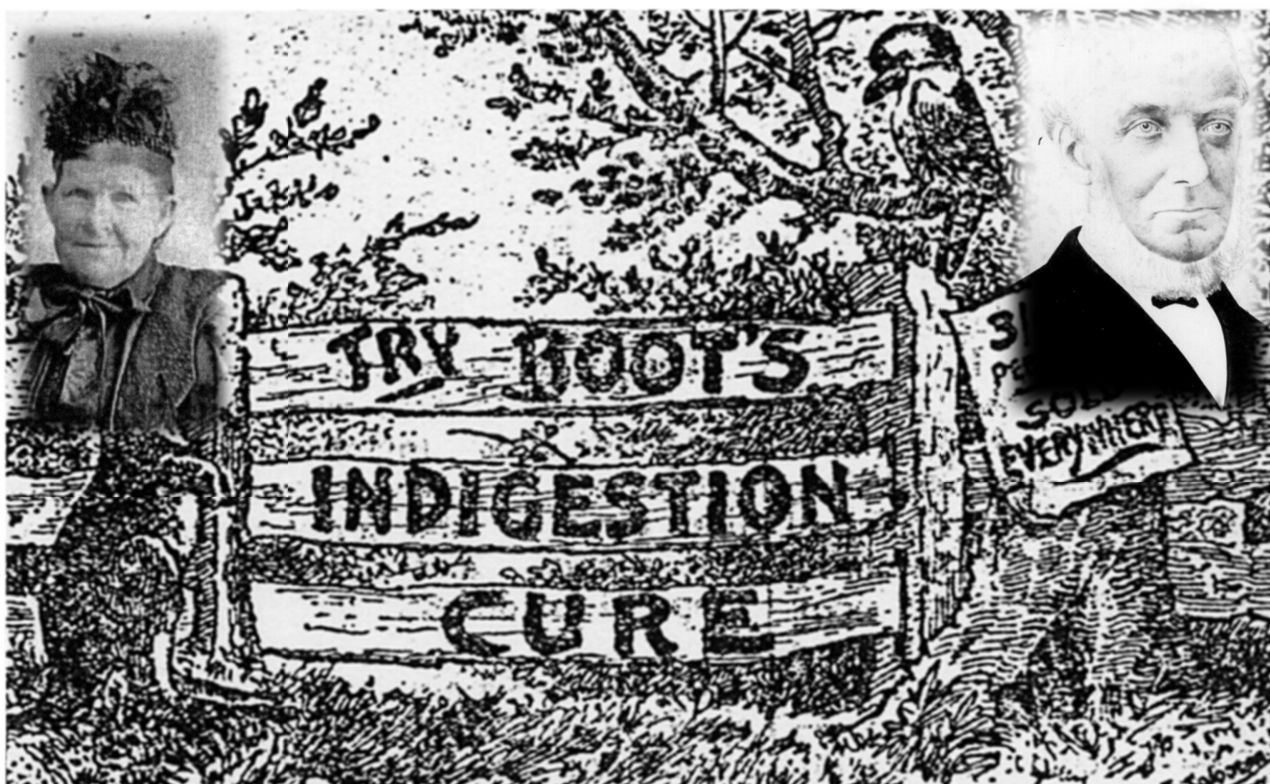


# JOURNAL of the MORUYA AND DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.

Volume 20 No. 4    December 2018



Left - Ruth Nelmes. Right - Dr Edward Boot

## Feature Articles

Postcard image 1922; Health Care in Moruya; Boating activities at Tuross from the Moruya Pilot Station letters.



Moruya and District Historical Society Inc.

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ABN 23-465-330-354

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Museum and Genealogy Research Room  85 Campbell Street Moruya

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Annual Subscriptions — due 1st July

The annual subscription rate is:—

<b>Family Membership</b>	<b>\$40.00</b>
<b>Single Member</b>	<b>\$30.00</b>
<b>Friends of the Society</b>	<b>\$100.00</b>

<b>Corporate Sponsor</b>	<b>\$500.00</b>
<b>Exhibition Sponsor</b>	<b>\$200.00</b>

- If a Membership has not been renewed by September, it is deemed to have lapsed
- Subscriptions for new members joining from March to June carry them through to the end of the following financial year.

### General Meetings

Meetings are held 4 times a year in February, May, August and November on the second Saturday of the month at 2 pm. Everyone is welcome.

The AGM is held in August prior to the General Meeting.

### Duty Rosters

We are always on the lookout for volunteers to help in the Museum and the Genealogy Room. If you can help, please contact any Committee member.

### OPENING HOURS

#### Museum

Wednesday	10 am. to 12 noon.
Friday	10 am. to 12 noon.
Saturday	10 am. to 12 noon.
During the January school holidays open Monday to Saturday day from	10 am. to 12 noon.

#### The Journal

**Articles for Publication.** Articles of historical interest and letters are always welcome.

*Email Editor – wendysimes@bigpond.com*

**Back Copies** of Journals, or articles in Journals, are available at very reasonable cost.

**Exchange Journals** from other Societies are available in the Research Room.

**Web Site –** [www.mdhs.org.au](http://www.mdhs.org.au)

**Blog -** <https://mdhsociety.com>

**Facebook -** [www.facebook.com/MoruyaHistoricalSociety](http://www.facebook.com/MoruyaHistoricalSociety)

**Flickr -** [www.flickr.com/photos/97353912@N03/sets](http://www.flickr.com/photos/97353912@N03/sets)

**Pinterest -** <http://pinterest.com/brharris5/boards/>

**Instagram** [www.instagram.com/moruyahistoricalociety/](http://www.instagram.com/moruyahistoricalociety/)

**Contacts:** [secretary@mdhs.org.au](mailto:secretary@mdhs.org.au)  
[research@mdhs.org.au](mailto:research@mdhs.org.au)

## OFFICE BEARERS 2018/19

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President	Tonique Bolt	4474 0044
Vice President	Annie Fitzgerald	0403 832 803
Secretary	Vacant	
Treasurer	Jenny Gerrey	4474 3207
Committee Members:	Brian Harris	0418 235 882
	Maureen Keating	4474 3252
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Public Officer	Janene Love	4471 7282

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Membership	Janene Love	4471 7282
Publicity	Vacant	
Journal Editor/Librarian	Wendy Simes	4471 5086
Sub-Editor	Vacant	

Genealogy Management Committee:		
	Janene Love	4471 7282
	Wendy Simes	4471 5086
	John Byrne	0403 685385
Genealogy Roster	Betty Dodds	4476 3892

### Genealogy Research Room

The room contains three computers, a microfilm/fiche reader/printer, microfiche and microfilm readers. A wide-ranging collection of microfiche, microfilm & Cds and a comprehensive library are available for family researchers.

We are also a Family Search Affiliate Library where the digital images on Family Search can be viewed.

Except for public holidays, opening hours are:

Monday	10 am to 2 pm
Wednesday	10 am to 2 pm
Friday	10 am to 2 pm
First Saturday	10 am to 1 pm

The collection is available to non-members at a fee of \$10.00 + per visit, plus photocopying.

### Local Families

Any published material on local families is available in the Research Room. In addition, the Museum holds files on local families. Access to these is through the Research Team Leader. Research can be carried out for you for a fee of \$25.00 - \$40.00 Plus photocopying.

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## Police Matters in Moruya 1900/1

Extracts from the NSW Police Gazette

*This issue I have a challenge for all those Genealogy sleuths out there. Just who were the characters mentioned in the report below for the 31<sup>st</sup> of October. Did Louisa ever reclaim her husband and what was she doing at Bodalla? Any details found will be published in our next issue. [Editor](#)*

### 31<sup>st</sup> October 1900

Inquiry requested as to the whereabouts of Albert Treleaven Abrahams, or may to under the name of Robert Cyril Abraham, who left Condoblin about 23<sup>rd</sup> June last, and supposed to have come to Sydney in the company of a woman named Martha Canty. Abraham is 5 feet 6 inches high, slight build, dark hair, light moustache, dark-blue eyes, Grecian nose, very active; an Englishman; an artist by profession. The woman is described as 29 or 30 years of age, tall and fair. Inquiry at the instance of his wife, Mrs Louisa Abraham, who is at Bodalla.

### 25<sup>th</sup> September 1901

George Williams, charged with shooting with a gun on Sunday in the vicinity of dwellings, has been arrested by Senior-Constable Stinson, Nerrigundah Police. Fined £2 or one month imprisonment. Fine paid. Moiety to Police Reward Fund.

### 23 December 1901

Stolen Dark-bay saddle mare. ■ near shoulder, black points, small streak down face, heavy tail and mane, 15½ Hands high, aged. Taken from Wandella Creek, Cobargo District from John Bate, Tilba Tilba

### 5 February 1902

Charles Downey, charged with indecently assaulting Norman Blake Corkhill, has been arrested by Constable Branch, Central Tilba Police. Committed for trial at Bega Quarter Sessions.

Stolen Bright Bay-mare. No visible brand, large star, hind feet and off front foot white, indent on rump, has marks both sides from traces, about 15 hands high, 7 years old, broken to saddle and harness. Stolen from Cobargo from W.H. Nicholls, Central Tilba.

### 2 April 1902

James Riley, charged on warrant with assaulting Edward McGrath thereby occasioning actual bodily harm, has been arrested by Senior-constable Brennan, Nelligen Policy. Remanded to Braidwood, and committed for trial at Braidwood Quarter Sessions. Bail allowed.

### 25<sup>th</sup> June 1902

Peter White, charged with stealing three cows (recovered), the property of Danial Bouffier, has been arrested by Senior-constable Clifford, Batemans Bay Police. Committed for trail at Braidwood Sessions. Bail allowed.

# MDHS Newsletter

## President's Report

It is with regret that I have to report that Tonique has been unable to continue in the role of President, she will continue as a member of the Society and contribute in whatever way she can. Vice President Annie Fitzgerald will stand in for the President until a further nomination is received. *Editor*

## Fundraising

We have had a number of successful fundraising events this quarter, with the plant stall organized by Janene Love and the Raffle organized by Dianne Blessington. Many thanks to them both for all their hard work.

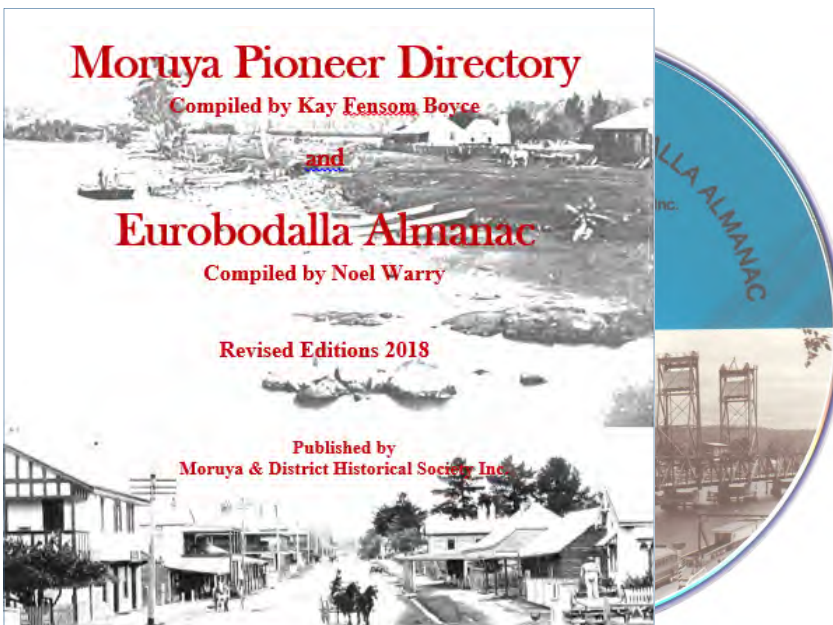
The Raffle of the Quilt was won by Ian Johnson of Moruya. Left Dianne Blessington presents the quilt to Ian.

Congratulations Ian and many thanks for your great work Dianne and Alan Blessington.



## New issue of the Pioneer Directory is now available

This update will be only issued on cd and has some added extras to make it a more useful research tool.



