Happy New Year! It seems such a long time ago now. I do hope you all had a good Christmas break with family and friends, and are ready to knuckle down to some interesting activities for the Society. If you have not yet included in your resolutions that you intend to give some more time to assist us, then now is the time to do so!

Give Jim Cutbush a call on 9521 3721 if you can help out at the museum.

Warwick Shire, Qld. Cliff and I celebrated the coming in of the new year with my brother and his wife at Nobby, and were taken on various sightseeing tours. Should you be visiting this area the following attractions below are well worth inspecting. The day after we left, the area was hit by floods, so we left just in time!

Glengallan Homestead was built by John Deuchar who arrived on the Darling Downs in 1840, camping on the Condamine. He married Eliza Lee, the 16 year old sister of the Warwick doctor, Washington Lee returning in 1860, after an extended honeymoon in Scotland and Europe, with some prime merinos he had purchased en route. The house then consisted of a cluster of cedar buildings, and later a two-storey stone house was commenced in 1867. Strangely the plans for this house have never been found, and Glengallen is not included among the works of known architects of the times. The cedar staircase is said to be one of a pair, the other installed in a Sydney building. Then hard times ensued and Deuchar was declared insolvent in 1870 and the partnership with C.H. Marshall ended, and the latter formed a new partnership with W.B.Slade, an active philanthropist. The house was sold to the Gillespies in 1904, and came back into the Slade family in 1927, and was then bequeathed to the Anglican church in 1949. The legendary Jackie Howe, the first man to shear 321 sheep in a day by hand, is said to have shorn at Glengallan, which had its own school, and a church. Formal rose gardens and a parterre were laid out in the 1870's. Glengallen also has its own white rose which was propagated and launched in 2004 as the Glengallen Rose (lamarque). Like all historic houses, this building has its own ghost which opens and shuts the gates, and the road leading to the house is called: "Ghost Gate Road"!

Highfields Pioneer Village: This is a fascinating village complete with old farm machinery, some in working order and operating, and all the shops you would find in a rural pioneer village, complete with artefacts. At Easter time they have a special vintage festival and we spent an interesting morning there.

Allora is the birthplace of P.L.Travers, the author of the Mary Poppins' stories. Helen Goff lived in Allora as a child when her father was the manager of the AJS Bank, and he is buried in the local cemetery. There is a heritage weekend there each January.

Goomburra State Forest is worth a trip, but best in a 4-wheel drive. There are some lovely bush walks, and valleys to view from the many lookouts.

Heritage Festival, 2008 This year's National Trust theme is: "Our Place" and the festival runs from the 5th April -20th April, 2008. However we were unable to book the Sutherland Memorial School of Arts for this period, due to theatre bookings being taken by Council, even though the Engadine Musical Society had been kind enough to re-arrange their booking to suit us, but another theatre booking was taken in the interval, so we missed out. This is sad as we only wish to book it for the Heritage Festival each year, and the School of Arts title notes that Council is to use it for the purposes of a Museum, but we are now negotiating with Council for more use of the building for our displays during this Festival, as well as increased storage and hope to report a successful outcome in future. Although outside the National Trust dates we were able to book the building

from Friday, 28th March, 2008 to the 5th April, 2008 so will have a photographic display: “Our Place” featuring Shire homes in the foyer. The Museum exhibition rooms will be open daily 9.30am-3.30pm from 28/3/08 to the 20/4/08. Members are required to man the display so please give the dates and times

you are available to Angela Thomas for our roster. The Heritage Festival Cocktail Launch, 2008 will be held at the Sutherland Memorial School of Arts at 6pm on Friday, 28th March, 2008 and tickets are \$4, obtainable from Pat Hannan, our Booking Clerk at the next meeting. We are also asking people to photograph their family standing outside their home and give us a copy, with the address, as a photographic social record of the people who lived in the shire in the beginning of the 21st century. Can you photograph your house and family for us, (Our Place) and bring in a copy of the photograph? If you would rather it did not go on display we will file it instead. We may even give a couple of book prizes for the most interesting photo.

Centenary of Scouting: In the small exhibition room we will have an excellent display celebrating 100 years of Scouting in the Shire, with Cronulla being one of the first groups to commence. We have letters, uniforms, and memorabilia which have been lent by various troops in the area. As always our thanks go to Mr. Jim Cutbush, our Museum Curator, for assembling and mounting these fascinating exhibitions, ably assisted by Mr. Terry McCosker. We also thank the members who come in to guide people around the exhibitions, sell publications, and generally “baby-sit” the exhibitions. Thank you one and all!

Menai Pioneer Home: 1914-1918. These are the last few months of this exhibition so make sure you see it before it is dismantled. It features uniforms, medals, wartime memorabilia, postcards, letters, etc. and shows life in the shire during the First World War. In particular it shows the pastimes of the women who waited at home: embroidery, knitting, doll-making, sewing etc. We have changed the time zones in the house over the past five years and feel it is time to pull it down, and create a new “look”.

Thank you again to all those who helped with our Australia Day exhibition at Cronulla Community Centre. It was an outstanding success, and we realise we should have moved there years ago as it encouraged so many more visitors to attend. I was unable to assist this year with Cliff in hospital, and we were both appreciative of the cards and phonecalls received bringing good wishes. Many thanks to all.

Dr. Ed Duyker’s talk this month was well attended, and well-received. We love having talks by our own eminent members. I was sorry Cliff and I did not make it as we were at a funeral in Bega that afternoon. I look forward to seeing you at our next meeting, and our suppers being provided by the ladies are a very pleasant way to end a great evening, so do come along and sample the home cooking and a cuppa!

Dawn Emerson,

President

<u>Meetings:</u>	3 rd Friday of the month
21/03/08:	Norm Chin OAM: The Rail Disasters: Como,
	Waterfall
18/04/08	: Allan Cameron: WWII
May and June	TBA

From The Editor's Desk

Welcome to the start of a new year for the Society – our 42nd year. Firstly some apologies to two of our November issue authors. In the haste to publish, due acknowledgements were not given. These appear elsewhere in the bulletin.



I am proud of the standard set by this publication and wherever possible, seek to achieve a professional and readable document. However, whilst some of our readers have reached that enviable position of retirement, this particular editor has not. If errors occur or standards do not meet the reader's expectations then I must plead the defence of all in today's workforce – a busy and demanding work schedule.

Our cover features a photograph of a young woman from the Shire in the 1920s. Her clothing and hairstyle match the period. We don't know who she was or what her life involved. Perhaps a reader could identify her. Photographs are a powerful historical record, however, when names and contexts are lost, we lose much of the relevance. It is sad to see family photographs discarded.

As a father and a teacher I've often been asked to explain quite complex things in a more simple way. Describing aspects of history provides some challenges. How can you give a brief but comprehensive sketch of say the sweep of world history that is understandable to those who have as yet not had the time to grasp its complexities, themes and chronological flow?

People can become confused by dates, names, battles and the many intrigues and themes that history throws up. For those who don't have the time or interest to absorb the broad themes and chronology of history, a 'bare bones' summary that glosses over the minutia to give a brief but concise summary of the sweep of history would be useful. As presumptuous as it seems, in this issue, in 'A (very) brief history of the world', I have attempted to 'dumb down' the broad sweep of history and to present a layman's guide. I am conscious that it could offend the purists and leave the layman little the wiser, but here goes. Obviously, copious volumes have been written in specialist books about every period and characters that appears in this version. The reader should consult these for more detailed information.

We continue our 'Meet the Executive' segment with our archivist, Les Bursill featured in this issue.

The article on clipper ships in the August 2007 edition of the bulletin has inspired Bob Osborne to submit one of his Australian stamp collections covering our maritime history.

We are close to reactivating our website and I'm happy to assure readers that this will be happening soon.

As usual, I am keen to have readers and members submit articles for the bulletin. Especially welcome are those articles which cover fresh ground.

I hope that you enjoy this issue.

Bruce Watt

Meet the Executive

Les Bursill

Research Officer and Archivist, Sutherland Shire Historical Society.

I consider myself to be a local. I was born at Woodleigh Private Hospital on Woniara Road at Hurstville at about 10 am on the 4th February 1945. Of course in those days all medical treatment was free and the Private hospital was probably because St George Public was full?



