



We all expected Jan/Feb to be a typical holiday season. Not this year. Over the coming months the extent of the loss to our built and natural heritage will be revealed. Our grateful thanks to all committed to securing the safety of people and property in these disastrous events unfolding for our native flora and fauna.

Historical Societies along the mid to far south coast NSW are working together to record the bushfire impact on our various communities. Our Society is seeking oral histories, and particularly personal videos, eg short smart phone comments and stories to download to our archives.

**To discuss how you can very simply add to the stories of our community experience of these unprecedented events, please contact your local historical society, and for stories of the Bay and district —Myf Thompson at the Museum.**



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### Marking Lt James Cook and the *Endeavour's* first Pacific Voyage of Discovery 1770, and Cook's naming of Bateman Bay

Like you we 'Love the Bay' and have had to adjust and move on with a positive attitude.

**Please Support Us As We Host Significant Events  
Feb/ Mar/ Apr/ May 2020**

- Feb 4** **Public Event: 'Cook and the South Pacific.'**  
ongoing Travelling Exhibition from the National Library of Australia, at the Museum.
- Apr 7** **Public Event: 'On Board the *Endeavour*'**  
A Video Tour presentation by Guest Speaker *David Phippen, National Maritime Museum*
- Apr 22 and 23** **Public Event: 'Scurvy' & Colonial Cuisine**  
2 x intimate 'Hatted' Restaurant Dinners with Guest Speaker *Jacqui Newling, Sydney Living Museums' Colonial Gastronomer, and author*
- May 16** **Public Event: 'Navigating the Stars',**  
Bay Soldiers Club Dinner with Guest Speaker *Prof. Fred Watson AM. Australia's Astronomer at Large, popular science author and regular guest on ABC TV and Radio.*

## James Cook [1728-1779]

Captain James Cook is an enigma. A complex and almost mythical figure in history. His legacy is mixed. For some, he is the great navigator, cartographer, and explorer. For many First Nations peoples across the Pacific, Cook symbolises centuries of dispossession which still resonate powerfully. So who was he?



For a man who would go on to such iconic status, James Cook came from humble beginnings. He was born in Yorkshire in 1728, the son of a farm labourer. He went to village schools. Bright and intelligent, in 1746 he was apprenticed to Captain John Walke of Whitby, sailing coal ships (colliers) in the North Sea, English Channel, Irish and Baltic Seas,

In 1755 Cook joined the British Royal Navy as a general seaman and quickly rose through the ranks.

**Family Man** In 1762 he had married Elizabeth Batts [1742-1835]. They were married for 17 years but lived together only about four years in total in between Captain Cook's three epic voyages of discovery. [Elizabeth bore him six children, 3 of whom died as infants.]

In 1768, Cook was made a lieutenant and given command of the Bark *Endeavour*. for an expedition jointly funded by the British Royal Navy and the Royal Society. On 25 August 1768, Cook set sail from Plymouth bound for Tahiti where his public instructions were to observe the Transit of Venus. Then as secretly instructed, sailed south in search of the fabled 'Great Southern Continent'. In the event that he found the Continent, he should chart its coasts, obtain information about its people, cultivate their friendship and alliance, and annex any convenient trading posts in the King's name. The first voyage took 3 years.

**Cook's second and third voyages** involved a fuller exploration of the Pacific and Atlantic, including the search for a north-west passage through the Pacific to the Atlantic. He was instructed to make scientific observations and collect natural specimens, and to show *every kind of civility and regard* to the natives, at the same time taking care not *to be surprised by them*. With their consent, he was to take possession in the name of the King of any convenient situations in any country he might discover. Cook eventually reached the north-west passage (the Bering Strait), but it was ice-bound and he was unable to cross it. Returning through the South Pacific, he was killed in the Sandwich Islands on 14 February 1779.

James' death in far away Hawaii heralded a string of tragedies for Mrs Cook. Eight months later their son Nathaniel, 15, was lost at sea when his ship went down in a hurricane. Her remaining sons, Hugh, 17 and James, 31, died within weeks of one another in December 1793 and January 1794 - Hugh of scarlet fever and James a Commander of the Royal Navy, drowned at sea. Elizabeth was a widow for 56 years, pre-deceased by her children, none of whom had children.

Cook's report of his observations along the New South Wales coastline on his first voyage formed the basis for Britain's decision to establish the colony at Botany Bay in 1788. His careful charting of the coast also formed the basis for the British Admiralty Charts of Australian waters produced by the Hydrographic Office of the Admiralty from its establishment 20 years after Cook's voyage along the eastern coast of Australia.

*Additional material from Stephen Thompson Migration Heritage Centre, 2011, and the original NLA exhibition online <https://www.nla.gov.au/exhibitions/cook-and-the-pacific>*



## OUR KEY SOCIETY EVENTS - ADVANCE NOTICE!

### April 7th Public Event: 'Life of the *Endeavour*'.

#### Presentation. Bay Community Centre.

Guest Speaker Andrew Phippen from the Australian National Maritime Museum, Sydney. Andrew will provide a virtual tour of the *Endeavour*, explain her grounding in North Queensland, and the detective work to discover where her skeleton lies today.