*Moruya Pioneer Directory 2018.*  
A revised edition of our original Pioneer Directory by Kay Fensom Boyce with added files of obituaries from the Moruya Examiner and the Moruya Advertiser.  
  
Cd also includes a pdf version of the Eurobodalla Almanac.  
  
Published 2018 by the Moruya & District Historical Society Inc.  
  
**\$35 inc. postage.**

**Invitation**

 **MDHS**  
**Christmas Get Together**

Date: Saturday December 8<sup>th</sup>

Time: 12 for 12.30pm

Venue: **The Moruya Golf Club, Evans St. Moruya**

Cost: \$23.50 per head



Volunteer Antoinette hard at work at the recent Genealogy conference at Batemans Bay. Great work Antoinette.

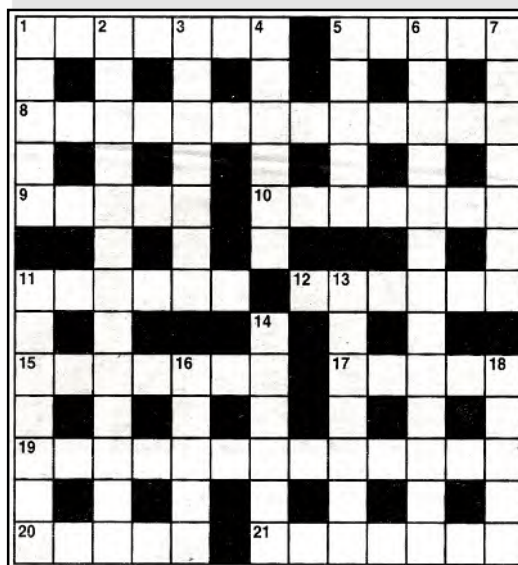
**Volunteers Needed**

Do you have time to spare once a month to spend 2 hours making visitors feel welcome at the Museum then Annie Fitzgerald would love to hear from you.

**Across**

- 1. A great feature of Jupiter (3.4)
- 5. Gather in a heap (5)
- 8. The condition of being unbiased or unemotional (13)
- 9. Gulliver found him brutish (5)
- 10. Brittle unleavened biscuit (7)
- 11. Alcoholic drink (6)
- 12. Resides (6)
- 15. Fire breathing monster (7)
- 17. Celtic lettering system (5)
- 19. Description of thinking when guided by reason (13)
- 20. Young females (5)
- 21. Cattle thief (7)

**CROSSWORD** - answers are on Page 6.  
Answers to 2 & 6 will be found in the Journal



**Down**

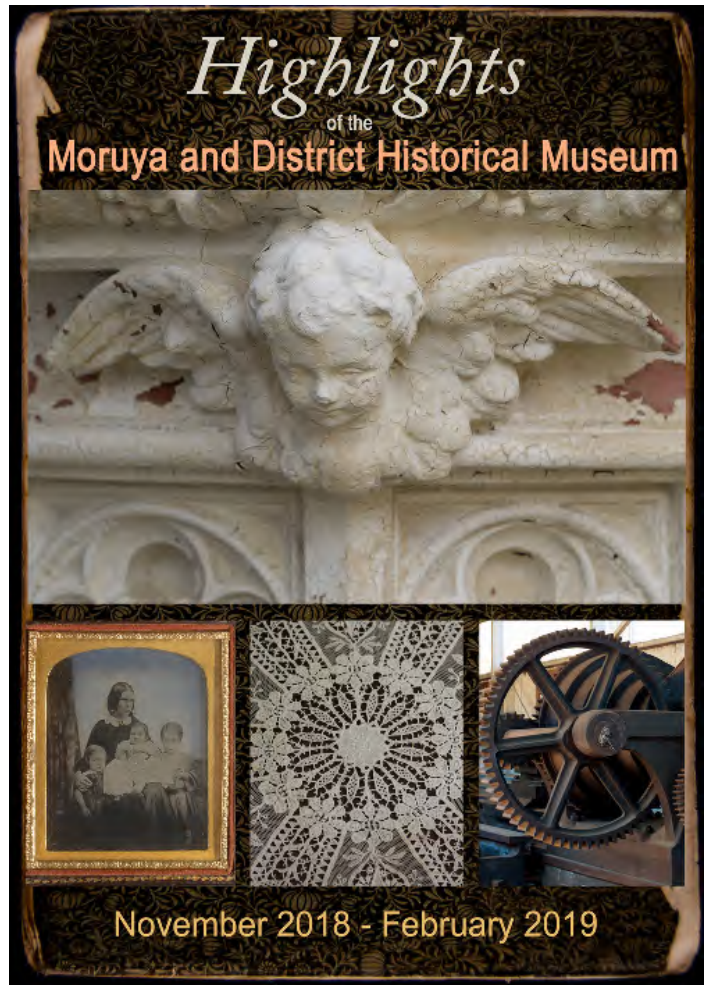
- 1. Spacious (5)
- 2. Onetime Moruya Doctor (2.4.7)
- 3. Woodwind instrument (7)
- 4. Maker of clothes (6)
- 5. A representative (5)
- 6. 1922 stop for a charabanc (8.5)
- 7. Senior nurses (7)
- 11. Short of (7)
- 13. Footwear for babies (7)
- 14. Sturgeon's roe (6)
- 16. .... Island - Gateway to the United States (5)
- 18. Liz Innes is ours (5)

# MORUYA MUSEUM NEWS

## EXHIBITIONS - COMING SOON

**HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MORUYA MUSEUM:** This exhibition, scheduled to run from December – February, will feature selected highlights of the museum’s collections. These items include a side saddle, a ball gown, surveying equipment, a sewing machine and a camera. display. Which is your favourite object in the museum?

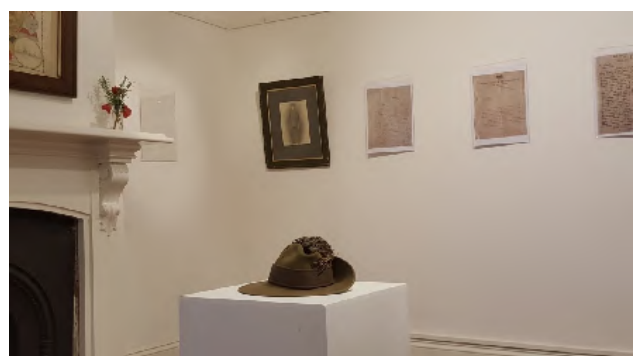
**FROM BEATRICE TO BARBIE:** To coincide with the school holidays we will be displaying a small collection of dolls ranging from treasures of the early 1900s to the ubiquitous Barbie doll of today. Of course the good old dressed dolly peg won't be forgotten.



## CURRENT EXHIBITION

**ONE FAMILY’S TRAGEDY:** Frederick Clarke, son of William and Eliza Clarke of Coila, was 22 when he died on the Western Front on 23 August 1918. Fred was one of 61 514 Australians who died during World War 1. Currently on display are letters and telegrams from the time of his death, telling the story of the Clarke family tragedy; one of many. Particularly poignant are copies of two letters, both written on 25 August 1918. One was written by Eliza Clarke to her son. The other was written from the Western Front by Sister Lindsay to Mr Clarke advising him of his son's death. This evocative display will remain on exhibition until the end of the month. To discover more about this letter click on this link that will take you to [eHive](#),

Many thanks must go to Brian and Marilyn Clarke who very kindly let us work with the original documents. This was a real privilege.



## PREVIOUS EXHIBITION

### SUBMERGED: The stories of Australia's

**Shipwrecks:** This travelling exhibition from the Australian National Maritime Museum, opened by our mayor, Liz Innes, was a great success. Visitor numbers were solid throughout the exhibition, particularly on wet days in the school holidays! Numbers of male visitors and of non-Eurobodalla visitors were also strong.

Special thanks must go to Mick Newnham and Matthew Keating for their efforts in mounting (and dismantling) the exhibition.



## WORKSHOP

### DIGITS IN A SNAP

Many thanks must go to Mick Newnham who ran an extremely successful photo conservation workshop earlier this month. Mick explained the history of photography and demonstrated how to recognise different styles of early photographs.

The group also looked at efficient ways of photographing precious family photos and documents and then improving the image by using a free programme called [darktable](#). Because of Mick's enthusiasm and knowledge participants were more than happy to miss morning tea and lunch. There will be further workshops so don't miss out!



One of the earliest types of photos that Mick spoke about was the

[ambrotype](#). This hand-tinted ambrotype c.1860 of a mother and three children, seen here in its original case, is part of the Moruya Museum's collection. Read its full details on [eHive](#), [our online catalogue](#).



Brian Harris,  
Curator

## Postcard image 1922

A copy of the postcard shown below was sent to us by Isabelle Cameron. She recently purchased it for her collection. It shows the Adelaide Hotel in Moruya and Isabelle's research has revealed a charabanc tour that came through Moruya in October 1922 from Melbourne which is most likely the vehicle shown on the postcard. The journey was reported as taking longer than expected due to the state of the roads. The section shown below through Tilba may have been one of the better sections. They had thought to make the journey in 8 days but it had taken them a few days longer than that to reach Moruya. (*The journey was reported in the Herald (Melbourne), 11 October 1922.*)



Princes Highway Tilba 1919 from  
J. H. Harvey Collection State Library  
of Victoria



The following information about the Charabanc is from Wikipedia



A **charabanc** or "char-à-banc" (often pronounced "sharra-bang" in colloquial British English) is a type of horse-drawn vehicle or early motor coach, usually open-topped, common in Britain during the early part of the 20th century. It has "benched seats arranged in rows, looking forward, commonly used for large parties, whether as public conveyances or for excursions."<sup>[2]</sup> The name derives from the French *char à bancs* ("carriage with wooden benches"),<sup>[3]</sup> the vehicle having originated in France in the early 19th century.<sup>[4]</sup>

Charabancs were normally open top, with a large canvas folding hood stowed at the rear in case of rain, much like a convertible motor car. If rain started, this had to be pulled into position, a very heavy task, the side windows would be of mica (a thin layer of quartz-like stone).

The charabanc offered little or no protection to the passengers in the event of an overturning accident, they had a high centre of gravity when loaded (and particularly if overloaded), and they often traversed the steep and winding roads.

### Answers to the Crossword

**Across:** 1. Red Spot. 5. Amass. 8. Objectiveness. 9. Yahoo. 10. Oatcake. 11. Liquor. 12. Abodes. 15. Chimera. 17. Ogham. 19. Intelligently. 20. Girls. 21. Rustler.

**Down:** 1. Roomy. 2. Dr John Quilter. 3. Piccolo. 4. Tailor. 5. Agent. 6. Adelaide Hotel. 7. Sisters. 11. Lacking. 13. Bootees. 14. Caviar. 16. Ellis. 18. Mayor.

# Health care in Moruya

## by Shirley Jurmann

Health care today is very expensive both for the individual and the nation. Is it any wonder? It is rare to visit your local GP and not come away without a referral to have a blood test, or scan, or x-ray, or some other test or visit to a specialist. This is partly due to the GP's worry about being sued for missing something but also to the fact that there are these means of diagnosing illnesses now available and people want to take full advantage in order to improve their health and prolong their life. In earlier times mothers had their babies at home with a midwife in attendance if they were lucky. GPs in earlier times were Jacks of All Trades. They could set broken bones, perform operations such as appendix and tonsil removal and deliver babies.

Health care in Moruya started with friends and relatives, then the midwives, local doctors, maternity homes and cottage hospitals and eventually what we now have today. We have a top class hospital centrally placed to service the district, plenty of doctors, visiting specialists, testing and scanning facilities, ambulances and helicopter evacuation for serious cases. Canberra with all its facilities is a couple of hours away by road or closer by helicopter.

### Part 1. You're On Your Own

In the very early days of Moruya there was no qualified medical help available. Illnesses and accidents were treated by friends or relatives in the best way they knew how. Women giving birth sometimes had the help of an older person, often her own mother or mother-in-law who herself had had several children so was experienced in the matter. Isolated women were often alone. They just had to get on with it, get it over and carry on.