I lived with my Grandparents (Smith) in Hurstville Grove till I was 4 years old and then moved into a purpose built garage at the back of my other Grandparent's home (Bursill) at South Hurstville until I was about 8 years old. At that time my parents were able to purchase a block of land in "the deep jungle of Blakehurst". I lived there in West Street till I was 18 then left home for a period and was finally called up for military service in my 21st year.

I was already going out with my wife to be, Barbara Child when I was called up. We married in my second year of military service and I moved from single men's quarters at Holsworthy to our own flat in Earnest Street, Lakemba. We lived there for 1 year but I was able to secure a loan of \$10,000 and purchased my present home at Engadine in 1967.

My daughter Suzanne was born at Bankstown Hospital and John and Robert were born at St George.

After being discharged from military service I resumed my trade as a Compositor Printer at the Sydney Morning Herald. As a new and young Dad I worked many double shifts and very long hours of night work at the Herald. The management there I am sure, misunderstood my need for money as an expression of ambition and I was quickly and steadily promoted through the ranks.

I spent 21 years at the Herald and left there after becoming Night Manager Photo Composing in charge of the daily production of the Sydney Morning Herald and Financial Review. I often worked weekends and was then responsible for the production of the Sun-Herald Newspaper.

In 1984 I decided to improve my education and enrolled in the University of New England at Armidale. I completed a Bachelors Degree in History and Archaeology and a Masters Degree in Anthropology of Sydney Aboriginal People. I also completed qualifications in Workplace Occupational Health and Safety, Pharmacology (affect of Drugs and Alcohol) and Counselling. All of that took about 10 years. I received my convocation for my Masters in 1993.

In 1984 I also chose to move away from the Newspaper industry and took up a job in a small factory in Hurstville. I was a line manager/supervisor there for about 7 years and moved from that position into a State Government Position. I completed both the Commonwealth and State Public Service Entry exams and chose a State position over an offer to become a Taxation Officer (my natural anarchistic tendencies demanded that).

As a Clerk in the State Government I was responsible for looking after people on Control orders, Parole orders and Good Behaviour Bonds. I worked out of the Probation Services Office at Wollongong. Again my zeal for overtime was misconstrued as ambition and I was promoted to Head Office Sydney in 1993.

After two years at Head Office I was offered a lectureship at Sydney University in the areas of Counselling and Mental Health. I took leave from the Government position and spent two years lecturing at University.

In 1997 I resumed my Public Service career as a Court Advices Officer at Bankstown Court. In that position I made suggestions to Magistrates about sentencing of convicted persons. Again I was promoted back to Head Office in 1999.

Since 1997 I have traveled widely throughout the world including the United States, Britain, Scotland, Italy, Europe, Asia, New Zealand and the Cook Islands and Tasmania. I have traveled throughout Australia but have not spent any time in WA. I know NSW very well and have been to over 100 towns in the more remote parts of country NSW.

In 2001 my wife Barbara was diagnosed with advanced Ovarian Cancer. She and I together fought a long battle with that evil demon and Barbara survived 3 chemo treatments and operations, but finally succumbed to the cancer at 11am on January 30th 2003. I met and married my present wife some two years later and we now have a happy and harmonious partnership.

I had seriously considered retirement but instead in 2005 applied for and won a position with NSW Police as a Lecturer in Continuing Education and have worked in that position now for about two and a half years.

In 2006 I was diagnosed with chronic arthritis in my left knee and underwent exploratory surgery in May 2007. In January 2008, I had a complete knee replacement. I have also been diagnosed with other significant health issues and am planning a period of extensive sick leave to deal with these problems.

My hobbies are Historical Research, Archaeology and Anthropology of Dreaming Stories and I have an extensive knowledge of local Aboriginal customs and beliefs. I have recently published a book on the language of the local Dharawal people.

I am also an amateur Astronomer and have my own 20 centimetre Newtonian Reflective Telescope. I have been a member of the Historical Society since the mid 70's and purchased a life membership in about 1995?

I love playing around with computers and specialize in the capture and compression of digital images and music files. I love gadgets and modern technology and really love it when I can get two or three new items to work with each other.

I am a collector of many, many things but love collecting old tractor models and road repair model vehicles, graders, steam rollers etc.

When I am well again I plan to spend many days and weeks exploring Australia in my soon to be purchased Mobile Home.

Les Bursill

14th February 2008

NEW BULLETIN INDEX

May 1986 – November 2006

Following on from the Snowden Index of the Sutherland Shire Historical Society Bulletins covering the years 1966 – February 1986, Merle Kavanagh has compiled an index for the following 20 years from May 1986 – November 2006. This consists of 100 pages and is available on a 3.5" floppy disc which sells for \$10 post free, all proceeds going to the Historical Society.

Contact Merle Kavanagh at 6 Sumner St, Sutherland 2232

The Cottage

This is a short story of a little weatherboard cottage built in the 1800's on Government property land at Sutherland railway.

My name is Esme Victoria Janette Gillings, nee Salisbury. I was born in Sutherland on the 12th October 1906, now being 85 years of age, (written in 1992) I am the eldest daughter of Mr Tom and Victoria Salisbury, well respected citizens of Sutherland.

I remember as a little girl, my parents buying a block of ground, in Ellesmere Road, GyMEA Bay (at this time it was all bush). The property went from Ellesmere Road down to the water's edge. This was about 1915-16. A stone wall was built at the water's edge, with our own baths. Now was the time to put a cottage on the stone wall, at the water's edge.

There was this little cottage on the railway property. I think it was going to be demolished.

(The property was the gate keeper's cottage at Sutherland railway station and it was built in 1885.)
– see diagram on the following page.

My parents bought this cottage. It was taken down piece by piece, stacked and then taken down to the property at Ellesmere road, GyMEA Bay. Now was the effort of getting it down to the waterfront. My father with the help of the Brinsley brothers, built a shute down the steep hill to the waterfront. All the pieces of the little cottage were guided down this shute. The cottage was re-erected on the stone wall and I think the original cottage had four rooms, but it was re-built with just 2 large rooms, with 2 connecting doors.

This became our weekend cottage. Later on a front verandah was added, and later still, a verandah around 2 sides. It now has extra rooms built above it, but the original little cottage is still there and still in the same name of "Salisbury".

What happy memories I have of that "little weatherboard cottage of the 1800's".

(see plans next page)

Esme Victoria Janette Gillings

22nd February 1992.

Correction

David Overett's article in the November issue of the Bulletin on the Cronulla War Memorial inadvertently had the acknowledgements deleted. The following were intended to appear.

Biographical details on Sir Charles Rosenthal were taken from various websites, mainly, 1. The Register of War Memorials NSW. 2. Australian Dictionary of Biography and 3. Wikipedia.

I would like to thank the following:

Helen McDonald, Local Studies Librarian, Sutherland Library, for her patience and assistance.

Major General Gordon Maitland for his suggestions and for his knowledge in relation to the subject.

Darryl Menzies for permission to reproduce his photograph of the Cronulla War Memorial.

The Australian War Memorial for permission to reproduce the portrait of Sir Charles Rosenthal.

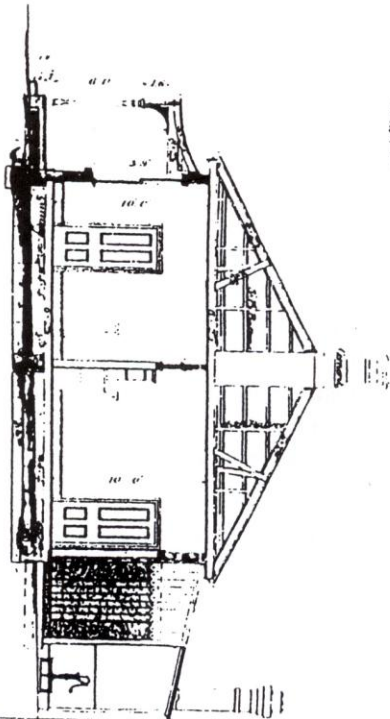
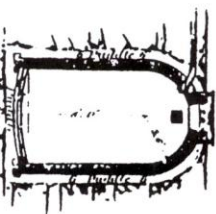
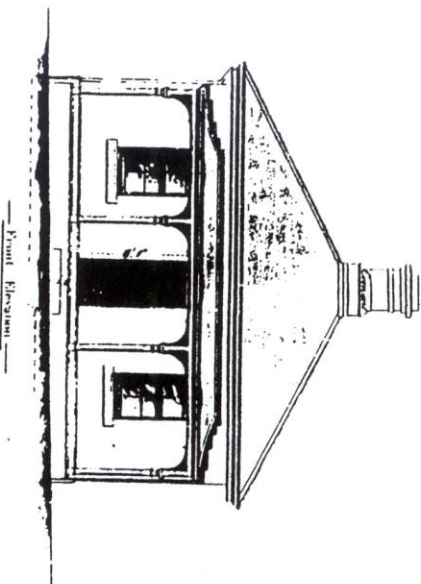
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 and the front 12 ft. by 12 ft. and the
 side 12 ft. by 12 ft. and the
 back 12 ft. by 12 ft.