### Apr 22 and 23 Public Event: 'Scurvy' & Colonial Cuisine.

#### Dinner and Presentation.

Guest Speaker Jacqui Newling. Cuisine by David Tinker of The Sandbar Restaurant. Together they will create a unique dining experience interpreting cuisine from the era of the '*Endeavour*'.

Jacqui has a Le Cordon Bleu Master's degree in Gastronomy through the University of Adelaide. As Sydney Living Museum's 'resident gastronomer' Jacqui holds regular Colonial Gastronomy and Eat Your History programs at SLM's venues and is a popular author and 'blogger' on this subject.

Chef David Tinker's 'Sandbar' is an intimate restaurant within the Quays Hotel — for this unique occasion, departing from its Japanese inspired degustation menu. David is well-known in the Sydney food scene, and most recently spent four years working as Senior Sous Chef for master chef Pierre Gagnaire at his two-hatted Michelin establishment 'Sketch' just off Regents Street, London.

### May 16th Public Event: 'Charting the Stars'.

#### Dinner and Presentation.

Guest Speaker Prof Fred Watson, OA, explores the excitement engendered by Cook's first voyage to the Pacific. Prof Watson is Australia's Astronomer at Large, author and presenter on all things 'starry' in science. In addition to national and international engagements, the popular Yorkshireman regularly appears on The Project and ABC Radio. In January 2010, Prof Watson was made a member of the Order of Australia for service to astronomy, particularly the promotion and popularisation of space science. In addition to its usual menu, the **Batemans Bay Soldiers Club** will offer several dishes created for this event, interpreting ingredients brought on board by Cook and Joseph Banks.

**EVENTS WILL BE TICKETED END FEB THROUGH TRYBOOKING.COM**  
**visit [www.batemansbayheritagemuseum.com](http://www.batemansbayheritagemuseum.com) for updates**  
**and watch for media promotions**  
***Discount Pricing for Members!***

## Why Was the Transit of Venus Important?



*It told us our distance from the Sun to gain the first realistic estimates of the size of the Solar System. The tiny black disc of Venus edges across the Sun.... the movement of a little black dot may seem insignificant, but it is one of the least common sights in astronomy, an event known as a Transit of Venus.*

Among the rarest of predictable astronomical phenomena, they occur in a pattern that generally repeats every 243 years, with pairs of transits eight years apart separated by long gaps of 121.5 years and 105.5 years. **The last transit of Venus was 2012 and was the last Venus transit of the 21st century. Did you catch it?** It will next occur in 2117.

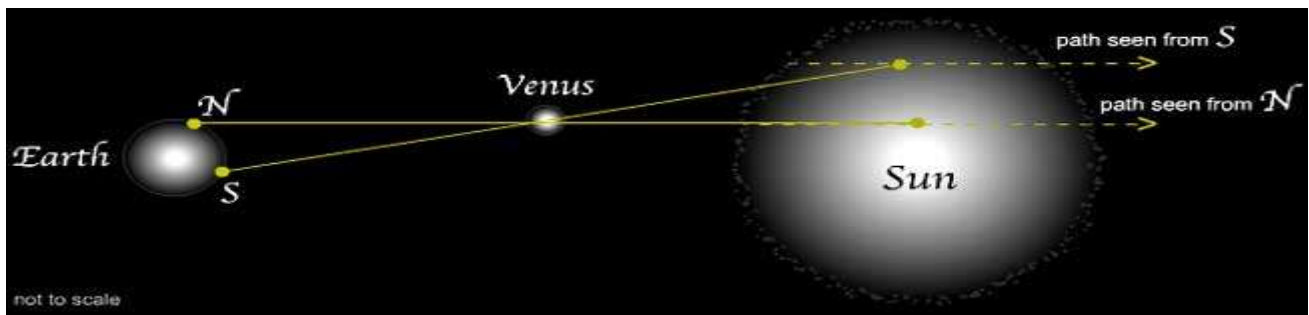
By 1619, German astronomer Johannes Kepler had figured out the relative distances of all the planets from the Sun. For example, if the Earth's distance from the Sun is one astronomical unit (AU), then Venus's distance from the Sun is .72 AU, and so on. However, no one knew the value of AU, so the absolute distances between the celestial spheres were not known.

Now we use radar to establish our distance from celestial objects, but before there was radar, we had to resort to trigonometry to figure out the astronomical unit (AU). In 1716, English astronomer Edmond Halley proposed a method for calculating our distance from the Sun using the Transit of Venus.

The underlying principle behind Halley's method is something called **parallax**, the shift in position that comes from viewing an object from two different points. Hence Cook's measurement from Tahiti.

### +What is a Parallax?

Imagine two different people, one on each pole of the Earth, viewing the transit of Venus. The person on the North pole sees Venus following one path across the Sun. The person on the South pole sees Venus follow a slightly higher path, one that's shifted a little to the north.



Because we see the Sun as a circle, these two different paths will have different lengths. Halley proposed that an easy way to measure the difference between the lengths of these two paths would be to time the transits, using the four phases of the transit—the first, second, third, and fourth contacts—as indicators. With the two different paths known, the distance between the Earth and the Sun can be pretty easily calculated using trigonometry and Kepler's third law of planetary motion.