#### **Ellen Ennis or Innes**

One such person to experience childbirth without an attendant female was Ellen Ennis or Innes. Ellen was born in England in 1834. She arrived in Australia with her husband Joseph Francis Ennis in 1852, aged 18 and heavily pregnant. They had used their meagre savings to buy a passage to Australia, along with a tract of virgin mountain country somewhere in NSW. On arrival in Australia they had barely enough money to take a passage on a coastal ship to Broulee. From here they set off carrying everything they possessed seeking the land they had bought, knowing only that it was in the mountains somewhere up the Araluen Valley. After three days of solid walking they reached the foot of Larry's Mountain where they were forced to take a break because Ellen's baby was about to be born.

How frightening it must have been for this 18 year old girl with no experience of childbirth to find herself in this situation, but she managed. A day or so after giving birth Ellen picked up her baby and her share of their worldly goods and carried on. The couple walked for several more weeks and eventually met Alexander Waddell, the man who along with Henry Hicken had discovered gold in the Araluen Valley. They stayed with him in his camp for several days and learned valuable information from him. They moved on and found their block, built a hut and started clearing and developing it. They went on to have nine children, probably all without the help of another woman but by now Ellen was herself well experienced in the job of childbirth. She also no doubt had to deal with many emergencies, illnesses and accidents, learning by experience. A son Francis died in 1867.

While alone one day she had a visit from the bushranging Clarke Gang who treated her well. After twenty years Joe died. Ellen battled on alone for a time but eventually married Joseph Matthews in 1878. In 1881 at the age of 47 she gave birth to her tenth child Albert Edward Matthews. She died in 1902.<sup>1 2</sup>

Deaths from accidents, illnesses and childbirth were frequent for women such as Ellen.

---

<sup>1</sup> 16 Women of Early Eurobodalla by Noel Warry. MDHS

<sup>2</sup> NSW Births Deaths and Marriages

## Part 2. The Midwives

Women living in or near townships were a little luckier if they were able to access the services of midwives. These midwives mostly had no formal qualifications but had gained their expertise through giving birth several times themselves and/or assisting other women to do so.

### Ruth Nelmes



One of Moruya's best known and fondly remembered midwives was Ruth Nelmes, known as "Granny Nelmes". Ruth came to Australia in May 1857 with her husband Alfred on board "Hertfordshire." Ruth was already pregnant when they arrived. They are known to have lived first at Kiora where Ruth worked at Kiora House for the Hawdon family and Alfred would have done farm work. Their first child Elizabeth was born in November 1857 while they were at Kiora. The family then moved to Long Swamp on the Dwyers Creek Road. Here Caroline (1860) and Annie (1865) were born while Ada was born at Nerrigundah in 1863. Four other females and one male were also born and died.

Babies often arrived at inconvenient times, frequently in the middle of the night. The message would reach Ruth at her home at Long Swamp that a woman was in labour and she would set off to walk through the rough country with only the light of a hurricane lamp if it was night. She preferred this method of getting to her destination as she could take shortcuts through paddocks. On arrival her smiling countenance and cheery manner gave confidence to the woman and anxious family. After the successful delivery Ruth would stay with the family and take over the complete running of the household including cooking, washing, cleaning etc, while the mother was confined to bed. Some families already had 10 or more children so this was quite a job. It was said that not a life was lost under her care. She also provided care in cases of illness.

One family to make use of Granny Nelmes's services on several occasions was the James Constable family. James was a boatman at the Pilot Station at the Heads and kept diaries in which he describes among other things, the occasions they had need of Granny. James had married Isabella (Bella) Wyatt. They had one child Alice, and Bella was pregnant with a second when the first diary opens in January 1881. They owned a house in Gundary but James obtained a job at the Pilot Station in early March. On 20<sup>th</sup> March Bella gave birth to a son Elias attended by her mother, Mrs Wyatt and her sister Harriet. The family moved to the Heads and by early 1882 Bella was again pregnant. On 28<sup>th</sup> June that year James took the horse and buggy to town. He took the horse out of the buggy and rode out to Long Swamp on the Dwyers Creek Road looking for Mrs Nelmes. She was not at home so he rode to Harkus's place but she was not there. He eventually located her at Pfeiffer's place. Granny stayed until 5<sup>th</sup> July but apparently nothing happened. Granny returned home. On 19<sup>th</sup> July Elias Wyatt had to row Granny down the river again to assist with the arrival of William James Constable on 20<sup>th</sup>. She stayed until 26<sup>th</sup> when she left at 4 a.m. presumably to attend another birth. On 31<sup>st</sup> July 1884 Granny Nelmes was again needed for the birth of Isaac Wyatt Constable. Mrs Wyatt and Bella's sisters, Alice and Lottie also gave support. Granny stayed until 7<sup>th</sup> August. In 1886 the final stages of Bella's next pregnancy were causing problems. Granny Nelmes and Mrs Wyatt arrived to help on 28<sup>th</sup> March. Alfred, Granny's husband, had died just a month before and she was attempting to run the Long Swamp farm on her own so it must have been difficult for her to stay which she did until 1<sup>st</sup> April. She was back again on 6<sup>th</sup> but had to leave again to attend the "Chinaman's". On 23<sup>rd</sup> April Bella was again sick and James had to go for Granny. She stayed three days and then walked home- a distance of around twelve kilometres. Thomas Henry Constable finally put in an appearance on 19<sup>th</sup> May with Granny and Mrs Wyatt in attendance. Granny was paid her usual fee of two pounds and James drove her into town the next day. The diaries for 1887 to 1893 are missing. In 1889 Charlotte was born presumably with Granny in attendance. In 1894 Bella turned forty and gave birth to her last children, twins, a boy and a girl, on Christmas Day that year. James had fetched Granny the day before. This time she stayed for two days and then Mrs Thompson took over the running of the household until Bella was back on her feet.

Granny was struck down by a severe illness and was unable to follow her calling for the last few years of her life. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs Holroyd at Long Swamp 28<sup>th</sup> May 1920.

*References: 16 Women of Early Eurobodalla. A Short History of Ivy Ruth McIntosh, her husband and family by Olga Kende nee McIntosh. Moruya Pioneer Directories – Obituary of Ruth Nelmes, Moruya Examiner 5<sup>th</sup> June 1920. NSW Births, Deaths and Marriages*



### Martha Batt

Another well-known midwife was Martha Batt nee Hibbard. Martha had arrived in Australia around 1856. She married Thomas Batt and had seven children of her own. She was a jolly robust woman with an attractive appearance and fascinating mannerisms. She provided comfort and assistance to anyone in need. She attended women who were about to give birth in their own homes but also accommodated women from more outlying areas in her own home in Evans Street as their time approached, so could have some claim to having the first maternity home in Moruya. She would care for the mother and her new baby until the mother was well and truly back on her feet.

*References: Moruya District Hospital Centenary Booklet 1891-1991  
Moruya and District Pioneer Directory – Obituary for Martha Batt Moruya*

*Examiner 30<sup>th</sup> September 1916*

### Sarah Lusty

Sarah Lusty nee Eagles had arrived in Australia in 1858 with her husband Charles and three daughters, Matilda, Charlotte and Sarah. They were coming to join Sarah's sister and brother-in-law Matilda and John Luck at Yarragee. Sarah was a nurse and provided ready and willing help in times of sickness and childbirth. She suffered her own tragedy when her fourth daughter, 2 year old Susanna, born after their arrival in Australia, died as a result of scalds from boiling water. Sarah had placed a pot of boiling water on the kitchen floor. Her attention was distracted for but a moment but in that time Susanna had tumbled backwards into the pot. Her distraught mother immediately dragged her out but her injuries were so severe that she died the next morning.

*References: Moruya and District Pioneer Directory. Obituary of Sarah Lusty Moruya Examiner 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1894. Illawarra Mercury 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1861*

## Part 3. The Maternity Homes

There were several Maternity Homes in the Moruya District, operating at various times. An early one was at 65 Campbell Street on the top of the hill opposite the Anglican Rectory and possibly one on the corner of Page and Murray Streets.

### Molly Constable

Molly Constable conducted a maternity home on the corner of Campbell and Hawdon Streets in the old Gundry Hotel in the 1920s, early 1930s. It is possible that her mother and grandmother may have conducted a similar home there before Molly. Jill Tarrant, granddaughter of Kiora School teacher and his wife, Richard and Lily Shumack, states that her mother Dulcie nee Shumack told her that the three Shumack children, born while the family was at Kiora, were born at this nursing home. These children were Victor b. 1910, Aubrey b. 1915 and John b. 1918. As Molly was born in 1900 she would have been too young to be the midwife at these births.

Molly's grandmother was Mary Connors, one time matron of the local cottage hospital. Before her marriage. Elizabeth, Molly's mother, had lived at the hospital and assisted Mary in the running of the hospital and treatment of patients. However when Elizabeth married George Constable permission for the couple to live at the hospital was refused and so Mary resigned. Some ten years later, George, Elizabeth and Elizabeth's mother Mary, moved to the old hotel. This building was ideal for a



*Constable Home 2011  
-Shirlev Jurmann Collection*

hospital as most of the rooms were not connected but opened onto the interior verandah around the central courtyard.

With Elizabeth and Mary's knowledge of nursing it seems they may soon have started a maternity home there. Molly took over in the 1920s and had an excellent reputation as a very competent midwife, believing that there was seldom an occasion when the mother should be in need of stitches if the midwife had done her work properly. By the mid 1930s Elizabeth was showing signs of the arthritis disease which progressively crippled her and left her bedridden for the last 15 years of her life. Molly eventually had to give up being a midwife to look after her mother full time with assistance from Sister Nell. By the 1940s her brother Bill was also showing signs of the inherited arthritis disease and he too eventually became bedridden to be nursed by Molly.

Bedsore were a huge problem for long term bed ridden patients. However Molly and Nell gave the patients frequent rubdowns with methylated spirits which kept Elizabeth and Bill largely free from this discomfort. Elizabeth died in 1949 and Bill in 1964. But it did not end there. Molly also became a victim and it fell to Nell to nurse her. Nell and other brother Fred did not inherit the disease. Neither married nor had children so the disease died in this branch of the family.

*Reference: Moruya Pioneer Directory*

### **Maggie Heffernan and Mary O'Reilly**

These two ladies who were sisters, conducted a maternity home in the late 1920s, early 1930s at 62 Campbell Street, opposite to the present day museum. In her book "Not Just Ordinary People", Pam Oxley nee Wiggins, tells of being born there after her parents' harrowing trip from Central Tilba where they had a bakery. In 1930 the road from Tilba to Moruya was a winding dirt track. On 19<sup>th</sup> September 1930 someone called at the bakery and relayed the news that a furniture truck had broken through the bridge at Corunna and the road to Moruya was now blocked. Minnie Wiggins was in the last few weeks of her first pregnancy. She had suffered some damage to her heart through a childhood illness and her kidneys were not the best either so there was extra concern for her well-being. Shortly after the news of the bridge being blocked reached them Minnie went into labour three weeks early. It was essential that she reached the maternity home in Moruya so what was to be done? Clarrie her husband had a 1927 Chevrolet which had been made into a ute for delivering his bread. He crammed Minnie and her sister Daphne into the ute and headed off through the bush to try to find another way to Moruya and help. All night they drove through the bush trying one rough track after another and crossing many creeks. By the time they finally reached Moruya dawn was breaking. Minnie by this time could not sit on the seat and Daphne was struggling to hold her up. They reached the hospital just in time for Pamela Dawn to be born on 20<sup>th</sup>. She was named Pamela Dawn as her father had read a novel where the heroine was called Pamela and she was born at Dawn. Minnie went on to have two more children without problems.

*References: Moruya Pioneer Directory. Not Just Ordinary People by Pamela Oxley.*

### **Sister O'Neill**

Sister O'Neill opened her Hillside Private Hospital on the corner of Murray and Luck Streets in 1938. The hospital had five beds and a laying in room. Around 50 births per year took place here. The average stay of patients was 12 days and it cost ninety shillings per week. It had been hoped to provide maternity services at Moruya hospital for those who could not afford the private hospital but the War intervened. By 1941 Sister O'Neill wanted to retire. The Hospital Board looked at two options. The first was that they would take over Sister O'Neill's lease at 30 shillings per week and pay her 200 pounds for its contents. This would require a subsidy from the Hospital Commission. The second option was to let the lease run out and move the maternity operations to the hospital. This would require a new block costing between 1200 and 4400 pounds. The problem was passed to the Hospital Commission. Pending the outcome Nurse Coman was appointed to deal with maternity cases at the hospital in the public wards.

