

POTASH PRODUCTION (Potash used to produce nitre (for gunpowder), soap, glass, alun, dyes).

Red Honeysuckle,  
Banksia  
Banksia serrata

"The ashes yield a considerable quantity of pot ash for the soap-boilers." (Atkinson, 1826).

Swamp Oak  
Casuarina glauca

"It yields...a good deal more potash when burned than the forest-oak, and from its ashes the settlers make very good soap." (Henderson, 1851). Also Bennett, 1834.

Drooping Sho-oak  
Casuarina stricta  
Black Sho-oak  
C.littoralis  
Black or Green Wattle  
Acacia decurrens Group

The wood of these plants "is somewhat richer (in potash) than wood of the British oak, but far richer than the ordinary pine woods..." C.littoralis produced in experiments  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lb. potash per ton of dry wood. (Mueller, 1871).

Red, River or Murray  
Red Gum  
E.camaldulensis  
Manna, Ribbon or White  
Gum  
E.viminalis  
Yellow Box, Yellow Jacket  
E.mollidera

One ton of fresh leaves and branches of those three species was found in experiments to produce "nearly 3 lb. pure potash" (Mueller, 1871).

Mangrove, White or Grey  
Mangrove  
Avicennia marina  
var. rosinifera

Coastal salt creeks and estuaries. The mangrove ash industry was established by 1828. See HRA, XIV, pp.128, 134. "It is burned to obtain potash for the manufacture of soap, and yields more than any other tree." (Henderson, 1851). One F. J. King advertised in 1838 for "Five Thousand bushels of Mangrove Ashes." SMH, 29 and 31 Oct. 1838. In 1831 soap-boilers complained of insufficient supply of mangrove ash - a good price was promised. Syd. Gaz., 10 Nov. 1831. See also Mina Rawson: The Antipodean Cookery Book and Kitchen Companion, Melb., 1907, p.55: "I have made excellent soap, using mangrove ashes for the lye, fish oil instead of fat, and grass-tree gum in place of resin."

FUEL (Domestic and Industrial)

One of the complaints of the early settlers about native woods was that they would serve for nothing but firewood -- and not all woods were even suitable for that (see Thesis I). Clearly, the early settlers burnt anything combustible. In time, special woods were favoured for fuel

for various purposes -- e.g. mallee roots. For starting or rejuvenating fires, there is evidence that Banksia fruits were preferred; the 'cores' of such fruits, when embedded in fat also served as bush lights. Woods listed here are samples of these for which specific recommendations have been found.

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| Red, Frost Red, Grey, or Blue Gum; Bastard Box<br><u>E.tereticornis</u>        | "Where 'Ironbark' cannot be produced, it is always used for posts and rails, as well as for fuel..." (Nilson, 1884).   |
| Box; Grey, White or Gum-topped Box; White Gum<br><u>E.moluccana</u>            | "It is excellent for fuel, burning with great brilliancy and generating a large amount of heat." (Nilson, 1884).   |
| Bangalay; Bastard Mahogany<br><u>E.betryoides</u>                              | "...used for...firewood." (Nilson, 1884).  |
| Brown, Red, Coast Stringybark<br><u>E.capitellata</u>                          | "Largely used..." (Nilson, 1884).  |
| Bloodwood<br><u>E.gummifera</u>  | "Esteemed for burning lime, &c." Macleay R. (Henderson, 1851); Also R. Mudie, 1829; Nilson, 1884. "For furnaces it generates more heat than any wood I know" (Forester A. Rudder, <u>Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1896, p.17</u> ). |
| Yellow Box, Yellow Jacket<br><u>E.mollicolora</u>                              | Greatly prized on tablelands and western slopes. "...excellent for fuel" (Maiden, 1889). also A. G. Hamilton, <u>Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW, 1886</u> .  |
| Box; Grey Box<br><u>E.wollisiana</u>   | "Used to some extent in brick kilns and bakers' ovens" and for firing boilers at the mines. (Mrs. F. E. Mitchell, from old residents, West Wyalong, 1967).   |
| Scribbly, Cabbage or White Gum<br><u>E.haemastera</u>                          | Excellent fuel with heat equal to ironbark - used for years and preferred by Forester G. R. Brown, Port Macquarie ( <u>Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1895, p.608</u> ).  |
| Mallee<br>E.g., <u>E.dumosa</u>  | "...used for firewood...same remarks would apply to other Mallee timbers." (Maiden, 1889). Rootstocks especially valued.   |
| Ironbark; Mugga; Red, Red-flowering, or Black Ironbark<br><u>E.sideroxylon</u> | "...one of the best fuel woods of New South Wales for domestic uses and steam engines." ( <u>Syd. Exhib., 1879</u> ).  |