James Sutherland

N. S. W. R^YS
 SYDNEY TO WOLLONGONG AND KIAMA
 GATE KEEPERS COTTAGE
 SUTHERLAND 1885.

DRAWING N° 5

Scale Four feet to one inch.



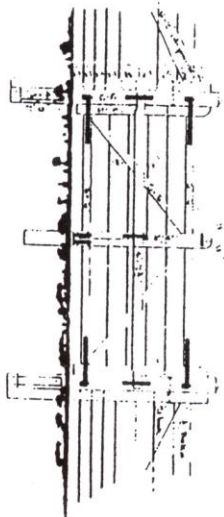
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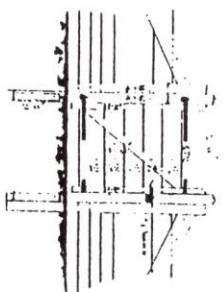
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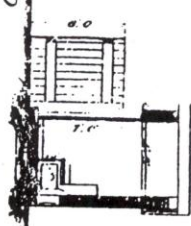
Plan of Tank



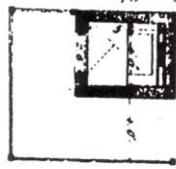
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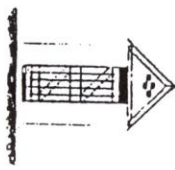
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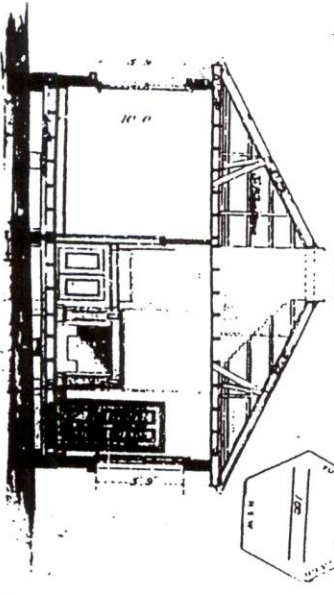
Section of E. C.



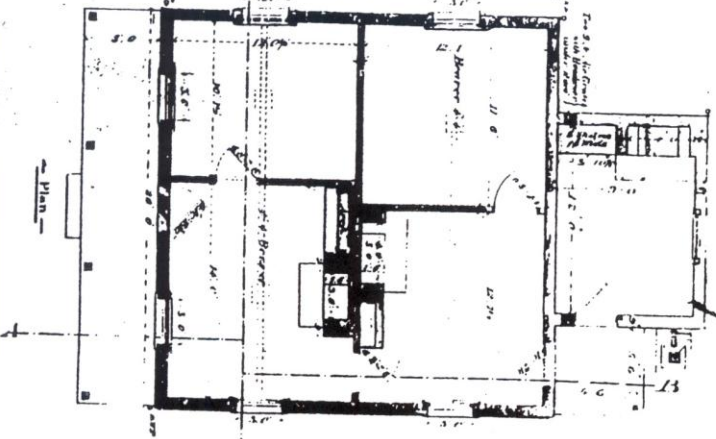
Plan of E. C.



Elevation of D. C.



Section on line C-D



Plan

AUSTRALIA DAY 2008

On Australia Day we mounted a display commemorating the history of our Shire and also 100 Years of Surf Life Saving in Cronulla.

This was our first year in the Community Hall, Surf Road, Cronulla and it proved to be most successful. Easy access and excellent facilities combined to make it a most rewarding event.

From 10 am to 4 pm we had a steady stream of visitors, 215 in all, and a dog. Young and old came and whilst the young exclaimed over the old photographs of landmarks which are now quite different, the old brought with them many enthralling stories.

Some had come in to escape the heat of the day, they sank down gratefully in chairs watching the DVD but they stayed on to ask questions and talk to members of the Society.

For instance, one gentleman stated firmly that he came from the bush but ever since 1961 had holidayed in Cronulla, he loved the town and relished all our photographs. Apparently the Rural Bank originally had 3 vacation venues for its employees; Randwick, Katoomba and Cronulla. His father, who was a country bank manager always chose Cronulla. His eyes sparkled as he recalled the thrill of arriving each year. 'He said 'I can still hear the music from the amusement arcade as we walked from the station to the sea. The sounds of "The Lion Sleeps Tonight" played by Token is as real as if I heard it yesterday'.

Another visitor had just discovered that he was descended from Lieut. Bradley of the Sirius. He wanted to talk about his ancestor and waxed quite lyrical over Bradleys Head and the lieutenant's kidnapping exploits. He had to agree that wrecking the Sirius on Norfolk Island wasn't his forebear's finest hour, but after a court martial, matters seemed to improve for him.

And when another visitor recalled her annual holidays sleeping in the back of her father's truck on Cronulla sands each year, it made one realise how pampered we are in these days of resorts and caravan parks. Times certainly have changed and we had to laugh at one quite young man's recollection of his father refusing a block of land in Woollooware Road for sixty pounds. "Forget it," Dad had said "That road'll never take off."

We ourselves learnt as much as those who came. One photograph of two athletes battling it out triggered the memory of Robert Chapman who was able to tell us that it was the 1983 final of the Australian Surf Championships at Clifton Beach in Tasmania when he came second to Grant Kenny. Something we would never have known, they were just two unknown sportsmen till then.

So Australia Day at Cronulla was a lesson in 'give and take' and every moment proved a pleasure with particular thanks to Jim and Terry, ably assisted by members of their families, and Daphne for the first rate DVD presentation which was a real draw card. The quality of our display owes much to Helen McDonald's expertise and fine mounting of the photographs and everyone agreed that the assistance of members on the day, as they greeted visitors, explained items and answered questions made this a really visitor-friendly day.

Correction

In the article 'Colony Club Capers' (August 2007), the name of the daughter of Ivor Balmain is 'Revelle' – not 'Rebel'. She was a model who went missing in 1994. Many of her personal possessions were found strewn in the streets of Kingsford. No trace of her has ever been found.

JANNALI GUIDES CELEBRATE 50 YEARS

Merle Kavanagh

On 22 September 2007 past and present members and associates of Jannali Guides joined in a reunion afternoon tea at the Jannali Guide hall, Soldiers Road, Jannali. The hall buzzed with excited talk, punctuated with exclamations as people recognised others from their years with Jannali Guides. Current Guides squeezed in and out of the chatting groups, with platters of fruit, nibbles, cakes and slices. It was a truly festive and enjoyable event.

Jannali Guides, girls aged 11-15 years, held their first meeting on 14 March 1957 at the Congregational Church, Louise Street, Jannali and the first leader of that company was Mrs. Packham. She lived in Jannali Crescent at that time and would continue running the group until Mrs. Harford of Soldiers Road took over in 1960.

However, it wasn't long after the Guides began meeting that a junior group, then called Brownies began to cater for girls 7 – 11 years. 1st Jannali Brownie pack commenced on 4 October 1958, meeting also at the Congregational Church hall, Jannali on Saturday afternoons initially. Mrs. Lain of Fifth Avenue, Jannali was the first leader, followed by Mrs. Olwen of Soldiers Road who joined in 1961 and remained until 1964.