Transits are still of interest to scientists today, because they can be used to find planets outside our solar system, also known as extrasolar planets, or exoplanets.

**EXTRACT** *The Journal of Lt James Cook*  
*Master of the Endeavour 21st April 1770*

### **Sighting a Bay Cook subsequently named Bateman**

‘ **Saturday 21st April** Winds Southerly a gentle breeze and clear weather with which we coasted along shore to the northward. In the PM we saw the smook of fire in several places a certain sign that the Country is inhabited. At 6 oClock being about 2 or 3 Leagues from the land we shortned sail and sounded and found 44 fathom water a sandy bottom; stood on under an easy sail untill 12 oClock at which time we brought too untill 4 AM when we made sail again having than 90 fathom water ^5 Leagues from the land At 6 oClock we were abreast of a pretty high mountain laying near the shore which on account of its figure I named **Mount Dromedary** Latde  $36^{\circ}..18'$  So Longde  $209^{\circ}..55'$  Wt / The shore under the foot of this Mountain forms a point which I have named Cape Dromedary over which is a peaked hillick. At this time found the Variation ^to be  $10^{\circ}.42'$  Et Between 10 and 11 oClock Mr Green and I took several observations of the Sun and Moon the mean result of which gave  $209^{\circ}..17'$  West Longitude from the Meridion of Greenwich. By observations made yesterday we were in the Longitude  $210^{\circ}..9' - 20'$  gives  $209^{\circ}..49'$  the Longitude of the Ship to day at noon per yesterdays observations, the mean of which and todays gives  $209^{\circ}..33'$  Wt by which I fix the Longitude of this Coast - our Latitude at Noon was  $35^{\circ}..49'$  So Cape Dromedary bore So  $30^{\circ}$  Wt distt 12 Leagues - **an open Bay wherein lay three or 4 small Islands bore NWBW distant 4 ^5 or 6 Leagues this Bay seem'd to be but very little shelterd from the sea winds and yet it is the only likely anchoring place I have yet seen upon the Coast.**’

## Who was the Bateman of Bateman's Bay?

Research courtesy Richard Gorrell

**Nathaniel Bateman [c.1723-1797] was an experienced British naval officer and former colleague for whom James Cook had considerable respect.**

Bateman began his career at 14 as an ordinary seaman, gaining his first promotion for exceptional gallantry during a sea battle off France. He was commissioned Lieutenant in 1756, appointed a Commander in 1759, and commissioned Captain in 1760.

As a younger man, Cook was master of the survey ship *Northumberland* under the command of Bateman, producing charts of the St Lawrence River and the Canadian coastline. These charts are considered to be amongst the finest examples of coastal cartography of the period and are jointly signed by Bateman and Cook.

Bateman's first command was that of the 20-gun *Euros*. The *Euros* was one of a line of British ships involved in the siege of Quebec in 1760. The struggle between the French and British for control of Canada was part of a conflict, known as the Seven Years War, involving all the major powers of Europe.



Captain Nathaniel Bateman's next command was the 44-gun *Ludlow Castle*. Bateman sailed the ship with a full naval compliment to join with others protecting British interests in Africa and the West Indies. The *Ludlow Castle* spent most of its commissioned life in the Caribbean.

A dozen years were to pass before Bateman's third commission. Like his previous command, the *Winchelsea* was a fifth-rate warship of 32 guns. It too spent most of its life in the Caribbean, later to become a troop carrier and finally a prison ship.

1776 found Bateman in the middle of the American War of Independence. His role in the Caribbean was to attack American ships as well as those of the French and Spanish who were aiding the Patriots.

Bateman's first prize was the *Will and Henry*, a South Carolina privateer schooner, captured while transporting a cargo of sugar and rum. Next came the American raider *Revenge*, this time with a cargo of "gunpowder, shot and dry goods". Two years later, Captain Nathaniel Bateman received a significant career promotion with the command of the impressive *Yarmouth*. The *Yarmouth*, bristling with 64 guns and carrying a crew of 450, was one of a number of warships in a fleet of 21 under the overall command of the controversial Admiral George Rodney.

In July 1779, Nathaniel Bateman was still a young man at the peak of his career when Admiral George Rodney ordered the English fleet to attack the French at Granada. The assault was impulsive and uncoordinated. The *Yarmouth* was separated from the main body and took little part in the action. Admiral Rodney then ordered that Bateman be court martialled. At the time it was regarded by many, including Cook, as harsh and unjustified, ruining the life of a distinguished naval officer.

Bateman became a superannuated captain shortly afterwards, thereby ensuring that he received a pension, but he never served at sea again and disappeared into obscurity.

## Temporary Exhibitions Programme



A Touring Exhibition from the Archives  
of Narooma Historical Society

**Jan 14—Feb 27th**



**Jan 14 –Dec 2020**

Cook panels were created for us following closure of the NLA's 2019 major exhibition 'Cook and the Pacific', Canberra. We acknowledge the NLA's generous funding to re-design these panels, allowing for the addition of local content.

*First Nations peoples are advised that the Cook and the Pacific exhibit, names of deceased persons and object images, may be considered culturally sensitive.*

### 'Kironomia' [Heritage] Hanging Rock Library then **March at the Museum**

Dates for this Exhibition were curtailed as venues were bushfire affected.

