



'Nurungi'

(Remembered)

Official Newsletter of the City of Canada Bay Heritage Society

email: heritage@canadabayheritage.asn.au

www.canadabayheritage.asn.au

No.228

JANUARY 2016

EDITOR
LOIS MICHEL
9744-8528

PRESIDENT
ALAN WRIGHT
9743-4869

SECRETARY/TREASURER
LOIS MICHEL
3 Flavelle Street
(P.O. Box 152)
Concord 2137
Phone: 9744-8528
Fax: 9744-7591

GENERAL MEETINGS

1st Saturday of month
(except January)
at 12:30 pm in the
City of Canada Bay
Museum

1 Bent Street, Concord
9743-3034
followed by
our Guest Speaker
at 2:00 pm sharp.

Museum Committee

Meets on 3rd Wednesday of month
at 10:00 am at museum
(everyone welcome)

Chairperson

Lorraine Holmes,
9743-2682

Walker Estates Committee

Meets as required

Chairperson

(vacant)

CITY OF CANADA BAY MUSEUM

1 Bent Street, Concord

Open Wed & Sat
10am to 4pm

Guest Speaker

on 1st Saturday of each
month at 2:00 pm

Phone: 9743-3034
during museum hours
or email

museum@canadabayheritage.asn

Do you use a fridge? You have an Australian to thank for that

When you think of Australia, the first things that come to mind are probably grouchy koala bears munching on Eucalyptus leaves, baby-eating dingoes lurking in alleyways, ferocious spiders the size of dinner plates, and other dangerous wildlife just waiting for its next victim.

You may also think of the gorgeous topless beaches, the great Outback and walkabouts, and bustling cities full of people calling you "mate" and inviting you to "barbies".

However, what you are probably not thinking about is what Australia has contributed to the rest of the world and we promise it is more than just aggressive animals!

When locals are not busy running away from feisty kangaroos and angry Aborigines, they are busy making some pretty cool things.

For centuries, Australia has been producing some pretty awesome inventions, including some that we still use and benefit from today.

Although we think they should definitely invest in some armour-styled clothing to protect them from the two-inch fang length of the local spiders, we have to admit that we are pretty impressed with some of these:

Wi-Fi: This is easily one of the most valuable things in existence to day and anybody who has been forced to sit in a doctor's office for extended amounts of time can thank Australia for inventing Wi-Fi which allows you to enjoy the internet on the go without suffering those annoying data charges.

Anti-flu Medication: For those of you who are not terrified of needles and go regularly to get your flu shot, you have the scientists of Australia to thank for that pin prick!

Spray-on Skin: If you have ever been to the hospital or doctor with a pretty nasty wound and been terrified of getting stitches only to have the doctor spray something magical on your skin rather than stitch you up like the bride of Chucky, you should probably send a thank-you card to Australia.

Dual Flush Toilet: Although there certainly are those of us who are concerned about water usage and enjoy the option of two buttons when it comes to flushing, the rest

of us spend more time trying to figure out which one we are supposed to press. None the less, it is a pretty nifty invention?

Ultrasound: Ultrasounds not only allow parents a glimpse at their future offspring, but they also help detect complications within the body without forcing the patient to go under the knife. We would much rather have that cold gel and weird feeling gadget as opposed to a bunch of slice marks and prodding fingers!

Electric Drill: In 1889 Arthur James Arnot made every hard working handy man's job easier by patenting the world's first electric drill. It was originally designed to drill rock and coal, but since its arrival it has been used for a wide variety of uses. Regardless of what it was designed for and how it is used, one thing is for certain: anybody who has been doing home repairs by hand without one can tell you how helpful this tool is!

Refrigerator: Before Edward Hallstrom created the first Icy Ball absorption refrigerator, people were forced to use streams to cool their goods or order large blocks of ice as we became more sophisticated and advanced. For those of us who are huge fans of microwave dinners and frozen entrees (do not judge, not everybody wants to come home and cook a gourmet meal every night) we cannot hank James Harrison enough!

Notepad: Before its invention people were forced to use paper that was supplied in annoying, long, loose sheets. This went on for a staggering 500 years before Launceston stationer J.A. Birchall had the brilliant idea to cut the sheets in half, put card board on the back and

DIARY DATES

Feb. 6: Greg de Moore, "Tom Wills"

Mar. 5: Andrew Tink, "Australia 1901-2001, a narrative history"

glue the top. Although laptops and tablets have replaced notebooks for the most part, nothing compares to being able to take a notebook with you and writing on it without have to drag around a long sheet of paper.