Due to the number of younger girls wishing to join Guides at Jannali, the 2nd Jannali Brownies were formed on 23 May 1974, also meeting at the Congregational Church hall. This group was run by Ms. E. Polglase, who lived in a unit in Oxley Avenue, and she continued with the girls until 1967, when Mrs. V. Hamilton of Drummond Road, Oyster Bay took over until 1972. Mrs. Hamilton had been assisted by Mrs. Peg Berry from 1968 and when she left, Peg took over as leader. By the time she retired in 1980, Peg Berry had completed 13 years of service to 2nd Jannali Brownies.

Gumnut Guides operated at Jannali for some years after 1992, catering for 5 – 7 year old girls.

This group at Jannali was initially run by Vicki Faulkonbridge.

Camps and hikes have been a feature of the activities offered at Jannali, with special camps at times, one in particular to Norfolk Island, organised by Guide leader Mrs. Thelma Gibbeson in 1990.

Jillian Kavanagh, as leader of 2nd Jannali Brownies instituted Christmas carol singing at Jannali, which continued in the 1990s, with great support from the local residents and shop keepers. She also had special meetings for her Brownies at the old Como Pleasure Grounds to welcome and farewell daylight saving. When she left in 1995 she had served for 13 years.

Jannali Guides have completed a large amount of service over the years and also achieved some recognition. In 1977 Linda Gover of 1st Jannali was the first Guide in Sutherland Shire to earn the top award in the Guide age group, the B.P. Emblem. Another Jannali Guide, Cassandra Harper was one of the youngest at age 13 years to earn this award.

Lilian Moffat gave service as Division Commissioner in the 1970s/1980s and Jan Gorrel served as District Commissioner and later Division Commissioner in the 1970s and 1980s. Jan was responsible for organising the brick veneering of the original fibro hall by students from the Miller Tafe. The hall was severely damaged during the 1994 bushfires, with the kitchen and toilets at the rear being burnt out, and smoke and heat damage to much in the hall. I was then serving as District Leader and worked hard to get the hall repaired, as meetings had to be held at Como Guide hall in the meantime. It was heartbreaking for the volunteers to clean up the hall, but very satisfying to see it restored, with fresh paint, new stoves, chairs, curtains etc. as well as some replacement china, cutlery and cooking gear collected from the Uniting Church at Jannali, to assist those people who had lost homes – and that included the Jannali Guides.

So Jannali can well and truly celebrate their 50 years. Many girls have had much fun experiencing Guiding and taking its values and training out into the world. Many leaders and friends have given time and effort to achieving this. They all deserve a big B-R-A-V-O-O-O!

A (very) brief history of the world

part 1

Bruce Watt

This is part 1 of a 3 part series that will be serialized in the bulletin this year. It will take in the broad sweep of history up to the present day. It can do no more than touch on general events and themes and for the avid student of history, it will cast a very pale shadow. However, summaries have their place and it is to the generalist reader that I direct this account in the hope that it provides a chronology and makes sense of what is quite a complex issue.

Timeframe

The planet we call Earth is about 4.6 billion years old but the ancestors of modern humans have only evolved in the last one million years and modern humans in the last 40,000 years. To put this in context, if the whole history of the world was put into a 24 hour clock, modern humans would only make an appearance on the scene at one second to midnight!

For the first 4 billion years there was virtually no life on earth. By 250 million years ago, fish, reptiles and plants had established themselves.

Dinosaurs roamed the earth for about 65 million years during the Jurassic age. The height of the dinosaur era was about 150 million years ago.

The last great ice age occurred 5 million years ago as hominoids, the earliest ancestors of modern man were appearing.

‘Homo sapiens’ -are the common ancestors of modern humans that originated in Africa. They began to arrive in the Middle East about 100,000 years ago. Over the next 70,000 years, all of the continents were progressively settled and regional differences in populations began to evolve. Lower sea levels caused by huge amounts of water trapped as ice, made overland travel possible. Australian Aborigines made such voyages across land bridges in waves of migration commencing about 60,000 years ago. The use of stone for tool making marked this period as the Stone Age.

10,000 years ago – the first societies

The first recorded evidence of human civilisation extends back about 10,000 years. At that time, global warming had led to changes in human habitation including the cultivation of crops and domestication of animals. Man the ‘hunter – gatherer’ began to settle in permanent locations although the size of these early settlements remained small until modern times. Significantly, the early 21st Century marked a point where more than half the world’s population were urbanised.

By 3500 BC several large and sophisticated civilizations had begun to emerge. Rivers provided the impetus for civilizations. These included the Nile in Egypt, the Tigris and Euphrates in Mesopotamia or Sumer, the Indus in what is now Pakistan and the Yellow River in China. The development of tools, weapons, the use of metals, monument building, spiritual worship, writing, mathematics, a calendar, and codifying of laws marked this period. The Sumerians, living in the area of modern Iraq devised the first form of writing known as cuneiform, or picture writing around 3200 BC. The Bronze Age commenced in the Middle East around this time. Bronze is a very practical metal made from a combination of 90% copper and 10% tin.

Egypt was the greatest of several civilizations in ancient times. The height of the Egyptian civilization was about 2600-1000 BC. The golden years of the Greek Empire was around 500-200

BC and the Romans, from around 500 BC-400 AD. The Egyptian civilisation lasted for about 2000 years. This period was divided into three kingdoms or dynasties ruled by pharaohs or kings.

These were the Old Kingdom, the Middle Kingdom and the New Kingdom. The most noticeable legacy of the Egyptians was the erection of pyramids as tombs for the Pharaohs. However another important advance was the invention of a written language form known as

hieroglyphics. As an alphabet had not yet been devised, the script consisted of pictures.

Another important feature of Egyptian culture was their desire to bury their dead with ritual care, in some cases mummifying the body to ensure its existence in the afterlife.

Egyptians also devised an accurate calendar.

The Great Pyramid of Giza (near modern Cairo) was built as a tomb by the pharaoh **Khufu** or **Cheops** around 2500 BC during the Old Kingdom. It is the only remaining example of the 7 wonders of the ancient world. The others were the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Statue of Zeus at Olympia, the Colossus of Rhodes – a huge bronze statue near the Harbour of Rhodes that honoured the sun god Helios, the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus and the Lighthouse at Alexandria.

In common with many other civilizations existing at this time, the Egyptians worshipped many gods. Ra, the sun god was one of them. Pharaoh Tutankhamen was a relatively little known ruler who died in 1352 BC. However as his tomb was the only one found intact in modern times, by Howard Carter in 1922, its discovery led to enormous interest in Egyptology.

The use of iron became widespread around 1200 BC and heralded the Iron Age.

The Classical Age 500 BC – 400 AD

The period between 500 BC-400 AD is referred to as the Classical period and coincided with the peak of the great Greek and Roman empires although their civilizations existed before and after this period.

The Greek Empire

Greek culture provided a legacy of architecture, philosophy, art, history, sculpture, literacy, mathematics, navigation, astronomy, sport and the concept of democracy.



Alexander the Great inherited the throne in 336 BC at the age of 20 and over the next 12 years led a conquering army that eventually captured a vast area extending to India, the Middle East and to Egypt. He founded a city near the mouth of the Nile River in Egypt and named it Alexandria. At its height of influence it housed a huge library containing scholarship from the great powers. The golden age of Greece followed. Political power was vested in city states, the most influential of which were Athens and Sparta.

A few of the influential thinkers from this period have left a lasting mark on history.

Pythagoras was a mathematical genius. Other influential people included:-

Archimedes He was also influential in astronomy and engineering.

Several Greek philosophers from this period are prominent.

Socrates, living around 400 BC was an influential teacher who influenced:-

Plato who wrote down his ideas and developed a school (the Academy) that lasted for 900 years. He is particularly noted for his writings on political philosophy. It was he who wrote about the legendary lost city of Atlantis.

Aristotle was a pupil of Plato and developed ideas on logic, ethics, and scientific method. He was also an inventor and a prolific writer whose subjects included astronomy, zoology, embryology, geography, geology, physics and anatomy. His logical and systematic work had a great influence on later civilizations.

Herodotus became known as the father of history.

Hippocrates lived in the 4th Century BC and is known as the father of medicine for raising its professional status. The Hippocratic Oath is still used by modern medical practitioners. In essence doctors swear to practice for the good of their patients, to avoid harming them and to act ethically.