Funded under **Regional Arts' Country Arts Support Program**, this Photographic Portrait essay focusses on members of the local Greek community; the artist is Bay resident photographer, Ted Richards.

On display in the community space at the Museum during March following the Narooma photographic display.



*Marika (L) and Ourania Pashalidis*

**Directors of six of the country's leading natural history museums** have released a [joint statement](#) calling for increased funding and action to address climate change.

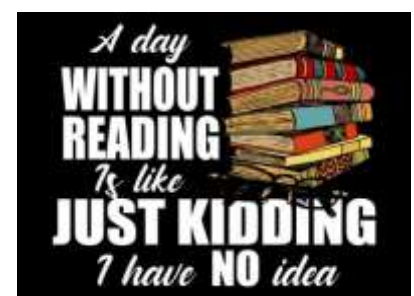
**"The estimate of the destruction to our biodiversity from the fires is in the 'trillions' of animals, when considering the total of insects, spiders, birds, mammals, frogs, reptiles, invertebrates and even sea life impacted over such a vast area."**

The statement also spoke to the need to respect and embrace the knowledge that First Nations people have of natural species and land management.

### In the Bay? Visit our fabulous **BOOK EMPORIUM**

Quality secondhand books for the whole family!  
Open Tue/Wed/Thurs 10am-3pm

Donated quality books in good condition help us  
raise funds for local heritage



**MASK UP — EVERYTHING OLD IS NEW AGAIN**



Sydney February 1919

Sydney February 2020

**ON 28th January 1919** the NSW Government proclaimed the immediate closure of picture theatres, all other places of entertainment, churches and schools in an attempt to control the spread of pneumonic influenza - but alas, too late.

Face masks became compulsory, and various medicinal preparations were hastily devised for inhalation or application. These invariably comprised mixtures of ammonia acetate, zinc sulphate, menthol, phenol, formalin and eucalyptus oil. This profusion of treatments must have added to people's panic.

Inhalation chambers were established in public spaces, even railway carriages, requiring a person to stand in front of an automatic sprayer and inhale zinc sulphate.

'The man that fails to disinfect is criminally careless of his own health, and of that of his household and family. A small expenditure on **Gumlypta** now may save many pounds lost through illness, to say nothing of human life. If the cost of a fortnight's illness for each of the household be computed, and set against the purchase of even the largest size of Gumlypta bottle obtainable, it will soon be seen which is the more economical course. Gumlypta is obtainable from Gillard, Gordon. Ltd., 15 Bridge-street. and in their own interests readers are urged to provide themselves with this barrier against disease, getting the inhalant by post and mentioning the *'Farmer and Settler'* when writing.

This is not a matter that brooks delay.'

*Farmer and Settler*, p.5 Feb 1919.

A less abrasive treatment was the brand '**Gumlypta**' based on eucalyptus oil.





### Mogo and Nelligen cemeteries post Jan 2020 bushfires



**If your family grave marker is affected, there are do it yourself approaches which will best promote the life span of the gravestone, and help preserve it.**

**1. Is the stone stable? Is it cleanable?** If it shows signs of chipping, scaling, flaking or other forms of deterioration, do not do any brushing or scraping as part of the cleaning process. You will do more harm than good. Apply a high quality non-ionic cleaning solution eg Kodak Photo Flow. **Detergents, chlorine bleach, household cleaners should never be used on any stone surface.**

**2. What kind of stone is it?** Different techniques are used to clean them. Most common gravestones are likely to be sandstone, slate, marble, limestone, or granite.\*\*

**3. Always to be as gentle as possible** regardless of what kind of stone it is. It may not be possible to clean the stone as quickly as you had hoped before beginning the project. Whereas smoke smuts may be simply washed and wiped off, long term biological growth such as lichens and moulds may have been attached to the stone for decades and need gentle removal.

**4. Always begin with clean water, a soft scrub brush, and plastic/wood scrapers.** Completely saturate the stone with water to remove the first layer of dirt. A bucket of water or pump sprayer is gentler than a hose. A pump sprayer uses less water. Also, the bucket method always returns the polluted water, still on the brush, back into the clean water.

**5. Always begin the cleaning process with the softest brush** to see if it will get the job done. Progress to stiffer bristles only if needed. **Do not use wire or metal brushes of any kind, as they may scratch damage or stain the stone.**

**6. Start cleaning from the bottom of the stone, working upwards.** This limits the risk of dirty water stains drying on the surface. Rinse regularly with clean water.

**7. When finished, rinse thoroughly with clean water. Dry immediately with a clean cloth.**

**HINT:** Clean the gravestone reverse side first, or you'll read the front and forget the back!

\*\* Only marble in good condition should be cleaned. Granite is a hard stone that can tolerate cleaning without damaging the surface. Sandstone is hard wearing but can flake when moisture penetrates the layers. Full renovation should only be attempted by a professional monumental mason.