Tank: Lance de Mole wrote to the British War Office regarding "a chain-rail vehicle that can be steered easily and is capable of carrying large loads over various type of terrain, all while protecting the occupants". He even made their lives a little easier by submitting drawings of the design. It was originally rejected but Lance refused to give up. He wrote to the office two more times during WWI. They finally acknowledged his work, even awarding him the position of honorary corporal. This just goes to show that persistence, or bugging people over and over, pays off!

Power Board: Just like the name implies, this invention allows users to power multiple electrical devices where only a single socket plug is located. Peter Talbot, who was working for Kambrook at the time, is responsible for its creation. While Kambrook was too busy trying to prepare the product for immediate commercial release, Peter Talbot patented the design and took all the credit . . . and the money!

Clapperboard: Clapperboards were created by Frank Thring Senior of Efftee Studios in Melbourne. They were used to synchronise sound and film and are still used on sets today.

<http://chambers.vic.edu.au/>

THANK
you

to all our fantastic members who helped to bring our display of "Australian Inventions and Discoveries That Changed the World" to fruition - from planning, to research, to making objects, and then bringing it all together for your enjoyment.

Please do support our hard workers - make sure you come and visit and spread the word to others so they too can enjoy the fruits of our hard labour.

Putting together a display is not a one-man show, it takes a team - and we have a great team.

Our Saturday afternoon talks resume on Saturday, 6th February at 1:30 for 2 pm. Talks followed by light refreshments and a chance to chat with the speaker. Everyone welcome.

Congratulations Patricio

Patricio Parrague, the robust entrepreneurial and multilingual Pato, was named Shedder of the Year at the Christmas BBQ.



Tony Hill, President, presenting Patricio with his certificate

Pato usually stands each day in the same corner of the main work-room (affectionately known as Pato's corner) and makes himself available to help anyone who asks for assistance or guidance.

Pato has a wide range of interests. He is an avid photographer with a special interest in 3D photography. He has a vast collection of old post-cards and has had 250,000 hits on his website*, which features old post-cards from Jerusalem, Chile, Sydney and Egypt.

He acts as handyman for the City of Canada Bay Museum and is a member of two organisations that preserve the Catalina flying boats. Pato is probably the only shed member to subscribe to a journal on Biblical Archaeology. More important he has his own herb garden and makes a brilliant pickle relish.

Pato has made an enormous contribution to the shed and the community. He has acted as the shed photographer for two years, led the team making toys for the Samaritan Project, acted as liaison with the auctioneers and refurbished many a tool for sale at auctions. He has organised visits to the museum and to the flying-boat restoration projects. He often gives illustrated talks and keeps the members amused with anecdotes in his third language, Spenglish.

Most days Pato demonstrates the advantages of living by the three Es: energy, enthusiasm and empathy. His capacity to maintain a high level of involvement in the shed, and in community activities is to be applauded. It has now been officially recognised (BP)

(Reprinted from Harry's Shed Newsletter No.6, with permission)

* <https://www.flickr.com/photos/patopos-cards/collections/>

Valued Members

We, too, are very proud of Patricio and his wonderful offside, Bob.

One of their latest projects was to build this wonderful display case for Harry to show off our important military collection.



. . . and just so they won't feel unwanted below is their jobs list (just for the last 12 months), with the green dots showing what still needs to be done.

Does anyone want to volunteer to become an assistant?



Thank you so much, Patricio and Bob, we couldn't do without you. I only have to suggest something and before I know it, the jobs done. I hope you know just how much we appreciate you both.

To all our members and loyal readers, we wish you a



Dinner Parties for Australia Day

January 26, 1817: Nicholls the Post Master entertained 40 'elite and respectable guests' 5pm to 10pm over the Post Office. Mr Michael Massey Robinson's Odes were recited and Mr Robert Jenkins sang a song to the tune of 'Rule Britannia'.

January 24, 1818: In honour of the 30th Anniversary of the Colony, Governor Macquarie ordered that on the Monday following, the 26th, a salute of 30 guns should be fired from the Battery at Dawes Point and directed 'the artificers and labourers in the immediate service of the Government be exempted from work on Monday next in honour of the memorable occasion, and that each of them receive an extra allowance from the Government'.