The Parthenon built around 450 BC on the Acropolis, a rock outcrop overlooking Athens survives from this era. It was dedicated to the virgin goddess Athena and a giant statue to her made from ivory and gold was erected inside. The classical Doric architecture has greatly influenced later building styles.

Because of its great age, the building has suffered but is currently undergoing restoration. In the 17th century an explosion of gunpowder stored in it caused significant damage.

In the early 1800s, Lord Elgin, from England, received permission to take much of the carved marble frieze along the top pediment. It was eventually acquired by the British Museum where it is still housed, despite pleas to have it returned to Greece.

The modern Olympic Games commenced in 1896 and were based on the traditions of ancient Greece. Between 776 BC – 393 AD sporting events were held every four years at Olympia. Initially it was only a foot race but other events were progressively added. Only men could compete.

The Greek language has left a deep legacy that stretches to contemporary language use. Even our alphabet is derived from the Greek. The first two letters of our alphabet are named after Alpha and Beta, the names of the first two letters of the Greek alphabet.



The Roman Empire

Rome was founded in the 7th Century BC. By 200 AD Rome dominated the Mediterranean and their empire spread across Europe.

Amongst their legacies are architecture, art, law, literature, technology, warfare, roads, concrete and the Latin language. Many of the great buildings of this time including the Colosseum, and Hadrian's Wall are still standing. Rome copied Greek architecture. Both the Greek and Roman civilizations continued to worship many gods. The Romans even copied Greek Gods but gave them different names. Jupiter was a copy of the Greek Zeus, Mars copied Aries and Neptune was a copy of Poseidon.



The Romans consolidated their power around the Mediterranean through military conquest. One of the great legends of this time is the attempted conquest of Rome by the Carthaginians in the 3rd Century BC led by the general Hannibal. Carthage was a rival state on the North African coast. Hannibal led an army that included elephants through Spain and across the Italian Alps. Though heroic, his efforts were unsuccessful. In the second of the three Punic Wars with Carthage, Roman troops sacked the city. In one of the first acts of environmental vandalism, salt was ploughed into the surrounding land to ensure that it would never again be productive.

Julius Caesar was a Roman conqueror in a similar tradition to Alexander the Great. From about 60 BC he commanded troops that extended the empire to the end of the known world. He conquered all of Gaul, (modern day France and Belgium) and Britain, adding to those lands already under Roman rule around the Mediterranean Sea. He became dictator for life but was assassinated by a group of conspirators. He had initiated many reforms but the one with the most lasting effect was the adoption of the Julian calendar, which has survived with only minor modifications ever since. Gregarious and a notorious Don Juan, his most celebrated romance was with Cleopatra. His influence on Gaul was profound. The French language and laws are derived largely from nearly five centuries of Roman occupation.

Slavery

Roman society was stratified according to birth and the privileges went to the aristocracy. It is estimated that in Rome there were more than four times the number of slaves than Roman citizens although, in Roman society, slaves could become citizens.

Slavery has existed in almost every society throughout time, including the present where one estimate places the figure at about 27 million slaves. In societies such as the Sumerians, Egyptians, Greek, Roman, Aztec and Viking societies, slaves were captured in battle. Those not killed were taken as economic slaves. In feudal England, (in the Middle Ages) peasants worked for the Lord without pay.

The Americas were opened up by the Spanish, Portuguese, French and British through the use of free slave labour from Africa. 12% of the current population of the United States is of African descent.

For about 300 years, slaves were used on plantations in the southern states to grow cotton and tobacco. It was largely over the issue of the abolition of slavery that the American Civil War was fought between the states of the Northern 'Yankees' who wanted union and the Southern 'Confederates' who didn't.

Australia also participated in slavery. Between 1860 and 1901, the shortage of white labour to work the cane fields in Queensland led to a solution. Workers from South Sea Islands including Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands were kidnapped and used as unpaid labour. 'Blackbirding' – kidnapping by trickery of peoples referred to as Kanakas was practiced. In an ironic twist, after Federation in 1901, the first Act of Parliament was the 'Immigration Restriction Act 1901', commonly referred to as the 'White Australia Policy' that intentionally restricted non white immigrants into Australia up

until 1973. After this Act came into force many Kanakas, some of whom had lived in Australia for generations, were repatriated.

In 1967, a landmark court case between Aboriginal stockmen and the owners of Wave Hill Station in the Northern Territory led to the Aboriginal stockmen being paid wages for the first time.

Sex and wage slavery is widespread throughout the world today. Some argue that exploitation of workers in Third World Countries by trans- national corporations, amounts to economic slavery.

The Colosseum was constructed between 70 and 80 AD and was used for gladiatorial contest and games. It was in use for 500 years and could seat 50,000 people. Though partially demolished by an earthquake and by stone robbers, it remains a tourist attraction near the ancient Forum in Rome.

The Colosseum in Rome

Note: this and other images are compliments of Google

In 79 AD Mount Vesuvius erupted quickly and violently burying the seaside resort towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Laying covered in volcanic ash which preserved everything; it was only excavated in modern times. It has provided an insight into the daily lives of Roman citizens.



The mighty Roman Empire had become weakened by a series of ineffective rulers and by the 4th Century AD it was plagued by instability. Eventually it succumbed to waves of barbarian invaders such as the Huns, Goths, Visigoths and Vandals from northern Europe. They pillaged and burned the countryside and Rome was sacked in 410 AD. Despite formidable Roman infantry, Gothic cavalry with stirrups and saddles proved decisive. Prior to this the empire had been split into two with Rome as the capital of the western empire and Constantinople, named after Emperor Constantine, (and later called Istanbul), the capital of the eastern empire. This empire continued for another millennium after Rome fell and it was known as the Byzantium Empire. It resisted the onslaught of Islam around 1000 AD but calls for assistance from the west against Turkic invasion around 1100 led to the first of the four Crusades which were essentially holy wars fought between Christian and Islamic forces.

In the Western Empire, without the unifying force of Rome, Europe's civilization declined for the next 1000 years. Wholesale destruction of libraries meant a loss of knowledge. The next half millennium has been referred to as the 'Dark Ages' because of the back slide in civilization that resulted.

Almost in isolation other great civilizations were flourishing during the Classical era. China and India dominated the east. About 500 BC the teachings of Buddha based on a balanced moral life, meditation, discipline and self control began to take hold in India. From 450 BC, Confucianism (propriety and filial devotion) based on the teachings of Confucius gained momentum in China. At about this time the construction of walls to repel northern invaders commenced. Later this became the 'Great Wall of China' built in the Northern provinces to repel invaders from central Asia. It proved however, to be only mildly successful.

Religion

Belief in spirituality is common throughout time. Whilst there are many religions practiced throughout the world, the four largest are Christianity, (33%), Islam, (21%) Hinduism, (14%), and Buddhism, (6%) Judaism accounts for about 0.25% of the world's population. Judaism, Christianity and Islam share common roots as they all began in the Middle East.

Judaism had its beginning around 2000 BC when it is believed that a covenant was formed between God and Abraham and the people of Israel. It is claimed that God's laws were delivered on Mount Sinai when the Ten Commandments were given to Moses.

Moses had led the Jewish people in an exodus out of Egypt around 1200 BC where they had lived as slaves. Descendants of Abraham formed the twelve tribes of Israel. Judaism holds a belief in the one omnipotent, benevolent God.

Christianity grew out of Judaism and all three religions share the Old Testament belief that God presented Moses with the Ten Commandments. These form the moral core of all three religions.



The impact of **Jesus** on world history has been profound. Jesus was a charismatic figure who belonged to a small Jewish sect and much of what we know of his life is uncertain including his birth date and the year that he died. He left no personal written record in his lifetime and what was attributed to him was written down after his death. Jesus was crucified at a relatively young age by Romans who controlled Jerusalem and Judea at the time. By claiming to be 'King of the Jews' he represented a political threat to Roman rule. The first verse in the New Testament (The Gospel of St Matthew Chapter 1) describes Jesus' genealogy beginning with Abraham and tracing down many generations through King Solomon and King David to Joseph, husband of Mary. Clearly, Jesus would have been aware of his legitimate temporal claim to rule the Jewish people though its legitimacy was negated by Roman occupation. Crucifixion was the standard punishment for treason and Pontius Pilate, the Roman administrator in Jerusalem, ordered his execution after he and his followers entered Jerusalem (on Palm Sunday), prompting a confrontation with Roman troops. Followers of Jesus continued to spread his teachings in the years after his death and by about 70 AD, the first of the Gospels were written. Christians continued to suffer persecution including death under the Romans who worshiped several deities, but the religion continued to take hold.