## Old Occupations: Chill Out—It's The Ice Man

**As you reach for a 'coldie' raise it in honour of the Aussie who developed the mechanical means to manufacture ice, precursor to modern refrigeration.**

From the late 19th to mid-20th century, icemen would commonly make daily rounds delivering ice for **iceboxes**, precursor to the electric fridge. Batemans Bay had an ice factory operated by the **Croker family** on the north side of the Clyde River.

In Geelong in 1851, **James Harrison**, using an ether compression machine, succeeded in his quest to manufacture ice on a commercial scale. Harrison's novel refrigeration system utilised a compressor to force ether vapour into a condenser. The ether reverted to liquid form and then moved through refrigeration coils. As it turned back into vapour form, it cooled the surrounding machine. Using a five-metre flywheel, his machine could produce 3,000 kilograms of ice per day. **Inevitably, he was commissioned to design something for the noblest of purposes: to cool beer.**

In Australia, the first domestically designed and manufactured refrigerators were made by Sir Edward Hallstrom. In the 1920s they used kerosene as their power source, but in 1935 Hallstrom introduced the '**Silent Night**' which ran on electricity or gas. The Silent Night was cheap to buy but incredibly expensive to run. As recorded in one oral history, 'operating costs were so astronomical that Sir Edward came to an arrangement with the Electricity supply people. He subsidised the electricity accounts of people buying and operating his refrigerator!'

Commercial uptake became widespread in Australia from the 1950s.. Early mechanical refrigerators used ammonia, methyl chloride or sulphur dioxide as refrigerants, all highly toxic gases. A series of fatal accidents in both the home and work place in the 1920s - from leaking refrigerants - encouraged researchers at General Motors and Du Pont to explore alternative refrigerants.

Thomas Midgely, an engineer at General Motor's Frigidaire division, developed the gas Chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) in the late 1920s. CFCs were extremely stable, chemically inert, non-toxic, and non-flammable. Produced by DuPont under the brand name Freon, they were the miracle chemical of their time and were used by all refrigerator manufacturers until the early 1980s when the devastating effect they had upon the Ozone layer was brought to public attention.

A suitable non toxic, environmentally friendly, replacement to CFCs is still being researched. In the interim, hydrofluorocarbons are used as Refrigerants..



### Here It Is ! **Packed Ice Cream**

Do you know that you can now buy Ice Cream that will remain firm for many hours? It's a fact.

Colyvan's have now started their unique

### **Packed Ice Cream Service**

There's no waiting. Just drop in and ask for the quantity you want, anywhere between 1/6 and £5 worth, and you will be on your way in a few seconds, with Ice cream that will keep firm for several hours.

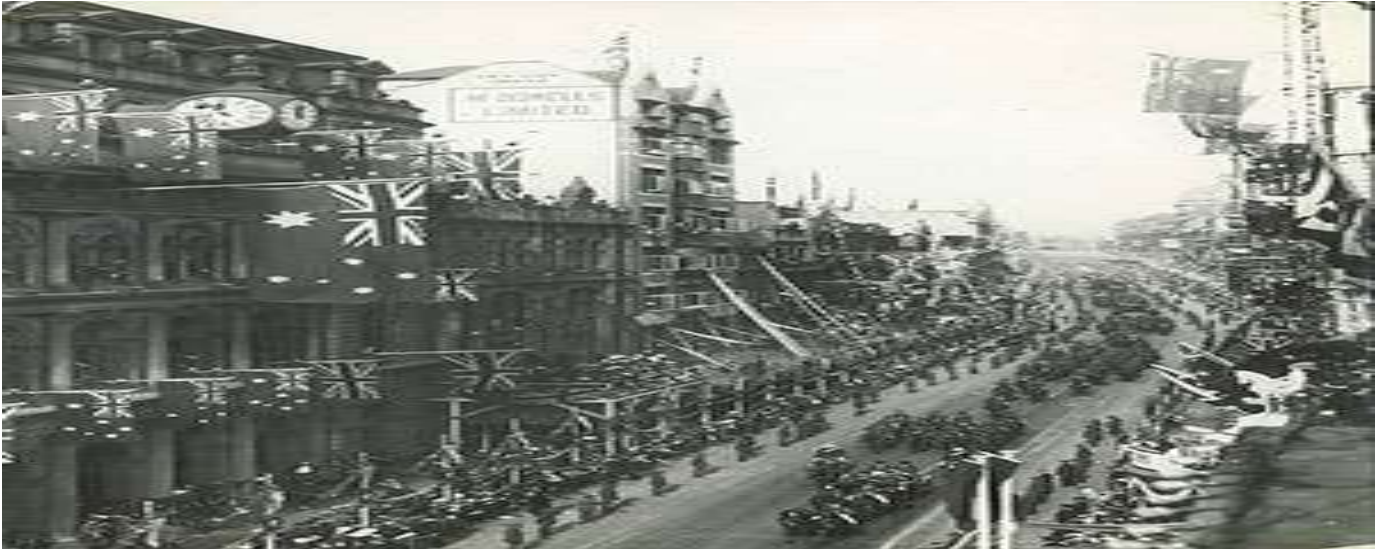
So whether you live in town or in the country, take some ice cream home for the kiddies or for a dessert.

*North Western Courier 1948*

## Visit of HRH Prince of Wales 1920

As the British monarchy undergoes another upheaval adjusting to its role in a modern Commonwealth, we recall this visit of a century ago.