The Secretary to the Hospital Commission and the Secretary of the NSW Minister of Health came to Moruya to meet with the Hospital Board and Doctor Mackay. They were not interested in the purchase of the private hospital. It was suggested that a six bed maternity block be built at the hospital but this would be difficult even if the money could be found as there was a shortage of tradesmen and materials due to the War. The Board was left to make arrangements to keep Sister O'Neill's Hillside Hospital open with Nurse Keating asked to take

over. This did not eventuate and the Board decided to turn the Isolation Wards at the hospital into the basis for a new Maternity Wing. Sister O'Neill carried on at Hillside with private patients until the building was made ready. The first full year of operation of the Maternity Wing was 1943-44 with 29 births, down from the average at Hillside of around 50.

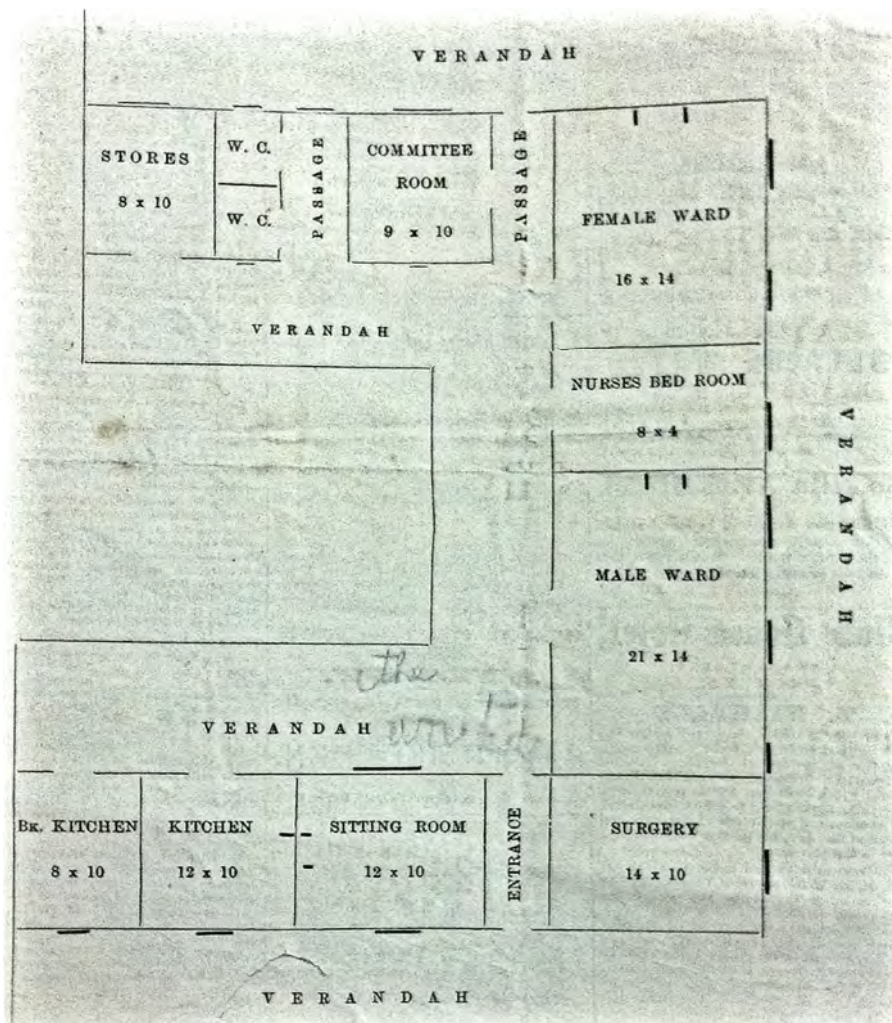
Reference: Moruya District Hospital Centenary Booklet

### Part 4. The Cottage Hospital

Up until 1886 the only hospital care in the Moruya district was for maternity care given at the maternity homes. In this year a small temporary hospital was established in a private rented house.

The following year there were allegations of mismanagement and overcharging, especially in the case of Mrs Burrows whose relatives complained. An inquiry was held but it was found that there were exceptional circumstances which resulted in a large bill. Mrs Burrows was suffering from severe burns which had taken place five weeks prior to her being admitted to the hospital. Her sons were fairly well off and it had been arranged that she be admitted as a private patient. The matron and wardsman were only paid when there was a patient. The matron got £1 per week and the wardsman 9/- a day. As well the doctor charged the same as for a private patient. The discharge from Mrs Burrows wounds were copious and offensive which meant that those attending her needed to have a brandy before they could cope. Hence the charge for brandy. All the bedding and linen used by the patient had to be destroyed. The inquiry said that there was nothing amiss with the charges. The charges of mismanagement by the Honorary Secretary Mrs Love were also dismissed. She was noted for her charity work and had donated much time to the hospital including helping to obtain the site for the new hospital, obtaining a grant for its establishment and collecting money for its building fund.

Fund raising for a cottage hospital began in 1882 but it was not until 1885 that an area of just over 5 acres was granted as a site for the hospital on the banks of the Moruya River. In 1889 a committee set up to organise the



building of the new hospital accepted the design of local architect Reginald Barlow. The building was to consist of two wards, one male, one female, a matron's bedroom, surgery, sitting room, committee room, two kitchens, storeroom and lavatories, "well ventilated". In April 1890 the committee met to decide what colours should be used in the painting of the building. There were some amendments needed to Mr Barlow's design - an outside earth closet was needed to supplement the bucket toilets in the building, two doors from the matron's bedroom were needed so she could pass into either of the wards without having to go outside, a wash house was also needed and a knocker for the front door. A 12ft by 9ft tent with fly was purchased for the use of infectious diseases. A grant was obtained for fencing and water storage.

The builders were Mr Shottin and Mr Stubbs with Mr Hancock erecting the chimney and Mr Pfeiffer and Mr Davis doing the painting. The cost was £528.19.<sup>3</sup>

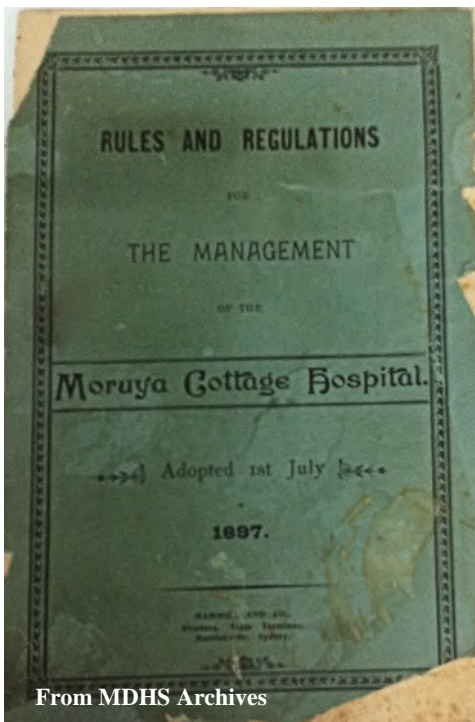
At a committee meeting of 18<sup>th</sup> June 1890, the Secretary was instructed to write to the Secretary of State to tell him that the building was finished.

The leading ladies of the town were asked to form a committee to organise the opening. On Wednesday 15<sup>th</sup> April 1891 the public opening of the hospital took place. Admission to the opening cost sixpence. The president performed the ceremony in the presence of about 250 people and declared the hospital open for the reception of patients. A “social” was held in the grounds with young people enjoying themselves at various games while the elder folk examined the rooms in the building. There was an afternoon tea. The celebrations concluded with a “Cinderella” Dance in the evening in the Mechanics Institute. Dance tickets cost ten shillings and 6 pence a double or seven shillings and 6 pence a single.

During the first week in May 1891 the first patient was admitted. He was an American named Horace Toogood aged 76 and suffering from a disease of the kidneys. He died in July.

The general public was a bit backward in supporting the institution but various functions were held from Nelligen, Bateman’s Bay and Mogo to Bodalla to raise money including special collection boxes, membership drives and a Hospital ball. Only ten patients were recorded as being admitted in 1892.

It was not easy to become a patient. A good number were refused admission as they were classed as “strolling patients”. These were people in the habit of seeking admission to the hospital in every district in which they happened to be without having an actual disease. In 1894 the committee disapproved of Mrs Du Ross being admitted without consultation with the committee. In 1895 Mrs Cunningham requested admission to the hospital. The matter was stood over until the next meeting while enquiries were made into the nature of her case. In 1896 Miss O’Byrne wished to be admitted to the hospital suffering from diarrhoea. The committee decided Dr Quilter could admit her if he felt she was a fit subject.



From MDHS Archives

In 1897 the rules were amended to be similar to other hospitals in similar areas.

To become a member you had to pay £1 a year or the equivalent in cattle, sheep, grain, clothing or other serviceable articles. Members could now recommend the admission of one patient per year using a special proposal form. When this form was endorsed by the Medical Officer the Matron was authorised to admit the patient. Clergymen or Friendly Societies could also nominate deserving cases. Urgent cases who had not bothered to become members or did not know the right member, had to pay an upfront fee. Public patients were expected to contribute to the costs of keeping themselves in hospital. Really well off patients could pay to be a private patient and have the doctor of their choice.

Rule 69 set out visiting times. “Relatives and friends of patients may ordinarily visit them between the hours of 2 and 4pm, on Wednesday and Sunday.”

The committee fixed the times for the patients to rest or retire. If they were able they were expected to help with the cleaning or other necessary work.

Dr Quilter was originally an honorary medical officer but after problems with the committee he was given £50 a year as a paid official.

### **Cottage Hospital Improvements**

By 1900 it became obvious that there were many inadequacies with the facilities at the Cottage Hospital.

<sup>3</sup> Moruya Examiner 20<sup>th</sup> June 1890

In 1890 a tent twelve feet by nine feet complete with fly, had been erected at the hospital to house cases of infectious diseases. This was particularly inadequate in winter months and in 1898 it was decided that the single room which had up until this time been used for ordinary cases, should be used during the winter months and at other times when the tent could not be used. The Committee discussed the need for a new building for infectious diseases but money was too tight for immediate action. The support of W. Millard, the local State member, secured a grant of 100 pounds from the Colonial Secretary. Tenders were called in June 1900 for a building containing two wards each 14 feet square, to be set forty feet back from the road and the same distance from the existing building. The contract was given to Ross and Constable at a cost of 174 pounds 15 shillings. These wards would become the hospital's maternity wing in the early 1940s.

Two above ground tanks were provided to collect rainwater from the roof when the hospital was first built. As well there was a dam in the hospital's five acre paddock, which could be used by whoever had the grazing rights. In 1895 it was decided to build an underground tank for the roof water. Mr R.C. Ziegler won the contract for a dome topped tank costing 32 pounds and 17 shillings. The existing iron tanks were sold at auction.

There was now the problem of how to get the water out of the tank. The committee agreed to purchase a No. 4 Douglas pump and necessary piping. The piping though did not take the water into the hospital. It was pumped into a bucket and carted to the kitchen or washrooms as required. In 1906 a sub-committee decided that it would be desirable to pipe water into the bathroom.

In 1891 the State Government provided a grant of £50 for ground improvements. Shrubs were planted along the River Street boundary and a substantial fence erected to protect them. In February 1898 this fence was carried away by a flood. From then on maintenance of the grounds was left to the tenant with grazing rights. In 1905 help was sought from the Inspector of Nuisances to rid the grounds of stray pigs.

Dr Quilter urged in 1901 that a "Dead House" should be erected in a small room off the wash shed. It was not until 1904 that this eventuated but by now it was called a "mortuary".

An electricity supply was established in 1934 with two power points being installed in the operating theatre but three phase wiring was not installed until 1939. Commission funds were applied for in 1939 for an x-ray plant and this was finally installed but proved very expensive to run.



1940's card from the MDHS Archives

MORUYA DISTRICT HOSPITAL  
CONTRIBUTION FUND.

CONTRIBUTOR'S CARD

1/-  
PER WEEK

Payable in Advance.

Present This Card When Making Payment.