It was the apostle, **Paul**, later canonised, who was responsible for the spread of Christianity from a small sect to a world religion. A contemporary of Jesus, he became converted after a religious vision of Jesus appeared and spoke to him on the road to Damascus. He became a missionary and was responsible for spreading the message of Christianity far beyond the relatively confined niche that it had occupied. A prolific writer, Paul was responsible for fourteen of the twenty seven books and letters that eventually made up the New Testament. It was he that asserted that Jesus was not merely an inspired prophet but was actually divine and that Christ died for Man's sins. Paul never married and his views on sex and the role of women greatly influenced Christian doctrine. He was executed by the Romans and later made a Saint.

In 325 AD the Eastern Roman **Emperor Constantine** convened the Council of Nicea attended by 300 Bishops. The core beliefs of the religion and what books (gospels and letters) should be included were thrashed out. Constantine became deeply dedicated to the advancement of Christianity and within a century it became the predominant religion of the largest empire on earth. The structure of the Christian Bible originates from this time.

Islam arose as a religion in the seventh Century AD in Mecca (present day Saudi Arabia). The prophet **Mohammed** was born there around 570 AD. At the age of 40 he experienced a revelation in which he recognized Allah (God) as supreme and all encompassing. Mohammed did not claim to be God but a prophet of the one true God. Mohammed's teachings are contained in the Koran. Over the following centuries, Islam spread throughout the Middle East and North Africa. Unified by Mohammed for the first time and inspired by their fervent belief in the one true God, the Arab armies embarked on an astonishing series of military conquests. They quickly seized control from Egypt to Persia (Iraq). They then spread along the North African coast and across to Spain. By 730 AD they controlled the largest empire the world had seen. Whilst only half as many identify with Islam as with Christianity today, its influence in many countries is great, with Indonesia having the largest Muslim population today.

Gautama **Buddha**, whose original name was Prince Siddhartha was the founder of Buddhism. The son of a King from northern India, he was born into a wealthy and privileged lifestyle in 563 BC. At the age of 29 he abandoned all his worldly possessions and set off wandering to discover the true meaning of life. Buddhism is based on the truth that he discovered, expressed as the four noble truths. Life is intrinsically unhappy and its cause is selfishness and desire. By reaching a state of nirvana, selfishness and desire can be eliminated. This can be achieved by having the right views, thoughts, speech, action, livelihood, effort, mindfulness and meditation.

Religion has played a significant role throughout history. During the Middle Ages in Europe, the only flame of learning was kept burning by the (Roman) Catholic Church. However it was also responsible for a long period of intellectual repression called the Inquisition. For several centuries after 1200 AD the church attempted to stamp out religious heresy. It was marked by the severity of the questioning which included torture and punishment and this could result in the victim being burnt at the stake.

In 1517, a German monk called **Martin Luther** challenged the Roman Catholic church over its policy of selling indulgences or remissions from sins and later broadened this to an attack on the authority of the Pope and certain church practices. The normal punishment for this was to be burnt at the stake but he managed to avoid this. His actions led to a split with the Church. In the period that followed, known as the Reformation, several groups who became known as Protestants split from the Roman Catholic Church. Luther himself was responsible for the establishment of the Lutheran Church. Not long after this in 1542, King Henry VIII of England renounced the Roman Catholic authority and that of the Pope. He wanted to divorce and remarry but this was not possible under the rules of the Roman Catholic Church. Henry split from Rome and established his own church, the Church of England. In the following centuries, many Protestant churches including the Methodist and Presbyterian were established.

Religious persecution was common during the succeeding centuries and some left Europe in search of religious freedom. The earliest settlers in North America were escaping religious persecution.

Persecution of Jews has occurred for many and in the 1930s and 1940s under the German Nazi regime; it culminated in millions being killed in concentration camps.

In more recent times, international terrorism may be viewed as a clash between Western (Christian) capitalism and Middle Eastern Islam.

500 – 1000 AD

The Medieval (middle) period of history, between the ancient and modern world lasted for about 1000 years. The first half of this, after the fall of Rome and 1000 AD is referred to as the Dark Ages in Europe. This period of backwardness was associated with a lack of contemporary written history, population decline and limited material achievements. Despite this however, civilizations continued to flourish in other areas including the Middle East, North Africa, Central and South America, China and India. The Muslim Empire flourished at this time. Muslim scholarship led to advances in mathematics, astronomy, literature, architecture and warfare. Over the next 500 years the Muslim and Chinese civilizations were far more advanced than in Europe.

From about 800, Vikings from Denmark, Norway and Sweden conducted lightning strikes and pillaging along the coasts of Europe. The Vikings settled much of the British Isles, intermingling with previous Angle and Saxon inhabitants. (The name England is a corruption of the term Angle Land)

1000 – 1500 AD

This period is marked by an awakening in discovery of new lands and societies and explorers crossed the globe in search of conquest, trade and gold. Notable in this period is the invasion of Britain, the Crusades, the rise of Parliament in England, the great plague, the Renaissance, the discovery of the Americas, the printing press, Marco Polo's visits to China, the rise of the Inca civilization in South America and the Aztecs in Central America, the Chinese usage of explosives in warfare, and the conquest of much of Asia and parts of Europe by the Mongolian leader, Genghis Khan.

In 1066, the Duke of Normandy, a Frenchman known as William the Conqueror, crossed the English Channel and successfully invaded Britain by winning a battle at Hastings, in southern England. The English King Harold was shot through the eye by a French archer. William's Norman supporters were given title to the land in return for military support of the King. William ordered an inventory of all the land and stock that he had acquired and the resulting census was recorded in the voluminous Domesday Book.

The French conquest led to an infusion of French words into the English language, strong central government and the Norman feudal system of land tenure that prevailed for the next 500 years.

In architecture, the beginning of the twelfth century heralded a new style known as Gothic.

This style, adapted especially to cathedrals and religious buildings combined pointed arches, flying buttresses, vaulted ceilings and stained glass. Westminster Abbey in London dates from this time as does Notre Dame in Paris. The power of the Christian Church was very strong.

This time also saw the first of four Christian Crusades to the Middle East by English and French forces. Essentially a holy war, the motivation was to wrest the Holy Lands from the Islamic 'infidel' and to liberate Jerusalem from Muslim rule.

The entrance to Westminster Abbey in London, England

Oxford University, just to the north of London, England was established in 1149.



Certain inventions or innovations such as the wheel have accelerated human progress. Although the Chinese can lay claim to the first movable type in the eleventh century, **Johannes Gutenberg's** method in the mid 15th century in Germany truly revolutionized printing and was instrumental in the explosion of learning in the period which became known as the Renaissance. (rebirth of arts and learning)

In England at the start of the Thirteenth Century a clash of wills had developed between King John and the wealthy Barons. He had entered a war with Normandy and had lost and in order to pay expenses he raised taxes. These were unpopular and he was seen as abusing his power as a King. In 1215, King John was forced to sign a document known as the Magna Carta. It was a significant step along the slow road to democracy in that it reduced the absolute power of the King, forced the monarch to respect legal procedures and to accept the writ of habeas corpus – persons could appeal against unlawful imprisonment.

The social fabric and organisational structure in England at this time was the feudal system. This was an hierarchical system based on mutual obligation. The King owned all of the land and leased large tracts of it to the Lords or Barons who swore allegiance to the King which included military assistance if needed. The Lords controlled an area which encompassed a group of villages. The home of the Lord was the manor and it was also the central organization unit. The Lord could decide punishment and conduct his affairs largely in isolation of the rest of society. This is because the villains, serfs, peasants or ordinary working people had no rights and were virtually at the disposal of the Lord. It did provide a safe and secure environment and life was relatively stable. The feudal period lasted for about 500 years.