Courtesy <https://museum.rba.gov.au>



*The Prince of Wales' procession passing along George Street, Sydney, 16 June 1920, on its way to the Commonwealth Bank's Head Office building in Martin Place, for the official welcome and banquet. PN-002259*

At the end of WW1, following on from successful visits to other countries, including the USA and West Indies in 1919, Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick **David**, the Prince of Wales, embarked on a journey to Australia.

The visit was in part to offer official thanks for the support Australia had shown Great Britain during the War. It was also designed to strengthen links between Australia and the Empire.

The Prince of Wales arrived in Australia on board the [HMS Renown](#) in April 1920, having left England the previous month. In all, he visited 110 cities and towns across Australia. His often informal and good humoured style, saw his popularity soar. Wherever he went, public holidays were declared, receptions and balls were held, buildings were decorated in welcome, confetti rained down, foundation stones were laid and memorials unveiled.

It was in the recently released private letters to his then mistress, written during his visit, that his abhorrently racist views regarding Australian Aboriginals were revealed. Perhaps an indicator of his pro-Aryan sympathies of a decade later.

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## Congratulations NRMA! A century old in 2020

From helping Australians transition from horse and cart to automobiles, and navigating the challenges that have come with the changes in transportation, to entering into a new future of mobility – the NRMA has always championed the needs of motorists and kept people moving.



*First known image of NRMA road service c. 1920*

## They Came to Murramarang 1828-1838<sup>©</sup>

**Proof, if needed, that real estate deals are not for the faint-hearted.**

The first white settlers at Murramarang were **Sydney Stephen** and **William Turney Morris**. Both arrived in the colony in 1828, a scant 40 years after the first settlement.

Sydney Stephen, his wife and four children arrived on the '**Albion**' in January 1828. Stephen's selection of land was based on reports of surveyor Florance (who named the Tollgate islands) . Morris arrived in July 1828 on the '**Australia**'. He emigrated after inheriting, with his brother, '*a considerable fortune*'. Before the end of that year, both had selected blocks at Murramarang, and Stephen at least, sent men and stock to start work on his block in January 1829.

Morris had applied initially for a different block of land. Before this application could be processed, however, he met Stephen, who unwisely discussed with him a plan to secure more land next to his Murramarang land. Morris inspected the land, and covertly applied in November 1828 for the very block which Stephen had in mind. Stephen's original grant was 2,560 acres, and Morris' was 1,820 acres.

Morris' selection of land which Stephen wanted was a poor start to their relationship, and they quarrelled vigorously. Morris appears to have lived on his property in a large bark hut, from which he and his men cultivated about six acres; they also ran cattle.



Stephen called his property **Mt Edgecombe**, and soon had a neat cottage on it. This cottage was probably on Murramarang headland, south of the lagoon, rather than near the present Murramarang House. The location of Morris' hut is unknown.

The two quarrelled about the possession and use of **Brush Island**. Morris was given permission to use the island for drying fish. With vague ideas of eventual hunting, he liberated a solitary deer on the island. The deer appeared later among Stephen's cattle; perhaps it swam ashore. Stephen also thought of hunting, and liberated six pairs of rabbits on the island, where he said 'they would be safe from predators, and the crops would be safe from them'. Morris was outraged; he threatened an action for trespass, and ordered Stephen's overseer **Garrad** to remove the rabbits. Stephen complained to the Colonial Secretary, who decided neither had any property right to the island. Meanwhile, the rabbits thrived, Morris sold to Stephen around 1835, and moved south to **Moruya**. Stephen then began to spend money on the properties, and on the basis of the resulting improvements he applied in 1837 for a second grant of land at **Currumbene Creek** near Jervis Bay. When this looked secure, he began to lose interest in Murramarang, and in May 1838 he sold both blocks (**Murramarang and Willinga**) to William Carr, solicitor, of the firm Carr, Rogers and Owen, of Darlinghurst.

Papers prepared in 1837 in support of Stephen's application for an additional grant of land give some interesting details of what Murramarang was like at that time, about eight years after its first settlement.

The Schedule of Improvements mentions a 'cottage residence' worth £400, and an overseer's house worth £100; a brick barn 70x40 feet, worth £380, a slabbed barn 35 x 25 feet, and a stone dairy 36x24 feet. There were also a blacksmith's shop, carpenter's shop, store, stable, eight men's huts (some containing two rooms), six piggeries, three stockyards, calf pens, milking sheds, milk house, fowl house, 1,200 rods of four rail fencing, and 134 acres of land 'fallen, stumped, cleared and in cultivation', with an additional 38 acres fallen and cleared. The garden was of four acres, well stocked and planted with fruit trees. 16 miles of road had been cleared from the Boat Harbour (Ulladulla) to the farm. There were 600 cattle, 20 horses, but no sheep.

The above improvements are listed in slightly more detail in a notice of sale of the property, in the *Sydney Gazette* of 20 March 1838. The main building is described as a 'neat and comfortable brick built Cottage containing seven rooms'. Farm equipment and produce included three large stacks of wheat, 'seventy or eighty thousand feet of sawed timber', 30,000 bricks, and standing crops of 14 acres of maize and two acres of hops.