January 26, 1818: Mr Greenaway [sic] made a likeness of Governor Phillip at Government House. In the morning Governor Macquarie received the 48th Regiment. Mrs Macquarie gave a Ball at Government House. Mr George Nicholls also gave a party.

January 26, 1819: Dinner party for 70 guests at Hankinson's Tavern Rooms.

January 26, 1820: An elegant dinner, though there was an outcry at the excessive cost, 40 shillings per head.

January 26, 1821: Grand dinner at

Ganville's Rooms, Hyde Park; 100 guests. President, Dr Redfern; Vice President, Simeon Lord.

January 26, 1822: First reference to the Royal Standard being flown at Fort Phillip: Union Jack at Dawes Battery. Minute guns (34) fired. Grand dinner; 70 gentlemen at Hill's Tavern.

January 26, 1825: Dinner, price \$5. President, WC Wentworth; Vice President Dr Redfern. Political toast, 'Freedom of the Press'.

January 26, 1831: Dinner at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, 18 shillings. George Nicholls, chief speaker.

January 26, 1832: Dinner at Cumming's Hotel, 25 shillings. WC Wentworth in the Chair.

January 26, 1838: To celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Colony, January 26 was proclaimed an annual public holiday. Grand dinner at 42 shillings at the Pultney Hotel for the classes, a Regatta for the masses.

These extracts and numerous others indicate that in New South Wales and its derivative States, January 26 has traditionally been recognised as the national holiday.

Magazine of the Royal Australian Historical Society - December 1990 (reprinted with permission)

Australian Inventions & Discoveries that changed the world

When people talk about the great discoveries in medicine and the inventions that made life easier for Australians, particularly farmers, they tend to think of the Americans. But this is not the case. We really are the Clever Country.

From everyday objects to life saving medical procedures - we have Australians to thank. They have been responsible for so many that have changed the world in which we live.

Our current display, which opens on Wednesday, 13th January and runs until the end of June, will showcase just some of the life-changing ideas produced by our clever Australians.

Our museum is open every Wednesday and Saturday from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm so come along and see for yourself.



Membership Update Forms

Thank you to all those members who have already completed and returned their forms.

Things have changed over the years and some of the information we had was incorrect.

To those who have yet to complete the form we ask you to please do so and send to us as soon as possible.

Tom Wills

The story of Tom Wills - flawed genius, sporting libertine, fearless leader and agitator and the man most often credited with creating the game we now know as Australian Rules Football.

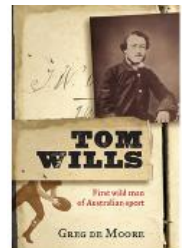
Sent to the strict British Rugby School in 1850 at fourteen, Tom returned as a worldly young man whose cricket prowess quickly captured the hearts of Melbourne. But away from the adoring crowds, in the desolation of the Queensland outback, he experienced first-hand the devastating effects of racial tension when his father was murdered in the biggest massacre of Europeans by Aboriginal people. Yet, five years later, Tom coached the first Aboriginal cricket team.

Tom Wills lived hard and fast, challenging authority on and off the field. But when his physical talents began to fade, the psychological demons that alcohol and adrenaline had kept at bay surged to the fore, driving him to commit the most brutal of suicides. He was forty-four and destitute.

This is the subject for our next speaker, Greg de Moore, at our museum on Saturday, 6th February at 1:30 for 2 pm sharp.

Greg has carefully pieced together Tom's life, giving us an extraordinary portrait of the life and times of one of our first sporting heroes, a man who lived by his own rules and whose contribution to Australian history has endured for more than 150 years.

Greg de Moore is a consultant psychiatrist at Sydney's Westmead Hospital and his study of Wills' life stems from his interest in male suicide. His ten years of research unearthed original medical records, letters, text books and notes previously believed to have been lost or destroyed.



Don't miss what will be a fantastic talk. Come along and bring your family and friends.

"Growing Lovely Growing Old."

*Let me grow lovely growing old -
So many fine things do;*

*Laces and ivory, and gold,
And skills need not be new.*

*And there is healing in old trees;
old streets a glamour hold;*

*Why may not I, as well as these,
Grow lovely, growing old?*

(Orval B. Berton)

Gravestone History

Gravestones are also known as grave markers, headstones, and tombstones.

In earlier times when there were no cemeteries, people used to have burial plots near their family homes.