Disease and pestilence

Whenever people began living together, they shared unclean water and sanitation conditions. The Romans are credited with developing a public plumbing system and moving water around using viaducts. However, most cities up until the Twentieth Century had no sanitation and the water closet or flushing toilet was only invented towards the end of the Nineteenth Century. Pan toilets that were emptied weekly existed well into the Twentieth Century. Toilets within the house did not exist until relatively recent times. As a result of these unsanitary conditions in confined spaces, diseases such as typhoid, dysentery, cholera and the plague regularly affected societies. World population growth was largely kept in check by poverty and disease.

The Bubonic Plague or 'the Black Death' was an appalling natural malady that struck Europe in the middle of the fourteenth century and continued its killing spree spasmodically for the next century. It has even re-emerged in places in recent times. The plague was a disease carried by fleas that dwelled on host black rats. In 1330, a serious outbreak occurred in China and it gradually spread westwards to Europe. Once infected, victims developed fever and painful swellings of the lymph glands. Spots would appear on the skin which at first were red and would then turn black. Death would occur within one day to a week. Whole families and villages were wiped out. London became largely deserted.

The nursery rhyme, 'Ring around the rosie, a pocket full of posies, a tissue, a tissue, we all fall down, dead' describes the symptoms, remedies and affect of the plague. The posy or poultice was an ineffective way of warding off the disease. Between 1347 and 1352, 25 million people; one quarter of Europe's population, died from bubonic plague. Apart from the personal carnage, it had other social impacts. There was a severe shortage of labour and this contributed to the breakdown of the feudal system in which ordinary people worked on the manor for no pay.

People had more disposable income and the potential to buy goods. This led to the rise of merchants, skilled craftspeople and eventually a middle class.

Another great outbreak occurred in London in 1666.

The Great Fire of London in that year, apart from burning a large part of the city, is credited with ridding the city of much squalor and filth.

The agony of whole families claimed by the plague

An outbreak of Bubonic Plague occurred in The Rocks area of Sydney in 1901, carried by rats from foreign ships. Much of the old Rocks area was demolished to rid the area of the rats.

Dysentery was a disease that defeated the people of the First Crusade in the Eleventh Century more than fighting did. More than 100,000 died in this way.

Typhus is a disease from fleas in unsanitary conditions. Napoleon lost thousands of soldiers to Typhus in the war with Russia in 1812.

Typhoid is a similar disease. Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband, died from it in 1861. Over ten percent of British soldiers in the Boer War also died from Typhoid.

Cholera is another disease which has attacked in pandemic proportions from time to time. It is caused by contaminated water and results in massive diarrhoea.

Influenza is another disease that can strike in pandemic proportions. A major outbreak in 1918-1919 spread around the world and claimed as many 30 million people; more than were killed in the First World War. As the influenza virus mutates, new strains continue to evolve and their potential to kill vast numbers is a constant potential threat.

The age of exploration

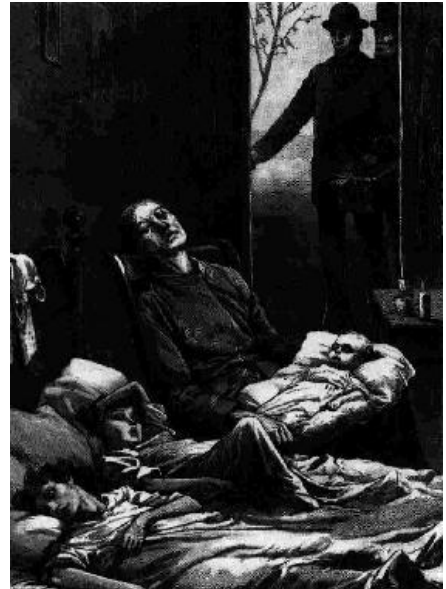
No great European empires had emerged in the early Mediaeval period. However the Portuguese were beginning to make longer sea voyages of discovery by the mid 1400s and in the next century, along with Spain, would explore and dominate large areas of the world. In 1492, Christopher Columbus, (1451-1506) an Italian from Genoa, under the auspices of the King and Queen of Spain set off with three ships to discover a quicker way to the Spice Islands in Asia. Spices had become a popular way of adding flavour and preserving food in an era without refrigeration. An overland route had been blocked when Islamic troops invaded Constantinople in 1453. When Columbus first made landfall in islands in the Caribbean he thought that he had discovered India and incorrectly called the local inhabitants 'Indians'. Columbus' voyages were both a blessing and a tragedy. To the Europeans, it led to enormous wealth and expanded empires. To the inhabitants it generally led to poverty, exploitation, loss of culture and a lower life expectancy.

Michelangelo's "David"

Europe had begun to experience an awakening from the 'Dark Ages' early in the new millennium but it was events in Florence, Italy especially that led to a outburst of literary, artistic and architectural expression at the beginning of the Fourteenth Century.

This became known as the 'Renaissance' or rebirth / revival of arts. Artists, writers and sculptors such as Giotto, Dante and Donatello led a revival in classical antiquity. In the Fifteenth Century, Venice and Rome began to share in importance and influence. Botticelli, Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo were foremost in this movement that spread through Western Europe over the next one hundred years.

Michelangelo (1475-1564) was an outstanding painter, sculptor and architect. His enormous frescoes painted on the ceiling of the Sistine



Chapel in Rome are considered one of the greatest artistic achievements of all time. His sculptures of 'David' and The 'Pieta' in the Vatican in Rome are perhaps the best ever made.

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) was born in Florence during this period and has been described as a universal genius. Amongst his drawings were concepts for the helicopter, submarines and hydraulic pumps. It is for art that he is best remembered. The Mona Lisa and The Last Supper are amongst his most well known paintings.

In 1498, **Vasco de Gama** discovered a sea route to the Indies by sailing south around the Cape of Good Hope in southern Africa and up to India. This voyage was enormously important to Europe as it opened trade routes which eventually brought great wealth and extended the empires of several European countries. As important however was the fact that India came into contact with the west.

It was the British who in the nineteenth century eventually unified all of the Indian sub-continent as a single entity. Much of South East Asia came under the colonial influence of European nations including the French, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese. One of the general historical themes of the Twentieth Century was an independence movement involving the uncoupling of European powers from their colonies.

A Caravelle



In Asia

From the Ninth to the Fifteenth centuries in what is today Cambodia, the Kmer people built a magnificent city complex of temples stretching over a vast area of forest and plain. Initially built as Hindu shrines they were later converted to Buddhist temples. In the fifteenth century the area was sacked by invaders and the area abandoned. Eventually it was reclaimed by the jungle. The 'lost city' was rediscovered by the French in the 1830s and reclamation work has been undertaken. Today, the sites of Angkor Wat, Angkor Thom and about seventy other sites are major international tourist sites.

From the twelfth century in Japan and for the next seven centuries an aristocratic class of warriors began to wield power. Known as the Samurai, they espoused bravery, austerity, loyalty and a code of honour. Defeat in battle was dishonourable and to avoid this, samurai would practice hari-kari. Warriors would commit suicide by disemboweling themselves with a short sword. Japan remained isolated from the rest of the world until 1853 when an American, Commodore Perry opened up trade. During the second half of the nineteenth century, Japan began to abandon its feudal system and to adopt Western ways.

Genghis Khan achieved huge success and fame as the leader of a Mongol military machine that swept through Central Asia at the beginning of the thirteenth century. Under his leadership his empire spread from China to India, Persia and Central Asia. Upon his death in 1227, his son continued the assaults, extending Mongol influence to Russia and Europe. His grandson Kublai

Khan continued the conquests and at this time the Mongols ruled the largest land empire in all history.

Controlling such a vast area without adequate communications was nearly impossible and the Mongol empire soon split up although parts of the empire survived for several centuries.

1500 – 1750

(to be completed in parts 2 and 3)

Note

Images compliments of Google

References will be included in final part

Australian Links to Maritime History, Trade and Immigration

Bob Osborne

The following are all Australian stamps featuring our maritime history.

OFFICIAL FIRST DAY COVERS

Australian Links to Maritime History, Trade and Immigration

The Clipper Ships

These romantic ships of the 19th. Century burst onto the shipping scene in the 1840's and had a brief but brilliant career lasting 30 — 40 years, replacing the Packet Ships, they in turn being replaced by steam ships.