**The above descriptions show there was a substantial input of capital and effort in the first decade of settlement at Murramarang. There was no road access to Murramarang at the time of settlement, so the people, gear and stock must have come by sea and been unloaded directly onto a beach, either at Murramarang, Kioloa or Bull Pup.**

In 1837. Sydney Stephen had 18 assigned convicts in the 'District' of St Vincent, of whom two held Tickets of Leave. Presumably all of these convicts were at Murramarang. Morris had moved from the district by this time; he is shown as having **seven convicts at Batemans Bay** and one in Illawarra. Four of Stephen's convicts stayed in the district. They were **William Carr, Peter McGuire, Abraham Whittick and Daniel Pierman.**

Extracted by Fran Gray. Reference: *They Came to Murramarang: A History of Murramarang, Kioloa and Bawley Point.* Bruce Hamon, ANU Press, 1994.©

**We conduct research – contact Chris Bendle or Fran Gray at the Museum**

### 'Domestic Goddess' of her Day

**1861 Mrs Beeton's Book of Household Management** was equally popular in the British colonies and became a household bible for many Australian households. After initially appearing in serial form, the first edition of Mrs Beeton's book was published by Isabella Beeton's husband, Samuel Beeton. At the time, Isabella was only 25.

Elizabeth's advice was for the newly upwardly mobile Victorian woman, and her role in supporting her husband. It went well beyond recipes. Elizabeth died young but her popularity meant publishers continued to use her name over multiple versions of her original publication.



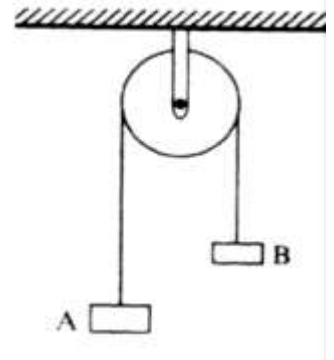
Like many books of its time, it borrowed recipes extensively from previous cook books but their content was haphazard and casual. Today we take this for granted, but her key difference was to arrange recipes in orderly fashion with calculated ingredients, clear instructions, and the number of people catered for. **Our copy includes such gems as .....**

"THE FIRST DUTY of the mistress after breakfast is to give her orders for the day, and she naturally begins with the cook. ON ENTERING THE KITCHEN, invariably say, "Good morning, cook" (a courtesy much appreciated below stairs), go into the larder—do not give a mere glance, careless or nervous, as the case may be, but examine every article there; never let anything that displeases your neat eye pass: it is much easier to correct as you go along, than to overburden a maid with directions or reprimands. Do not allow any shy fear of strangers, as new servants of course are, to interfere with the careful discharge of your duties as a wife and mistress of the household.

# Bully for Pulleys!

Research Ewan Morrison

**Watching the cranes building the new Batemans Bay Bridge I started wondering how pulleys work. I wondered why some cranes have one length of cable and one pulley, while other have more. Not wanting to wonder longer, I looked it up and Wikipedia told me.**



The origin of pulleys is not known, but there is evidence that they were used in the building of Stonehenge, in England. One of the first names we associate with pulleys is that of Archimedes, a famous Greek scientist born in Syracuse (a Greek seaport colony). Archimedes studied many areas of science and invented many devices, and it is said that he used pulleys to drag a ship out of the ocean and onto land.

**A pulley gets its power by trading distance for effort.** With a 2 pulley system, you can use half as much force to lift something, but you have to pull the rope two meters to lift an object one meter.

Why does that work? It's actually because of a concept called work. You know that if you walk 3km to the shops, it's harder than if you had to walk 1k to the shops. How much effort does each step take? The effort is however much it takes to move your body. Scientists and engineers call how much effort you use over a distance **work**. A really rough equation is to say **Work = Force X distance** (this isn't exactly true). So, if you pull the rope in a 2 pulley system 2-ft with 1-lb force, then you did 2-ftlbs. (read "foot pounds") of work, which is the same amount of work as pulling just a rope 1-ft. with 2-lb force. This is called the 1st Law of Thermodynamics and it tells us that doing the same process (like lifting a box 1 ft) takes the same amount of work, no matter what. *So you can use any force you want, as long as you do the same amount of work.*

So what does that mean for pulleys? A pulley is a rope wrapped around a wheel. It changes the direction of force. A basic compound pulley has a rope attached to a stationary point looped around one wheel and then around a second wheel. Pulling on the rope pulls the two wheels closer together.

*So what*, if it is used to pull two things closer together, I hear you say. Well, It can be used to lift heavy objects (by pulling the heavy object closer to something above). It is sometimes used as a trap. the person would hook a net to the pulley's rope and then the person would wait until what he wanted to catch is caught.

You can add or subtract pulleys from the system. More pulleys makes it easier to pull (or they allow you to pull a heavier load), but you have to pull more rope to move the load by the same amount. So that means the really heavy things that need to be lifted onto our new bridge (like the spans) will be lifted by those multiple pulleys on the big cranes.

Pulleys have changed the World!