Graves were usually marked with rough stones, rocks, or wood, apparently as a way to keep the dead from rising, mostly marked with the deceased's name, age and year of death.

Gradually, churchyard burials changed, involving large square-shaped tombstones prepared from slate (1650-1900) or sandstone (1650-1890).

Public cemeteries evolved in the 19th century. People started giving importance to grave markers as a means to memorialise the dead - headstones etched with name, date of birth, date of death and some would include a small epitaph or few words about the deceased.

Greatest advantage of this tradition is by reading the inscription one can derive information about the deceased and trace out his or her family history.

The Victorian era (1837-1901) greatly emphasised customs and practices associated with death. Elaborate tombstones and headstones started to appear with sculptured designs, artwork and symbols. Symbols were used to denote religious beliefs, social class, occupation, and other aspects of the deceased's life.

Most popular materials for gravestones were iron, wood, marble (1780-1930), granite (1860-until date).

Most tombstone symbols from the Colonial period reflected fear of after-life. Believing only a few people would be allowed in Heaven after death and the rest would be categorised as sinners. During the 18th century, there emerged a short-lived burial practice of covering the graves with iron cages (mort safes). This strange practice died out by the end of the Victorian era.

Earlier, gravestones were used only by the middle and upper classes. After the emergence of the new Protestant theology, lower classes started using grave markers.

The term gravestone emerged from a Jewish custom in which visitors



to a grave would place stones at the head as a way to honour the deceased. This custom, in turn, was inspired from an incident wherein a Jew broke the Sabbath in order to write a note so as to solve a crime, later feeling guilty for the act, even though it was necessary. Thus, after

thorough contemplation, he decided that his grave should be 'stoned' after his death. So, the tradition of placing stones on a grave became popular.

Symbols Meaning

A broken column - A memorial to someone who died young

Anchor - In ancient times a symbol of safety

Angel - Angels with wings are the messengers of God.

Apples - Represent salvation, sometimes sin

Book - Religious or learning - scholar, prayer, writer or publisher

Celtic/ Irish Cross - Generally represents eternity.

Crown - Reward and Glory

Daisy - Innocence; usually found on graves on young children

Dove - Christian & Jewish - resurrection, innocence & peace.

Drapery - Mourning

Eastern Orthodox Cross

A Russian, Ukraine, Slavic & Byzantine Cross.

Eucharist - The blood of Christ. Usually for Nuns and Priest.

Fleur-de-lis / Lily - Used to denote French ancestry or a Christian symbol.

Hand - Index finger pointing upward - the hope of heaven.

Horseshoe - Protection from evil or profession / passion.

Ivy - Represent friendship, fidelity and immortality.

Knot Tied - Symbolizes marriage and unity

Laurel - Victory, distinction, eternity or immortality.

Lion - protecting a tomb from unwanted visitors & evil spirits.

Lit torch - Life, immortality and the everlasting life.

Olive branch - Forgiveness and peace

Olive branch - Peace - that the soul has departed in the peace of God.

Rooster - An awakening, or calling attention to person's death

Scotch Thistle - Ancestry to the country Scotland.

Shamrock - Marks Irish Ancestry.

Shell - Birth and resurrection

Urn - Is thought to symbolize immortality.

(Kin Tracer, Quarterly Journal of the Sunshine Coast Historical Society & Genealogical Association - June 2014 - published with permission)



In Granny's Day

If you're feeling depressed about all the housework you've got to do, remember poor old granny (who probably didn't complain about her lot)

Monday: Washday in the old copper, with water heated by wood fire. Rinsing meant filling and emptying tubs of water by hand. The mangle helped with wringing out wet things. Dinner would be leftovers from Sunday's roast.

Tuesday: Ironing and mending. Ironing meant using irons heated on the fuel stove. Most clothes were repaired and sheets "side-to-middle" rather than replaced.

Wednesdays: House-cleaning. Rugs and carpets taken outside and beaten. Everything dusted or swept. Windows cleaned, brass and silver polished.

Thursdays: Shopping. Many perishables were delivered as the nearest thing to a refrigerator was a cold box. But housekeeping budgets and a weekly shopping expedition meant the rest of the shopping was carefully planned.

Friday. Baking day. Bread, cakes, biscuits and pies made for the week ahead.

Saturday: Visiting day.

Sunday: Church and Sunday roast (cooked in the fuel stove), followed by an afternoon outing.