Clipper ships were built mainly in the USA and Britain and used for the trans-atlantic route, and between New York and San Francisco during the Californian gold rushes.

In Britain they were used for fast transport to the Colonies & Asia, especially for the China tea trade, later for the export of wool from Australia. Two of the most famous were the Cutty Sark and Thermopylae.



Built in Scotland in 1867, the Cutty Sark is preserved as a museum in Greenwich.

Cutty Sark



Built in 1867, a record breaking clipper of the tea trade , she ended her career carrying wool.

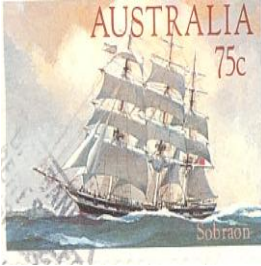
Thermopylae

The Marco Polo of the Black Ball Line made a record trip between England & Australia in less than 60 days.



Marco Polo

Australian Links to Maritime History, Trade and Immigration
The Clipper Ships



Sobraon

Originally laid down as a steamship, Sobraon was finished as a fully rigged ship with an iron frame & wooden planking. The largest of this type built, she saw service as a passenger ship to Sydney and Melbourne, carrying general cargo out & returning with grain and wool.

Purchased by the NSW Government she was used as a floating reformatory & later became HMAS Tingira, an RAN training ship. Tingira means "open sea".

Chusan was built in 1852, the ship inaugurated the P & O service to Australia, the first steamer to carry passengers and mail and taking 77 days to reach Melbourne. Although a steamship her sails were her main motive power.



Chusan



Heather Belle

Heather Belle was built in 1855 for Brown & Co. She was bought by the Orient Line and ran regularly to Sydney and Melbourne. A very speedy ship, her best passage was 67 days and best 24 hour run, 330 miles. Heather Belle had a long life of 39 years and in 1894 was decommissioned in Sydney.

The Clipper Ships

The three Clipper Ships are the Red Jacket, Lightning and James Baines pictured in Hobsons Bay, Melbourne in 1857.

These three extreme clippers built in America made fast passages between Liverpool and Melbourne in the 1850's



The love that is given to ships is profoundly different from the love men feel for every other work of their hands.

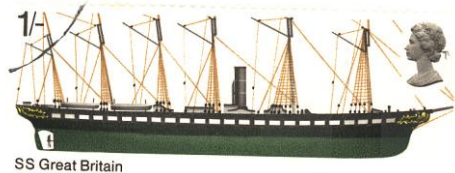
Joseph Conrad

Australian Links to Maritime History, Trade and Immigration

The Shipping Companies

The Eagle Line and Australian Navigation Company

The SS Great Britain was launched in 1843 for the Eagle Line, the largest ship in the world at the time and the first with an iron hull. She was fitted with a steam auxiliary engine. In completing 32 round voyages for the Australian Navigation Co. between 1852 and 1876 she carried 15,000 passengers to Australia, the best time recorded was 54 days between London and Melbourne.



SS Great Britain

The Black Ball Line and White Star Line

In 1851 gold was discovered in Victoria & when the first gold arrived in England the race to the goldfields began. The Black Ball Line & the White Star Line took advantage of the large number of emigrants who received a free passage granted by the Australian Colonies.

Many were tenant farmers, forced off their land, as well as migrants seeking gold. On arrival, crews abandoned ship, making it difficult for ship owners.



Going to the diggings



Flying Cloud

With the American Civil War beginning in 1861, the Confederate raiders took a heavy toll of Union ships with the result that a lot were sold. The price being low, the Black Ball Line bought a number of them, including the Donald McKay built Flying Cloud. Built in 1851, she made seven voyages from London to Brisbane.

Australian Links to Maritime History, Trade and Immigration

The Shipping Companies

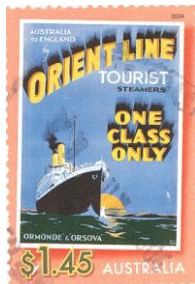
The Orient Line

A British shipping company with roots going back to the sailing vessel Orient, the pioneer, built in 1851. Built to participate in the gold boom to Melbourne but taken by the Government to transport troops to the Crimea, she also acted as a hospital ship. On returning, she sailed for Australia in July 1856.



Orient

From the early 20 th. Century an association began with P & O that eventually ended in the Orient Line being totally absorbed by that company in the 1960's.



The Orsova was built in 1953 to carry 1500 passengers. She was transferred to P & O in 1966 and then primarily used for cruises before taken out of service in 1974.

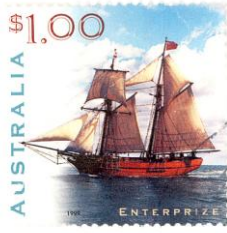
Commemorating Orsova
and Ormonde

The Oriana was the last ship ordered for the Orient Line and the last to fly the Orient Line flag, and wore it until retirement in March 1986.

The memory of this ship and the Orient Line lives on with a P & O ship named Oriana.

In World War 2, all eight Orient Line ships saw service, with the loss of four, including the original Orcades, torpedoed near Capetown while carrying troops.

Maritime History — The Coastal Trade

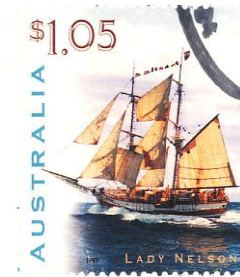


Enterprise

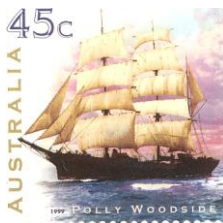
The Enterprise, a schooner of Hobart, conveyed the I-

first settlers from Van Diemens Land to Yarra River in 1835. Lost on Richmond River Bar, NSW in 1847.

A 60 ton brig, the Lady Nelson played an important role in Australia's early history. She left England for Australia in March 1880, arriving in Port Jackson in December she was sent almost immediately to chart the coastline of Victoria and to explore its inlets and rivers. Sent to procure a cargo of buffalo north-east of Timor, the crew were killed by natives, she was driven ashore on the island that now bears her name.



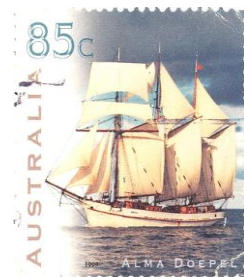
Lady Nelson



Polly Woodside

Polly Woodside, an iron barque built in Belfast in 1885, she made 16 voyages around Cape Horn before sailing for 20 years in Australian Waters.

Built in Bellingen NSW in 1903 by Frederick Doepal, Alma Doppel was named after his daughter. This three masted topsail schooner worked the eastern coast of Australia as a general cargo carrier and made more than 560 crossings of Bass Strait.

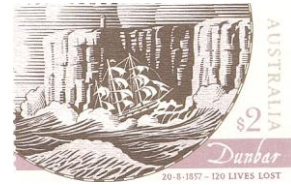


Alma Doepal

Maritime History – Shipwrecks

Before the 20th. Century the only way to travel was by sea and fraught with danger and over 6,500 ship-wrecks surround the Australian coast.

A well known maritime disaster in 1857 when the Dunbar, bound from Plymouth to Sydney was lost near South Head, Port Jackson. Of 121 on board there was only 1 survivor.



Dunbar

Admella



A 395 ton steamship built in 1857 for the Adelaide to Melbourne trade was wrecked on the Carpenter Rocks in South Australia with the loss of 89 lives.

The iron clippership Loch Ard was built in 1873. She was wrecked on her 3rd. voyage while making a land-fall near Cape Otway, Victoria. There were only two survivors, Tom Pearce rescued Eva Carmichael. Pearce eventually rose to command ships of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.



Loch Ard

Norfolk Island Shipwrecks



HMS Sirius

The first vessel lost off Norfolk Island was HMS Sirius in March 1790 while on a replenishment voyage to the Penal Settlement. Luckily with no loss of life, but a blow to the infant Colony of New South Wales as she had just returned from South Africa with vital supplies for the settlement at Port Jackson before departing for Norfolk Island.

Since then, other wrecks have been ;

Diocet April 1873

Mary Hamilton May 1873

Warigal March 1918



OFFICIAL FIRST DAY COVER