N.B.—The weekly hospital charge for non-subscribers is:— Public Ward, £2/9/- per week; Intermediate, £3/3/-; Private, £4/4/-. It, therefore, behoves every resident of the district to become a subscriber and to contribute regularly in advance so as to remain financial members.

NAME. *W. A. A. H. Douglas*

ADDRESS. *Brakenhead*

Commodes were still in use in the wards in 1935 with bucket toilets outside. Plans were made for septic system and hot water service but had to be shelved in 1940 because of the war. In 1944 the septic tank was built.

Major improvements and extensions were now needed or better still an entirely new hospital. This was eventually opened in 1954 after many delays due to shortage of materials.

Reference: *Moruya Hospital Centenary booklet*

## Part 5. The Doctors

### Rule 48

*The Medical Officer shall have the right to discharge summarily any patient who refuses to obey his medical directions, who is guilty of misconduct, or whose presence seriously interferes with the welfare of other patients; but they shall forthwith record the circumstances for the information of the visiting Committee who shall report thereon to the General Committee. (Moruya Cottage Hospital Rules)*



### Dr Edward Boot

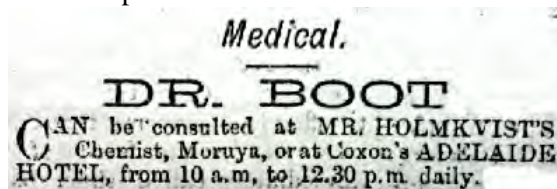
Moruya's first doctor, Edward Boot arrived in Australia in 1841 on the immigrant ship "United Kingdom" as the ship's surgeon looking after 514 passengers. He was accompanied by his wife Catherine.

Dr Boot had been born in 1814 in Lincoln, England. He came from a family of surgeons. His father, Dr Henry Boot was Surgeon to the Lincoln County hospital for 45 years and his brother Dr John Hopkinson Boot practised at Sleaford, Lincolnshire for ten years. Dr Boot studied his profession in Dublin and was admitted to the Royal College of Surgeons in 1837. He practised in England for a few years before marrying and deciding to come to

Australia.

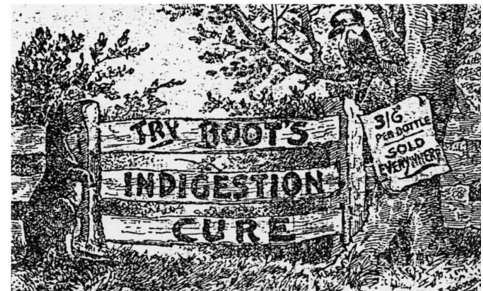
Edward and Catherine came almost immediately to Moruya where they built a home at Yarragee and lived there the rest of their lives. They had eight children.

Conditions in Australia were fairly primitive in 1841. Moruya had been settled for not much longer than a decade. Roads were practically non-existent and Dr Boot had at first walked long distances to visit many of his patients. Trackless bush and flooded streams were no obstacles to this very fit young man. When called out at night the doctor was often guided by an Aborigine carry a lantern. He purchased the first available horse for 50 pounds. This made the job of visiting patients a little easier. For nearly 50 years he was the only doctor in the district. He was the local Government Officer for over 30 years and was appointed Honorary Medical Officer at the hospital in 1891.



On 21<sup>st</sup> August 1897 he completed his 60<sup>th</sup> year of his professional career. He was presented

with an address and a purse of sovereigns by the Mayor of Moruya, Alderman M. Vaughan. Dr Boot retained all his faculties until the hour of his death. He never grew feeble and when his fatal illness overtook him he was comparatively strong. His wonderful constitution and vitality enabled him to withstand the inevitable for a long time.



In July 1897 advertisements appeared in the Moruya Examiner for a **Doctor C. Jewell** advertising that he would be practicing in conjunction with Dr Boot and could be consulted temporarily at Keating's hotel. The advertisement continued until September 24<sup>th</sup> 1897. The shipping records show he returned to Sydney on the 22<sup>nd</sup> September, so he was possibly just assisting Dr Booth temporarily.

*References: Moruya Pioneer Directory. Diamond Jubilee of Dr Boot Australian Star 6<sup>th</sup> September 1897.*

*Obituary: Cobargo Chronicle 15<sup>th</sup> September 1899.*

### Dr Edward GREGORY

Like most of the early doctors Dr Gregory was a ship's Surgeon. In 1857 he is recorded as Surgeon at Shoalhaven but by June 1863 he is recorded as being in Moruya, when he was called to the home of Mr W. Lynch of Mullenderree to attend to his daughter Mary who had been bitten by a snake.<sup>4</sup> In August 1863 he was

<sup>4</sup> Farmers Journal and Gardeners Chronicle 6<sup>th</sup> June 1863

called to Nelligen when two of the crew of the Mynora got caught in the paddle wheels.<sup>5</sup> In February 1864 he gave evidence at the trial of Patrick Flanagan for assault and in March the same year his services were called on during the St Patrick's Day celebrations at Moruya.<sup>6</sup> No further records of him have been found.

### Dr Henry Kirwan KING

In 1877 Moruya's second permanent doctor arrived. He also came from a family of medical practitioners with his father, brother and two nephews all doctors. Henry Kirwan King matriculated at the London University in 1863, passed his degree as Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery at Aberdeen University, became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, England in 1866 and Fellow of the royal College of Surgeons and held the L.S.A. degree. He practised in England for several years but for health reasons decided to come to Australia. He arrived as medical officer on board the immigrant ship "Whampoa" in 1877. Shortly after he opened a practice in Moruya where he soon gained the goodwill of the inhabitants with his prompt attention and moderate scale of charges.

He built the "Braemar" homestead, the first house on the right on the South Heads Road, now demolished. As the house was some distance from the town Dr King would fly a flag when he was home so that townspeople did not make an unnecessary trip.

He soon became involved in the affairs of the town. He took great interest in the Mechanics' Institute and had aided in procuring the erection of the building. He also did everything he could to advance the prosperity of the Agricultural and Pastoral Society. He was prominent in Masonic circles and was one of the founders of Masonic Lodge at Moruya.

Mrs King was also much involved in town affairs and held in high esteem by members of the community. An interesting little story was told about Mrs King. In 1879 whilst mixing some cornmeal for her fowls Mrs King lost her wedding ring. She searched but could not find it and gave up all hope. Sometime later she was enjoying her breakfast egg when she came across something hard embedded in the egg white. It was her own wedding ring. Doubt was cast on this story but how this could happen was explained by a correspondent to the Bega Standard who sent the following copied from "Land and Water", a scientific journal published in England and accepted as an authority on all subjects coming within the sphere of science generally:- "Foreign bodies swallowed by fowls are not infrequently found in eggs, they get enclosed in the shell of the egg if they happen to be passing the opening of the duct which secretes the lime portion, that is, the shell of the egg, just at the moment that the soft portion of the egg is descending from the ovary".

Dr and Mrs King decided to visit England in 1885 and the people of Moruya gave them a farewell dinner at Windsor's Royal Hotel where several people spoke appreciatively on behalf of various organisations in the town which had the benefit of Dr King's interest and enthusiasm. They included the Mechanics Institute, The A. and P. Society, the Church of England. The local Masonic Lodge also held a banquet. It was hoped that when Dr and Mrs King returned to Australia that they would return to Moruya. However that was not to be. On their return they went to Nowra where they were equally involved in the town's affairs. In 1904 Dr and Mrs King decide to again visit England and the people of Nowra held a "Conversazione" in his honour. (A "Conversazione" is a gathering of people who discuss literary and arts affairs.) The gathering was held in the School of Arts where the ladies had decorated the stage as a drawing room. Many speeches were made by people representing various organisations in the town. On their trip the Kings also visited Japan and China as well as England. On their return the Kings went to Heidelberg, Victoria where Dr King practised for another 16 years. On retirement they returned to the Shoalhaven.

Mrs King died in 1918 and Dr King remarried in 1919. His second wife was Clare Evans, a niece of Mrs J. Emmott of Moruya. Dr King died in Nowra in 1920.

*References: Moruya Pioneer Directory. Farewell Banquet from Moruya, Moruya Examiner 18<sup>th</sup> July 1885. "Conversazione" in Nowra 1904. Obituary Shoalhaven Telegraph 16<sup>th</sup> June 1920.*

<sup>5</sup> Golden Age (Queanbeyan 13<sup>th</sup> August 1863

<sup>66</sup> Freeman's Journal 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1864

## Dr John QUILTER

**DR. QUILTER,**  
(M.B., B.S., Melbourne University,  
Late Resident Physician St. Vincent's Hospital,  
Sydney.)  
HAS commenced the practice of his profession  
at MORUYA, and may be consulted  
daily at his private apartments in Campbell  
street (the old Bee-hive store).  
Hours of Consultation—10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 4  
and 7 to 8 p.m.

The Examiner 15<sup>th</sup> October 1897

John Quilter was born in County Kerry Ireland. He graduated from the Melbourne University and had extensive hospital experience in Melbourne before becoming Resident Physician and Surgeon at St Vincent's Hospital in Sydney. In 1881 he came to Moruya after he was recommended by Dr Clune, well known in the area, to start a practice in Moruya. When he began in Moruya he first used the premises of Mr Holmkvist and a room at Keating's Hotel. He later moved to permanent premises in Queen Street opposite the Catholic Church.

We have received the following communication from Dr. Quilter :—“ Dear Sir, -I have at present under treatment a well marked case of diphtheria. As the success of the Anti-toxin treatment depends to a great extent, on the early stage in which it is administered, at the risk of appearing to a few self interested, I strongly advise the public, should they suspect the presence of diphtheria in their household, to at once seek medical assistance.

Moruya Examiner 30th July 1897

He quickly demonstrated his skill and gained the confidence of locals. In 1886 he married local girl Mary Theresa Byrne of Cadgee, daughter of Mary and Charles Byrne. After their marriage the Quilters lived at 19 Page Street. They had three children, Ita, John William Byrne and Mary. As well as practising his profession, Dr Quilter was a very public spirited man and actively involved himself in the affairs of the town. The local hospital owed much to this man. He was actively associated with the planning of the building and saw it materialise and grow. It was he who

initiated the purchase of snake bite antidote and an electric battery, the better to treat the dislocated shoulder of a 10 year old patient John Graham. He was at first an honorary Medical Officer of the hospital but after disputes with the Committee about purchasing surgical instruments without the Committee's approval in 1897 he became a paid servant of the Committee, receiving £50 per year.

For some years he was Alderman on the local Council and did much to aid sporting activities. He was a friend to the poor and performed many acts of charity. The family was visited frequently by Dr Quilter's brother Archpriest Father W. Quilter of St Francis, Melbourne. When Dr Quilter retired in 1928 he went to live in Randwick. He died at Lewisham hospital in 1936. His son John also became a doctor and practised at Grenfell for many years.

References: Moruya and District Pioneer Directory. Death report Sydney Morning Herald 15<sup>th</sup> August 1936. Moruya Hospital centenary Booklet 1891-1991

## Dr James FERGUSON

EX 15. 12-1886 Medical.  
**DR. JAS. FERGUSON,**  
In Conjunction with  
**DR. BOOT,**  
CAN be consulted at MR. HOLMKVIST'S  
Chemist, Moruya, or at Coxon's ADELAIDE  
HOTEL, from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. daily.

Dr Ferguson's stay in Moruya was very short. A brief mention in the Sydney Morning Herald reports that he arrived in Moruya in October 1886 but died in Moruya at the end of February 1887. He had qualified in Scotland in 1865. On coming to Australia he mainly practiced in Victoria, spending 16 years at Alexandra.

## Dr John Thomas BURGOYNE

According to the Medical Pioneers Register<sup>7</sup> Dr Burgoyne was in Moruya in 1886 having been previously at Emmaville. He arrived originally in Queensland and then practiced in a number of towns in Northern NSW. He actually arrived in Moruya to act as a locum during the absence of Dr King during his return to England. In 1886 he was called on to attend to Edward Jennings, sawmill proprietor of Tomakin who broke his shoulder.<sup>8</sup> In August 1887 he was the successful applicant for the position of

**Dr. Burgoyne,**  
449 DARLING ROAD,  
BALMAIN WEST.  
Hours of Consultation, 9 to 10 mornings,  
1 to 3 afternoons, and 6 to 8 evenings.