- Snow Gum; White Gum.  
E. pauciflora "excellent for fuel" (Maiden, 1889).
- Red, River or Murray Red  
Gum  
E. camaldulensis Western rivers districts and Riverina. Used extensively for fuel -- especially for river steamers. (Captain of F.S. 'Canberra', Echuca, 1967). Thousands of tons of this timber were cut and stacked along the banks of streams of the Murray-Darling system at the "wooding-up" places of steamers in the latter half of the 19th century.
- Ironbarks  
E. paniculata  
E. crebra  
E. fibrosa  
E. sideroxylen Coastal and tableland hardwood forests. Timber-getters sold the bark of their logs to wheelwrights for fuel to heat and expand steel tyres for sulkies and waggons. (Maiden, Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1893, p.754, in part).
- Black Sally, Muzzlewood  
E. stellulata "Excellent firewood; otherwise...of little use." (Maiden, Proc. Roy. Soc. NSW, 1887, p.192).
- White Cypress Pine  
Callitris hugolii "Brick kiln owners used pine almost exclusively, as it provided a quick, hot fire. It was also popular for bakers' ovens." (Mrs. F. E. Mitchell, from old residents, West Wyalong, 1967).
- Forest Oak; She-oak  
Casuarina terulosa "One of the best woods for even fuel" (Maiden, 1889).
- River Oak  
C. cunninghamiana "This and other Casuarinas burn well, and their ashes retain the heat for a long while." (Maiden, 1889).
- Bull Oak  
C. luehmanna "...makes a very hot fire." (Mrs. F. E. Mitchell, West Wyalong, 1967).
- Yarran  
Acacia hornalophylla "...makes a hot fire...its great heat caused buckling and destruction of the fire-bars in stoves." (Mrs. F. E. Mitchell, West Wyalong, 1967); "...one of the best western firewoods." (R. H. Anderson).
- Black or Green Wattle  
Acacia decurrens Group "...even in a green state furnishes excellent fuel" (Maiden, 1889).
- Banksia, Honey-suckle  
Banksia serrata "...the wood...was used for fire-wood, was of a beautiful red colour, and when split...displayed a curious interlaced appearance." (G. Bennett, 1834). Mature spikes "light up easily when other material damp in misty mountain weather... regular practice of 'old hands'". (Eric Kettle, Katoomba, 1967).

Apple Trees  
Angophora costata

Maiden, 1889

A.floribunda

"It burns freely" (Maiden, 1889).

Bennett's Ash, Teak  
Flindersia bennettiana

"Considered the best fuel timber" in Richmond R. district (Maiden, Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1895, p.381).

Heep, Colonial,  
Moreton Bay or Richmond R.  
Fine  
Araucaria cunninghamii

"Pine knots" (bases of branches) collected by carters in Richmond R. district and readily sold as firewood. (Maiden, Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1895, p.381).

BLACKSMITH'S CHARCOAL

Box, Grey or Mallee Box  
E.woollsiana

Central and south-western districts. "...used extensively for making charcoal...for forge work..." (Mrs. F. E. Mitchell, West Wyalong, from old residents, 1967).

Mugga, Black, Red or  
Pink-flowering Ironbark  
E.sideroxylon

As above. "A pile of wood, arranged in layers, was covered with soil, with vents left at both ends. A fire was lit at one end, and the draught carried it through to the other vent. When properly alight.. it was thoroughly sealed off, and left for several days to cool down. This prevented the coals from turning to ash." (Mrs. F. E. Mitchell, West Wyalong, from old residents, 1967).