Like to try? [Build a Wooden Crane and Experiment with Pulleys](#) YouTube

Source: adapted from; [https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Wikijunior:How\\_Things\\_Work/Pulley](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Wikijunior:How_Things_Work/Pulley) sighted 16 Jan 2020

## Donations and Fundraising—In Kind or Dollar Value

**Like to support but not regularly, or have limited time?** The Museum's fundraising team activities are *perfect* for you. Put in a couple of hours to help our Vols and earn some warm appreciation. Tow a trailer, help erect a tent, butter scones, serve tea, sell secondhand books, make some insect hotels/grow cuttings—smile. (Not all at once, we're not that demanding.)

Please contact Lesley at [secretary@oldcourthousemuseum.com](mailto:secretary@oldcourthousemuseum.com) to discuss.

## On This Day—Australian Military History

**14th-16th Feb 1942** The **Vyner Brooke**, carrying 65 Australian nurses and other refugees from Singapore, was sunk by Japanese aircraft one day after leaving the island. The survivors made their way to Banka Island where one group of nurses were massacred by their Japanese captors. Only Sister Vivian Bullwinkel survived the massacre.

**15th Feb 1942 Fall of Singapore.** Over 15,000 Australians taken prisoner by the Japanese on Singapore. For Britain and Australia a terrible defeat.

**13th Feb 1946** Main contingent of the **British Commonwealth Occupation Force** sailed for Japan. They were allotted the devastated Hiroshima Prefecture on the island of Honshu.

**25 Feb 12 1951 Hill 641, Korea** Platoon, D Company, 3rd battalion, Royal Australian Regiment, captured this important piece of high ground at the second attempt, enabling the United Nations' forces northward advance to the Albany Line to continue.

**29th Feb 1972** HMAS *Sydney* arrives at Vug Tau disembarking 457 soldiers. HMAS *Sydney* made 21 voyages to Vietnam during the war.

**28th Feb 1991 Gulf War 1 ends** with Iraqi forces having been driven from Kuwait and defeated in the field the Coalition forces called a halt to the fighting.

*Courtesy Australian War Memorial*

## Community Engagement—Vision for a Heritage Precinct

Members of our Executive hosted representatives of five local volunteer heritage groups with workshops/demonstration areas totally destroyed by bushfires at the Old Mogo Gold Town site.

Our objective was to formulate a vision for a heritage precinct, whilst appreciating that storage was an immediate area of need, together with meeting/working space. The agreed vision is to create a permanent centralised venue accommodating heritage linked skills / shopfront spaces as both a tourist attraction and a venue to practice/teach heritage occupations and skills.

It was resolved that representatives would create a dot point report of individual society needs for presentation with emphasis on immediate storage concerns, but investigate 4 options for a combined permanent Heritage 'Hub'; to seek funding for a feasibility study on the options presented.

**ACTION** Groups to initially send their material to **Ewan Morrison, BBHM**, for co-ordination and liaison with Government.

### CONSERVATION - Caring for Photographs

\*Magnetic or self-adhesive albums can severely damage photos – **do not use.**

\*Handle with cotton gloves, or by the edge.

\*To mark a photograph, use light pencil on the reverse, not pen.

\*Never use cello tape or other adhesives to secure photos.

\*Keep in a dry, cool, well ventilated environment. Kept inside an archival quality album adds another layer of protection.

\*Photos shouldn't be displayed for extended periods. Duplicate and pack originals away.





## Community Engagement



### NEW OUTREACH PROGRAMME

We love taking our collections 'on the road'. Usually it is to a school or community group, but as part of our Outreach programme we have initiated two pilot activities in partnership with The Manor Retirement Village, Batemans Bay.

Designed to stimulate comment and encourage socialisation, the first activity is a series of small group 'Memory Box'\* presentations conducted by our skilled volunteer team. Each 'Box' is themed with a range of original artefacts and contextual material to encourage story-sharing.

The second activity is creation of regularly changing 'windows in time'- to feature in the public lounge area. Residents will be encouraged to suggest themes they'd like to see.

**If your organisation would like to be part of our Heritage Outreach Program, we are happy to visit and discuss your requirements.**

\*Creation of 3 Memory Boxes was enabled by a 2020 DHSS Healthy Seniors Grant.

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**CALLUS!** As well as guided Museum tours, 'Onboard' coach town guides and catered events hosted at the Museum, we also offer *all* groups and organisations:

- \*Guest Speakers on subjects allied to your interest Group
- \*Short term Displays in your Venue
- \*Archival Photographs/artefacts for permanent or temporary display

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**Society News** We regretfully advise the passing in early February of Rex INGRAM, after long illness. Rex and Robyn were stalwart members of the Society for many years. Our president, Ewan Morrison, attended Rex's funeral, and we extend our sincere condolences to Robyn, family and friends.

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## In Business? Will you be a 'Friend of the Museum'

**WE HAVE A GROWING LIST OF COMMERCIAL AND COMMUNITY GROUP SPONSORS** whom we gratefully acknowledge everywhere we can, including print media, sponsorship of exhibitions, our social media, and community partnership board at the Museum. In cash or kind organisations like these are simply the best. **Our DGR & charitable status offers a range of opportunities for different budgets.** Contact our President, Ewan Morrison.