<sup>7</sup> www.medicalpioneers.com

<sup>8</sup> The Globe 15<sup>th</sup> February 1886.

Medical Officer with the Sons of Temperance<sup>9</sup>, however he was still in Moruya in February 1888 when Henry Toose committed suicide. The Burgoyne family eventually left Moruya in April 1888 arriving in Sydney on the “Kiama” on the 10<sup>th</sup>.<sup>10</sup> He would then appear to have set up practice in Balmain.

**Medical.**

**DR. A. A. JOHNSTON,**

**B**EGS to state that he has commenced the practice of his profession in Moruya, and may be consulted at his private residence, next to Mr. Emmott's private dwelling, Campbell-street, and lately occupied by Dr Burgoyne.

Hours of Consultation—9 a.m to 3 p.m

### Dr A A Johnston

Prior to coming to Moruya in 1888 Dr Johnston had been medical officer at Parkes Hospital for 8 years, resigning when the management Committee of the hospital decided to lower the medical officer's salary. He did not appear to stay long in Moruya.

### Dr C. Gunn and Dr Guy Chamberlyn Cory

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of September 1889 an advertisement appeared in the Moruya Examiner for Dr. C. Gunn stating he had commenced general practice in Moruya and district. He could be consulted at his Private Residence or at Mr. Holmkvist's Dispensary daily. He described himself as having a bachelor of Arts, Doctor of Medicine, Master in Surgery, Licentiate in Midwifery, Dublin and special certificates in Medicine Surgery, and Sanitary Science, Harvard. However two months after arriving he found that Moruya was too small and departed for a more extended field for his practice.<sup>11</sup> He sold his practice to Dr Guy Cory. In 1890 Dr Cory was recorded as signing the petition for a Moruya Municipality but he evidently soon moved on as in 1895 he was leaving his next area of practice in Catherine Hill Bay for an appointment at Bingara as the Government Medical Officer. However in the same year he resigned from this appointment and moved to a position in Sydney.

### Dr Archibald O'Reilly

Archibald O'Reilly was appointed honorary medical officer at the Moruya Hospital in 1891 along with Dr Boot. To be admitted to the hospital at that time a patient had to produce an authority from a member of the hospital and then one of the doctors would examine them and decide if admission could take place. The doctors were paid seven shillings and six pence per visit to a patient, day or night.

Dr O'Reilly was well liked. He was married but had no children. About seven months after his arrival, Dr O'Reilly was found dead in his room at Keating's hotel. His body was found by a messenger who came frantically searching for him when the eighteen months old son of Mr and Mrs John Donovan of Gundry was found in a shallow waterhole a short distance from his parents' home. When the messenger arrived the door to Dr O'Reilly's room was locked and he received no answer to his knocking. An entrance was forced and the doctor's body was found dead on the floor. A bottle of chloroform was clasped in the right hand of the deceased and held in close proximity to the face. At the inquest into his death it transpired that the doctor had been in the habit of taking chloroform and other drugs for a number of years. The verdict was given that the deceased had died from chloroform, self-administered. Writings left on the table in his room showed that it had been pre-meditated. Financial troubles were believed to be the cause.

Even if he had been alive and well when called upon he could not have saved the little Donovan child as the child was already drowned.

*References: Australian Star 7<sup>th</sup> August 1891. Australian Town and Country Journal 15<sup>th</sup> August 1891. Moruya Hospital Centenary Booklet 1891-1991*

<sup>9</sup> Evening News 15<sup>th</sup> August 1887

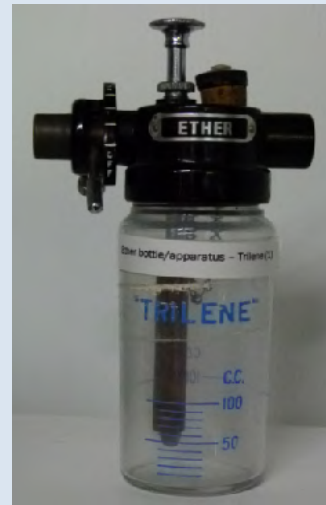
<sup>10</sup> Sydney Morning Herald 11<sup>th</sup> April 1888.

<sup>11</sup> Moruya Times & South Coast Journal 20<sup>th</sup> November 1889.

Some Medical items from our Museum Collection



Inhaler



**TIRED in the MORNING**

THERE are times when the night's rest doesn't fit you for the day's work. Those are the times for a stimulant that will brace you up and stay by you. The best of all tonics is **WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS**. It does nothing but lasting good.

**CAUTION.**  
There is only one genuine **WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS.**

*Dentist E. E. Hart.*

PAGE-STREET, MORUYA. HOURS 10 A.M. TILL 5 P.M.

---

**H. J. NAPHTALI**  
R.D.S.,  
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL  
**DENTIST,**  
MORUYA,  
(Keating's Hotel).

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**CHAS. DE SAXE,**  
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL  
**DENTIST.**  
Headquarters—VULCAN-STREET, next Weatherby's.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

**Clarke's Blood Mixture**

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

- Cures old Sores
- Cures Sores on the Neck
- Cures Sore Legs
- Cures Black head or Pimples on the Face
- Cures Scurvy
- Cures Ulcers
- Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
- Cures Glandular Swellings
- Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter from Whatever cause arising.
- It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
- It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

The British Medical Association analysed Clarke's product in 1909 and revealed that the contents were mainly water, a little sugar, a minuscule amount of alcohol and traces of chloroform and ammonia. It was also calculated that the cost of the ingredients of a standard bottle was around one old penny but the product was being sold for almost thirty times that amount. Other analysis also say it contained potassium iodine.

### Dr Godfrey Hugh APPEL

Godfrey Appel was from Warwick in Queensland. He graduated from Sydney University in 1928. He married Zelig Bristow in 1931. They had two children Margaret and Denis. By 1934 he was practising in Moruya and lived in Page Street. He sold his practice in 1936 to Dr Irwin Mackay and left Moruya. He travelled to England in February 1937 to do post graduate study of eye diseases. On his return he took up a practice in Queensland. He died in 1981.

*References: Sydney Morning Herald 10<sup>th</sup> November 1938. Courier-Mail 18<sup>th</sup> August 1938.*

*Warwick Daily News 18<sup>th</sup> February 1937. Electoral Rolls. 1930*

*Register of Medical Practitioners. NSW Births, Deaths and marriages*

### Dr Irwin Hugh MACKAY



Irwin Mackay was born in Kempsey in 1894. He graduated from Sydney University and went to England to further his studies. He married Ivy Margaret Glover in Sydney in 1927. Two sons were born, Geoffrey and John. Dr Mackay obtained a position as ship's surgeon and travelled on ships between Australia and Japan. When he left the sea he worked at Newcastle Hospital for eight years where he rose to the position of Assistant Superintendent. During this time his two sons died, Geoffrey in 1933 and John in 1935.

In 1936 he left Newcastle and came to Moruya. Here two more children were born, Ken and Jan. He became the Medical Officer at the local hospital, and like doctors before and after him, was often at odds with the Hospital Board. At this time the equipment at Moruya Hospital was very antiquated and Dr Mackay had to personally purchase any equipment which was necessary for him to perform the major operations for which he became so well known. He was a most likeable and understanding family physician and outstanding surgeon. He removed infected tonsils, stitched up gashes, cured illnesses and diseases and delivered babies but broken bones were his specialty. Scores of people walking around with straight limbs were very grateful for his skills. Broken necks, backs and many other fractures and dislocations were also mended by him. On several occasions he repaired multiple skull fractures. One time a patient with a pulped skull had to have mud removed from the brain before anything else could be done. Another patient who recovered to lead a normal life had nine fractures of the skull. No job was too big for Dr Irwin Mackay. Patients were never shipped off to Sydney unless it was absolutely necessary, although he was quick to recognise when such treatment was needed. If such a measure became necessary Dr or Mrs Mackay would personally drive them to Sydney.

It was this fact that brought home to Dr Mackay the need for an ambulance based in Moruya. It was due to the hard work of Dr and Mrs Mackay that such a necessary service was established. Dr Mackay donated the first £50 to the fund and personally collected another £800 to put the first ambulance in the town in operation. He was then Chairman of the Ambulance Finance Committee and worked for the ambulance service for a long period. When he died in January 1968 his death was deplored by people up and down the Coast.

*Reference: Obituary Moruya Advertiser. Dr Mackay also featured in our June 2016 journal page 16 -17.*

### Dr Paul BANNON

Paul Bannon was a young doctor with a pregnant wife when he heard that there might be an opportunity for a General Practitioner in Moruya. Paul and Grace thought they might like to try something like that before heading to Queensland which was their ultimate goal. They came down to Moruya to check it out. Here they met the local Catholic priest, members of the Hospital Board and solicitor Hugh McHugh who had an office in the old Bank of NSW building. He offered to make available the rest of the old bank building as living quarters. This building was in a poor state and being used as a boarding house. The Bannons accepted, renovations commenced and the surgery opened 1<sup>st</sup> July 1954.

Many locals, loyal to Dr Mackay, were not very welcoming to this "squatter", including the matron of the hospital, Matron Harris. However people gradually warmed to him. The hospital was in a poor state and there

were even parts of the floor where termites had eaten their way through. Eventually the new hospital opened with a vastly improved operating theatre where Dr Mackay and Dr Bannon performed routine surgery, occasionally helping each other as anaesthetists. Anaesthetics used were ether or chloroform, although Dr Mackay came to favour spinal anaesthesia because of the lack of anaesthetists. Blood for transfusions was a serious problem. Blood mostly had to come from Sydney by plane. A panel of over 300 local blood donors who could be called to the hospital in emergencies, was drawn up. Matron Harris would reward them with a glass of hospital brandy.

The ambulance was staffed by volunteer drivers, Mrs Mackay, wife of Dr Mackay was one of them. She drove at death defying speed with sirens blaring from emergency scene to Moruya hospital or to Sydney and Canberra.

Access to specialists was a major problem. A team of back up specialists was built up. They were prepared to respond at very short notice, some piloting their own plane. One such specialist was **Gilbert Wallace**, obstetrics specialist in Cooma. His record was 55 minutes from being phoned to appearing in the operating theatre at Moruya. On another occasion he received a call from Dr Bannon who had a woman in the process of giving birth to twins. The first twin, a boy, had been born easily but there was trouble with the birth of the second baby. After the first delivery an attempt had been made to turn the second one but then everything had stopped. Dr Bannon whisked the woman around to be x-rayed. Here it was discovered the baby had its leg up around its neck and the Cooma specialist had to be called in. It was a late May evening and the runway at the aerodrome was quite dark. Luckily new landing night time lights had just been installed. Prior to this if there was a night time emergency, a call would go out at the Golf Club and men would race down to the airport in their cars to shine the lights on the runway. The specialist arrived and was rushed to the hospital. As many of the nursing staff as could fit in the labour ward were there to observe the specialist work his miracle, including one of the sisters who was herself a patient in the hospital recovering from an appendix operation. The baby, a girl, was straightened out and pulled out, looking a little blue but the specialist assured the anxious observers that she would be fine, and she was! The mother did not even see the specialist – he arrived while she was under anaesthetic and was gone by the time she came to. A happy result.

**Geoff Harrington**, an obstetrics specialist from Canberra would drive down from there. Punt operators at Nelligen and Batemans Bay ensured they were on the correct side of the river to take him across immediately he arrived at their punts which were the only way to cross the rivers at that time. **John Kettle**, a surgeon from Wollongong, and **Tony Hodgkinson**, an orthopaedic specialist from Sydney, were two others who piloted their own planes and could respond quickly. Like many other doctors before him, Dr Bannon had clashes with the hospital board. In mid 1960s he went to a board meeting to protest at the sacking of two Irish nurses only to find when he got there that he was expected to answer a complaint against him made by the Matron. He promptly resigned. Queensland was again looking good. Locals were horrified. After an investigation by the Health Commission Dr Bannon withdrew his resignation on condition that the two nurses were re-instated.