River or Murray Red Gum  
E.camaldulensis

In far west of N.S.W. variety known as "Creek Gum" - its "limbs and branches make excellent charcoal; a charcoal burner prefers it to any other wood for the purpose, and a local blacksmith pronounces the product excellent." (Maiden, Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1894, p.52).

Tallow-wood  
E.microcorys

North coast wet sclerophyll forests. "Tallow-wood charcoal is considered one of the best for the smithy." (Forester Rotten, Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1894, p.292).

Blackbutt  
E.pilularis

Coastal forests. Best for charcoal according to many charcoal burners of Tweed district. (Forester Pope, Murwillumbah, Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1894, p.634).

Apple, Woolly Butt,  
Peppermint  
E.bridgesiana

"Timber not good; makes very bad fuel, but when burnt, excellent charcoal." Mudgoe district. (A. G. Hamilton, Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW, 1886).

Mulga  
Acacia aneura

"In the absence of other timber, Mulga is now one of the principal trees burnt for charcoal near Cobar." (R. H. Cambage, Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW, 1901, p.321.

For the method of burning charcoal see Ford. von Mueller: Forest Culture in its Relation to Industrial Pursuits: a Lecture. Melb., 1871.

## 5. ORNAMENTAL PLANTS (with commercial implications).

The vigorous wildflower traffic with England and the Continent which had developed since the earliest days of European settlement (see Thesis I) ensured that many subsequent settlers and visitors were already familiar with such characteristic genera as Eucalyptus, Acacia, Banksia, Xanthorrhoea, and with particular species such as Doryanthes excelsa and Telopea speciosissima. There is ample evidence that many newcomers were struck by the fact that plants which were so painstakingly raised and nurtured in the "stoves" and greenhouses of England, grow in wild profusion in N.S.W. This being so, the tendency was to introduce to N.S.W. the traditional plants of English gardens, and to disregard the Antipodean "novelties" which were now revealed as commonplace.

Some horticulturists, notably William Macarthur of Camden, persisted with native species (especially orchids, spectacular "lilies", such as Crinum and Doryanthes, and trees) and by 1850 had gardens well stocked with indigenous plants.<sup>1</sup> By this time, too, leading Sydney nurserymen had supplies of indigenous seedlings sufficient to meet not only the continuing demand from overseas, but also an increasing local demand.<sup>2</sup> The plea made in the mid-sixties for greater recognition of the horticultural worth of indigenous species has already been considered.<sup>3</sup> During the next thirty years admirers of the native flora gained much ground, no doubt partly because the native-born were steadily reducing the proportion of people born outside Australia.<sup>4</sup> By 1896, J. H. Maiden was able to write:

I am so frequently asked for lists of New South Wales plants suitable for cultivation that I have often thought of bringing out a tentative list... I know that a great many people desire to cultivate native plants, and I submit what follows as a beginning.<sup>5</sup>

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1. See Mr. Macarthur: Catalogue of Plants cultivated at Camden, N.S.W., 1850.
  2. Representative species from nurserymen's published lists of the 1850s and 1860s are given below.
  3. See Chapter VI.
  4. The "currency lads" outnumbered others in the various colonies in 1871 for the first time. By 1891, about 67% of Australians were native born.
  5. Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1896, p.341.

Maiden, a Londoner, added:

I wish that everyone with the necessary space would consider it a patriotic duty to cultivate at least one plant of the varied beautiful wattle family.

He then gave a comprehensive list of herbs, shrubs and trees, with their vernacular and botanical names, height and flower colour for the guidance of the many patriotic horticulturists who had contacted him.

REPRESENTATIVE INDIGENOUS SPECIES FROM NURSERMEN'S CATALOGUES

Thomas W. Shepherd: Catalogue of Plants cultivated at The Darling Nursery, Sydney, New South Wales; arranged on the Natural System as pointed out by Dr. Lindley, comprising the names, habits, &c., of upwards of 2500 species and varieties... Syd., 1851.

Epiphytic ferns: Elk Horn, Platycerium bifurcatum; Stag Horn, P. grande; Asplenium falcatum.

Tree ferns: Soft Tree-fern, Dicksonia antarctica; Rough Tree-fern, Cyathea australis; King Tree-fern, Todea barbara.