Equipment at the hospital gradually improved. The maternity ward got a proper delivery bed and a humidity crib, the mortuary got a refrigerator. On one occasion Dr Bannon and **Dr Laurie Brunton** of Narooma had the unenviable job of performing a post mortem under the direction of Dr Percy, government pathologist in Sydney. The body had been found in the river at Buckenboursa, badly decomposed. The smell permeated the hospital. The organs requested by the pathologist were removed and the body was prepared for burial under the supervision of Police Sergeant Farnsworth. As the coffin was being lowered into the ground, Dr Mackay came racing up in his car. There had been a last minute message from the pathologist to say he also needed the right hand. Back to the hospital.

On many an occasion Dr Bannon was the only doctor in the town especially after Dr Mackay retired. Even after a family visit to the beach or the pictures he would ring the exchange to see if anyone had been trying to contact him urgently. Holidays were a rarity. A move to Queensland was forgotten. Dr Bannon and his family became part of the fabric of Moruya. Grace died in 1983 and Paul who spent the rest of his days in the district in 2014.

Times changed and the population grew. There are now many doctors practising in the district.  
*Moruya Hospital Centenary Booklet 1891-1991*

## Part 6. The Matrons

*From the Cottage Hospital Rules and Regulations.*

**Rule 50.** *The Matron shall be responsible for the nursing and attendance of the inmates, the general control of the domestic economy of the institution – she shall take and execute instruction touching the medical care of the inmates from the Medical Officer, and shall furnish information to the Medical Officer and Visiting Committee, within their respective spheres of duty. She shall be answerable to the General Committee alone.*

**Rule 53.** *She shall see that every newly-admitted inmate has a warm bath before being sent to the ward...She shall cause the clothes of the patients to be washed and cleansed as soon as they are taken off.*

### Mrs Ellen Hampton

In June 1890 before the building of the Cottage hospital was completed Mrs Ellen Hampton was offered the position of caretaker in return for the use of certain rooms and a nominal salary of one shilling per week. When the hospital was completed she was offered the position of matron at a salary of ten shillings a week plus an account at a local store for provisions not exceeding seven shillings. She insisted the seven shillings be in cash and went on the payroll from 1<sup>st</sup> November 1890. The following January it was agreed she should be paid one pound per week when there was a patient and ten shillings if there were no patients. She was also to receive “fire and light”. She had reason to complain about the firewood saying that the two feet lengths provided were too long to fit in the stove. The quote for shorter lengths was too high and the Committee had the wood supplied in eight feet lengths. It is not known how she got the wood cut to manageable lengths. She married James Cummings in 1893 and resigned.

### Mrs Mary Connors

There were forty applicants to take her place but Mrs Mary Connors of Moruya was appointed. Mary was Mary Dunn, born in Ireland, married to Richard Connors in 1852. They had two children in Ireland before coming to Australia where they had five more in the Braidwood area. They eventually came to Bingie where they settled, having three more children. Richard died in 1873 leaving Mary with several small children, the youngest only three. She apparently did some nursing, possibly acting as a midwife. She was appointed as the second matron of the hospital in 1893. In 1896 she was given permission to have her daughter Elizabeth stay with her at the hospital. Elizabeth married George Constable a few months later and Mary asked that the couple be allowed to stay with her at the hospital. The Committee refused and Mary resigned. She then lived with Elizabeth and George at Gundary and later at the old Gundary Hotel where she died in 1913.

### Elizabeth Eales

When Mrs Connors resigned the position was not advertised and local lady **Elizabeth Eales** was appointed as the third matron. Elizabeth was a true local as she was born at Kiora in 1848. She married John Aitkin Eales in 1878 in Moruya and had a daughter Harriett. She was engaged on £50 per annum in 1896. She had no formal nursing qualifications. In 1898 there was a special meeting to consider what could be done about a patient named William Walton who was considered insane and dangerous. Matron Eales who had no assistance had to look after him for five days after his arrival by Kilkenny’s coach from Tin Pot. He was undressed and put to bed. He messed the bed and refused to use the chamber pot. He refused to eat and was found in the middle of the night, sitting on the bed naked. Matron Eales told the doctor she could not manage him. It was recommended that he be removed to the lockup to await the first steamer to Sydney. Sergeant Maguire took him to the Moruya Police cell where he died the next day from an epileptic fit. In 1899 Rev James Graham Love made a charge that the death of his son Claude Graham Love resulted from unskilled nursing at the hospital. Dr Quilter gave his report and the Committee decided to ignore the charge although a qualified nurse, Nurse Barlow, was engaged for one week’s work, perhaps to give some guidance in nursing standards. Love did not let it rest there and wrote to the Principal Under Secretary of the Colonial Secretary complaining about the hospital’s management. Dr Quilter was again called on to make a report. The Department was apparently satisfied. Matron Eales received some help in 1900 when a patient named Kate McIntosh required day and night attendance. The matron asked that an assistant be hired. Kate’s mother was hired to come in and help. In 1901 John Britten complained about the treatment that his daughter had received at the hospital.

By this time the hospital was treating between thirty and forty patients per year so the Matron's workload was increasing rapidly and then in 1901 the Colonial Secretary laid down the rule that Matrons must be formally qualified nurses. Matron Eales resigned but a lengthy advertising campaign failed to find a replacement. The committee wanted someone with qualification plus a child to act as a runner of messages. The Committee offered Matron Eales 26 shillings a week to stay on for three months with daughter Harriett acting as runner. The position was again advertised but got no replies and the Colonial Secretary agreed that Matron Eales could stay on. She was still there in 1907 assisted by her daughter. By this time her husband had died of a heart attack. She supplemented her income by running some livestock around the hospital, paying the Committee £3 a year for grazing rights.

Not all hospital records are available, but by 1912 the matron was **Miss M.A.Ahearn** from Melbourne, assisted by a full time nurse.

In the seven years from 1935 to 1942 there were eleven matrons. This may have something to do with the fact that Arthur Preddey was the Hospital Secretary during this time. He regarded himself as a "man of action" and was constantly at loggerheads with the Matrons who found him extremely difficult to get on with. Matron Hayes was matron in 1935. Preddey wrote to her to remind her that she was a servant of the Board and so must obey all the instructions of the President and House Committee. As a result she resigned but cooled down and retracted her resignation but did not return to duty.

### **Matron Bohan**

Matron Bohan was in charge from April 1936 to January 1938. In August 1936 the cook, described as incompetent, was sacked and the matron had to take over the kitchen duties as well as her own, until a replacement could be found. In September 1936 the matron recorded in her day book that the Secretary was constantly interfering in Hospital duties. In November the same year she recorded that he was tormenting her with petty complaints and constant interference in ward duties and methods. In July 1937 there was a quarrel over hospital sheets. Mr Preddey had arrived at the hospital to remove a body for burial. He had wrapped it in a hospital sheet and taken it away. The same month he tried to do it again. The matron complained that if this continued the hospital would soon have no sheets. Preddey returned the next morning and told the matron the sheets were the hospital property and it was no business of the matron's what happened to them. Further battles continued. Matron was told to be less strict with the staff and allow the cooks to start at 8 a.m. By July 1937 the matron was in constant conflict with the Secretary. Two nurses who had been running to Preddey with "incorrect impressions" left and the matron and night sister had to carry on for three days. There were arguments over the matron's holiday entitlements and uniform allowance. On the day she left the hospital in January 1938 she was paid the disputed payments but Preddey stopped the cheque. Eventually Charles Moffitt, the president, cashed the cheque and paid the matron.

### **Matron Murray**

Matron Murray succeeded Matron Bohan. The Secretary wrote to her in September 1938 reminding her that she was responsible for ridding the hospital of rats. In March 1939 she was asked to resign after she wrote to the board expressing her dissatisfaction with her job.

From then until 1942 there was a procession of Matrons; **Matron Mitchell, Matron Gannon, Matron Rita Dovey, Matron Noland, Matron O'Connell, Matron Moore, Matron Tinney, Matron Jenkins. Matron Cox and Matron Bryant Smith followed in 1943 but joined the Army Nursing Service.**

These trained nurses were often called upon to do non-nursing duties covering for cooks, cleaners and laundry women who were also in short supply.

**Matron Irene Harris** was the matron around 1950 when the new nurses' homes was built.

### **Beatrice Bulgin**

Beatrice Bulgin, was appointed matron in August 1957. Matron Bulgin was originally from Freemantle, Western Australia. She had a distinguished career in the Army for three years. Around 1952 she joined the nursing staff at Moruya Hospital and served under Matron Harris before becoming matron herself. In July 1962 Miss Bulgin and Miss Myrtle Milne left Moruya by car to travel to Melbourne for a wedding. The car crossed to the wrong side of the road near Gundagai and collided with a semi trailer. Both ladies were killed instantly.

*References: Moruya Hospital Centenary booklet. Moruya Advertiser 18<sup>th</sup> July 1962.*

## Boating activities at Tuross from the Moruya Pilot Station letters

Someone had evidently written to the Treasurer reporting John Ross the pilot at the Moruya Pilot Station for being involved in business which appears not to have been allowed. The following add had appeared in the Sydney Morning Herald 26<sup>th</sup> June 1863 page 1 column 2

**A VESSEL IN FRAME FOR SALE.**—To be Sold, as she now stands in frame, on the bank of the Tuross River, near the ferry, on the Great Southern Road, a **VESSEL** of the following dimensions:—Length of keel 62 feet; extreme breadth 18 feet; depth of hold 5 feet, which may be raised to 6 feet; building measurement 106 tons, her carrying capacity 25 per cent. more. The vessel is flat on her floor, and constructed with a sliding keel 17 feet long on her middle section; her timber and frames are all of the finest colonial wood, natural crooks, and well-seasoned, the frame having been standing three years. There is also the necessary timber for beams, stanchions, covering boards, bitts, combings, and all deck work, with a quantity of bolt iron, assorted, sufficient to finish the hull; the timber required for plank, of the finest quality, can be cut in the immediate neighbourhood.

For further particulars apply to **Captain J. ROSS**, Pilot Station, Moruya; or to the owner, **JOHN HAWDON**, Kiora House

June 2nd, 1863.

In the following letter John Ross is explaining his role in the above advertisement.  
(Spelling as used in original letters)

Pilot Station Moruya 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1863

Sir

The anonymous communication addressed to the Honorable The Treasurer, signed "A late Pilot" is evidently meant to injure me - it refers to an advertisement in the Sydney Morning Herald of Friday 26<sup>th</sup> June, 1<sup>st</sup> page, 2<sup>nd</sup> column, where reference is made to me for information relative to a vessel now Building upon the Tuross River, and for sale there.

The reference was made with my consent by the Owner of said vessel my friend, John Hawdon Esqr of Kiora, as my being more in the way, and acquainted with Shipping I might give Intending purchasers the necessary information. But certainly not as a matter of Business on my part, and I am not conscious of having injured anyone.

I believe that I know the hand writing, and I think I may safely State that the writer is not even a nautical man, and therefore never was a Pilot.

I have the honor to be & & &

JR (*John Ross*)

Captain Hixon RN Superintendent of Pilots Sydney

**Pilot Station Letter dealing with the cutter Agnas running between Tuross and Moruya**

Pilot Station Moruya 17<sup>th</sup> Janry 1863

Sir  
A Small Cutter Named the Agnas, about Six Tons Burthen has commenced running between this Port and Tuross. She is owned by a Store keeper here the master has not passed for this Port. I have not been able to find out whither She has been Registered in this Coloney or not. My Instructions leave me in doubt what charge if any She is liable to.  
I have the honor to be &, &  
J.R.  
Francis Hixson Engr R.N. Superitendent of Pilots Sydney  
[Written across] N.B. Since lost at Tuross Bar.

**Pilot Station Letter re Mr Donovan’s vessel damaged on Tuross Bar**

Pilot Station Moruya 10<sup>th</sup> April 1865

Sir  
I have the honor to report for your information that a small cutter about 5 Tons Burthen was Wrecked upon Broulee Head on the 7<sup>th</sup> inst. This vessel had been damaged on Tuross bar about 6 months ago and had been for Some time Sunk in that River. A few days ago She was Bailed out and Temporary repaired and an attempt made to Take her Round to the Clyde River. She left Tuross on the Evening of the 6<sup>th</sup> and passed close to this port about 10 A.M. on the 7<sup>th</sup>. One hour afterward She went on Shore on the South Side of Broulee Head and the only man on Board landed Safely on the Rocks. I am informed that she was filling with water and that was the Reason She was run on Shore. She has since been dismantled and partly Broken up by Men employed by her Owner Mr. Donovan of Batemans Bay.  
I have the honor to be & & &  
JR  
Capt. Hixson R.N.  
& & &

**A sample of Shipping from Moruya to Tuross as recorded by the Moruya Pilot Captain John Ross.**

- 1863**
- January 23<sup>rd</sup> Boat from Tuross arrived for Regatta.
- January 29<sup>th</sup> Whale Boat passed outward for Tuross.
- March 3<sup>rd</sup> The Steamer Mynora arrived from Nelligen and Whale Boat from Tuross.
- March 5<sup>th</sup> Passed out Whale Boat for Tuross.
- April 8<sup>th</sup> AM assisting the Tuross Punt out and round to the Tuross River where She entered safely at Noon. Walked back and reached home at 6.P.M. Evening calm.
- June 3<sup>rd</sup> Passed outwards the Steamer Mynora on her first trip to Tuross River.
- June 4<sup>th</sup> Arrived from Tuross the Steamer Mynora
- June 30<sup>th</sup> The Steamer Mynora Landed Passengers at the Bar and proceeded on to Tuross.
- July 2<sup>nd</sup> Arrived the Steamer Mynora from Tuross and cutter Agnas from Nelligen.
- July 15<sup>th</sup> 6AM passed the Port the Steamer Mynora for Tuross.
- July 28<sup>th</sup> Steamer Mynora Landed Passengers and proceeded To Tuross.
- July 30<sup>th</sup> 10.PM arrived from Tuross the Steamer Mynora.

# Genealogy Report

## Genealogy room opening Hours over Christmas

Our last working day will be Friday 21<sup>st</sup> December and we will reopen on Monday 7<sup>th</sup> January  
Many thanks to all the Gene volunteers for your hard work over the past year. Have a great Christmas and New Year and may all your brick walls tumble next year.

## Golden Rules of Genealogy from gotgenealogy.com

1. **Speling Dusr'n't Cown't.** How a name sounds is more important than how it is spelt.
2. **Assume Nothing.** Eg. Don't assume your ancestors were married, Census information is accurate, or your ancestors life events are recorded.
3. **Use Discretion.** Never lie but use discretion when living relatives are involved.
4. **Always document your sources, no matters how much they contradict one another.** You want your descendants to be able to retrace your steps.
5. **Most Dates are approximate.**
6. **If unsure say so.** Simply say you can not prove the fact but you suspect.
7. **You cannot do it all online.** Do as much as you can online, then turn off your computer and visit courthouses, archives and historical societies.
8. **Just because it's online doesn't mean it's true.** Verify against other sources, consult the original source whenever possible.
9. **Pass along your research.** Leave your research the way you'd have liked to have found it.
10. **Don't die with your stories still in you.** Genealogy isn't just about doing research, it's about telling the stories and ensuring that your ancestor's legacies live on for generations to come.
11. **DNA is not a trump card.** DNA is just one of many possible sources of information. DNA results should always be used in concert with other sources.
12. **Anything you post online will be "borrowed".** Your information will be "borrowed" or outright stolen and you will probably not get credit for all your hard work. This is the nature of the beast ... the internet. Get over it.
13. **The Internet is constantly changing.** Take a second look at old sites you haven't visited in a while. Seek and you may find.

### An appeal from the Editor

Golden Rule number 10 above

### **Don't die with your stories still in you.**

We would love to publish your stories in the Journal, they do not have to be of Ancestors from the Eurobodalla area just a story you would love to share. The Journal goes to many other Genealogy Groups and Historical Societies as well as the State and National Library, so one day someone is sure to find your story which tells them just what they have been looking for.

**Search Ellis Island Records for Free at [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)**

If you haven't been able to find the arrival of your ancestors in Australia perhaps first they went to America. The Ellis Island Records from 1820 onwards are now available on the family search web site for free so no harm in taking a quick look. Includes (Castle Garden) 1820–189, New York Passenger Arrival Lists (Ellis Island) 1892–1924



Libraries

## Sutherland Shire Historical Newspaper Index: 1900-1985

For researchers whose family resided in the southern suburbs of Sydney, the [Sutherland Shire Historical Newspaper Index: 1900-1985](#) provides access to people, places and events. The index covers the following newspapers from the St George and Sutherland shires:

- Engadine District News (1964-1985); Hurstville Propeller (1911-1951); Observer (1961-62; 1969-1979); Pictorial News (1976-1985); Shire Pictorial (1969-1978); St George and Sutherland Shire Leader (1960-1985); St George Call (1904-1922); St Georges Advocate (1899-1903)

The index also contains references to Sutherland Shire Council meeting minutes from 1956-1985. Searching the index will produce a list of matches - clicking on a match will display an image of the original card index containing details of the source. The actual source material can be accessed at Sutherland Library.

### RECENT ACQUISITIONS

#### Books



*Pioneers of the Tumut Valley. The history of early settlement by H. E. Snowdon. 2004. A:PIO Tum*

*Tales out of School in the Milton-Ulladulla district from Conjola to Kiola by Alex McAndrew. 1990. A:LOC:MIL McA*

*Memoirs of Mollymook, Milton and Ulladulla by Alex McAndrew. 1989. A:LOC:MIL McA*

*Eurobodalla: Our World War One Legacy. Moruya, Eurobodalla Shire Council, 2018. A:LOC:EUR Eur*

#### Cd-Rom/DVD



*Moruya Pioneers 2018. An updated edition of our original Pioneer Directory by Kay Fensom Boyce with added files of obituaries from the Moruya Examiner and the Moruya Advertiser. Cd also includes a pdf version of the Eurobodalla Almanac. Moruya & District Historical Society. CD:PIO Mor*

*Coastal Land Transactions Co. Camden & Co. St Vincent (Volume 5) by Terry and Wendy Nunan. CD:LAN Nun*

These volumes are a valuable resource for researching with the HLRV (Historical Land Records Viewer.) However unfortunately with privatization you are no longer able to save and print the documents.

### ANCESTRY IN THE LIBRARY

Don't forget that Ancestry is available to use for free in the three Eurobodalla Council libraries.

## Warm Welcome to Our New Members

Glen Reid	PO Box 88 MORUYA 237
Jan Cole	PO Box 136 BEROWRA HEIGHTS 2082
Janine Uleman	2/5 Raleigh Cresc TUROSS HEAD 2537
Gregory McInnes	9 Tyrrell Cct KALEEN 2617
Noni Boyce	150/69 Heath Street BROULEE 2537
Norma Costin	3 Valley View Lane MORUYA 2537
William Baker	11 Deraquin St POTATO POINT 2545



## PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

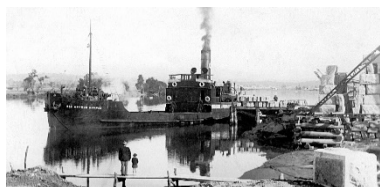
<b>Cds (all cd prices include postage) Windows 98+, Adobe Reader 5+</b>	<b>Cost \$</b>	<b>Weight</b>
Behind Broulee by William A Bayley 1978. CdRom MDHS 2005	25.00	-
<b>Moruya Pioneer Directory. 2018 Includes extra Obituaries and the Eurobodalla Almamac</b>	35.00	-
<b>DVD (add postage to price)</b>		
Soldiers of the Eurobodalla. Stories of our locals	20.00	50
<b>Books and Pamphlets (add postage to price)</b>		
Beyond Bodalla. Recollections from my life by Colin O'Toole (80p)	10.00	390
The Bodalla Book. A transcript of booklet by Ernest Mort & James Benson (28p.)	5.00	50
The Bodalla Estate. From 1860 to 1989 by Helen Townend (116p., A4, maps, Photos)	15.00	520
The Story of Bodalla by Shirley Doolan (26p.)	5.00	50
Eurobodalla Almanac. A Chronological overview. 1991. (87p., photos.)	9.00	175
The Hawdon Family. Occupation, then ownership of Kyla Park 1832 to 1973	10.00	100
Index to Deaths (1) 1856-1905 (50p., A4)	10.00	200
Index to Deaths (2) 1906-1945 (45p., A4)	10.00	200
Kiora Kith and Kin by Shirley Jurmann (A4, 96p., illus)	20.00	230
The Life of Old Moruya by A.F Emmott (7p.)	2.00	60
Life on the Moruya River by John Sewell (80p., illus)	12.00	100
Memories of Tomakin by Maurice Cowan (16p., photos)	5.00	40
Milk and Cheese, Eurobodalla's Dairy Industry (64p, photos)	8.00	75
Mining & The Maritime Station (18p., maps)	2.00	60
Moruya – A short history (19p, maps, photos)	5.00	40
Moruya – The First 150 years. 2 <sup>nd</sup> ed 1992 (108p., photos)	10.00	190
Moruya Pioneer Directory 2 volumes (302p. & 393p.) *also on CD 2004 edition only	30.00	626
Moruya's Golden Years (42p., illus.)	5.00	75
Mullenderee in 1900 by A.F. Emmott (8p.)	2.00	50
100 Years Ago v.1 v.2; v.3; v.4; v.5; v.6; v.7; v.8; v.9; v.10; v.11; v.12; v.13; v.14; v.15; v.16, v.17; v.18 (approx. 45p. ea) v.19 (A4) Series is compiled each year from the articles in the Moruya Examiner. All 19 volumes 1899-1917	6.00 90.00	75
Past and Present. 2006 Coloured photos	10.00	100
Pictures from the Past. Old photographs of Moruya & District (64p.photos)	2.00	125
16 Women of Early Eurobodalla by Noel Warry (68p., photos.)	10.00	125
Short History of the Moruya Airport during WWII	5.00	125
Wedding Fashions. Local Moruya Couples by Shirley Jurmann. (54p., illus.)	8.00	75
<b>Also for Sale from the Society (add postage to price)</b>		
Batemans Bay Honour Stone by Ron Cameron (96p., Illus. A4)	10.00	390
Eurobodalla by H.J. Gibbney (191p., photos.)	20.00	280
Granitetown Memories by Ruth Webberley (96p., photos.)	8.00	180
Not Forgotten. Memorials in Granite by Christine Greig (96p., photos.)	12.00	200
The Dempsey Family Story	2.00	110
Tomakin. The undiscovered history by Mark Young (A5, 145p., photos)	15.00	150
Tuross River Childhood by Josephine Kelly (64p., photos.)	5.00	100
<b>Journal (add postage to price)</b>		
MDHS Journal	6.00	50
MDHS Journal pre 2005	2.00	50

**Order Form** [www.mdhs.org.au/pdfs/Order\\_Form.pdf](http://www.mdhs.org.au/pdfs/Order_Form.pdf)

Please add postage and packaging as follows: **Letter post (items under 2cm thick)** - single small books such as 100 Years Ago \$3.00; Larger books under 500grams \$5.00. **Parcel post** Under 500 grams \$10; 500 grams to 1kg \$15; over 1kg \$20. Mail orders should be accompanied by a cheque to Moruya & District Historical Society Inc

### Photograph Collection

We have many interesting family and local photographs, copies of which can be purchased.



Size (inches)	Photograph Prices	
	Cost	Postage
6x4	\$5.00	\$2.00
A5	\$10.00	\$4.00
A4	\$15.00	\$4.00

Orders may be left at the Museum or Gene room or made by contacting the Photograph Curator Leonie Beers

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If undeliverable return to:

**M. & D. H. S. Inc.  
P.O. Box 259  
MORUYA NSW 2537**

May Be Opened for Postal Inspection

### **Dates for your Diary September to December 2018**

**Saturday 8<sup>th</sup> December  
12noon for 12.30**

**Christmas Party (at the Moruya Golf Club)**

**Saturday 9<sup>th</sup> February**

**General Meeting 2pm**

**<http://www.mdhs.org.au/Events.html>**

**Gene Room will close for the Christmas break on Friday the 21<sup>st</sup> December and reopen Monday  
7<sup>th</sup> January**