Terrestrial ferns: Rasp Ferns, Doodia caudata and D. aspera; Blechnum cartilagineum; Maiden hair, Adiantum formosum, A. hispidulum; Cheilanthes tenuifolia; three species of Gleichenia, etc.

Flowering Plants: Christmas Bell, Blandfordia grandiflora and B. nobilis; Grass-trees, Xanthorrhoea arborea, X. hastile, X. minor; Gynea Lily, Doryanthes excelsa; Mat-rushes, Lomandra longifolia, L. filiformis; Fringed Violet, Thysanotus juncifolius; Yan, Dioscorea transversa; Burrawang, Macrozania communis; Mock Orange, Pittosporum undulatum, P. revolutum; She-oaks, Casuarina terulea, C. stricta, C. glauca; Moreton Bay Fig, Ficus macrophylla; Fort Jackson or Rusty Fig, F. rubiginosa; Illawarra Flame Tree, Brachychiton acerifolium; Kurrajong, B. populneum; Kurrajong, Hibiscus heterophyllus; Wedding Bush, Ricinocarpus pinifolius; Blueberry Ash, Elaeocarpus reticulatus; Black-eyed Susan, Tetratheca juncea; Guinea flower, Hibbertia scandens; Dumplings, Billardiera scandens; Five-corners, Styphelia longifolia, S. tubiflora et al. spp.; Native Fuchsia, Epacris longiflora; Traveller's Joy, Clematis aristata; Red Cedar, Toona australis; Borenia, B. pinnata, B. ledifolia et al. spp.; Waxflower,

Eriostemon buxifolius et al. spp.; Waratah, Telopea speciosissima; Crinkle-bush, Lomatia silaifolia; Honeysuckles, Banksia ericifolia, B. serrata, B. integrifolia et al. spp.; Needlebush, Hakea sericea, H. teretifolia; Wattles, Acacia myrtifolia, A. suaveolens, A. botrycophala, A. pendula et al. spp.; Honey-flower, Lambertia formosa; Sturt's Desert Pea, Clianthus formosus; Various pea-flowers, Gompholobium grandiflorum, G. latifolium, Viminaria juncea, Bossia heterophylla, B. scoleopendria, Dillwynia acicularis, D. florilunda, Hardenbergia violacea; Sydney Blue Gum, E. saligna; Apples, Angophora costata, A. cordifolia; Brush Box, Tristania conferta and Water Gums, T. laurina, T. noriifolia; Tea-trees, Melaleuca styphelioides, M. hypericifolia, M. nodosa; Christmas Bush, Ceratopetalum gummiferum; Black Wattle, Callicoma serratifolia; Coast Rosemary, Westringia rosulariformis; Bottlebrushes, Callistemon salignus, C. rigidus; Lobelia gracilis.

Michael Guilfoyle: Catalogue of Plants for Sale...Exotic Nursery, Double Bay, Syd., 1851.

At this time, Guilfoyle did not have the comprehensive range of indigenous plants then on display at Shepherd's Darling Nursery, but Christmas Bush, Moreton Bay Fig, Hoop Pine, Silky Oak, various wattles and bottlebrushes were all available, along with such species as Port Jackson Pine, Callitris rhomboides. By 1866, Guilfoyle had extended his range of native plants to include species of Fittosperum, Elaeocarpus, and Eucalyptus. He also had Waratah plants, the seeds of several Eucalypts, Sturt's Desert Pea, and climbers such as Wild Sarsaparilla, Smilax glycyphylla; Wonga Vine, Pandorea pandorana; Kenmedia rubicunda and K. prostrata. Even the Giant Stinging Tree, Dendrocnide excelsa was available in small pots for 2/-, and potted Blackberries, Rubus vulgaris sold for half as much.

Francis Ferguson: Catalogue of Plants, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs...Australian Nursery, Camden... Syd., 1866.

Ferguson listed "many species" of Callitris, Araucaria cunninghamii Acacia, "seeds of all kinds"; Red Cedar, Teona australis; Black Wattle, Callicoma serratifolia; Christmas Bush and Coachwood, Ceratopetalum gummiferum and A. apetalum; Figs, Ficus macrophylla and F. rubiginosa; Silky Oak, Grevillea robusta; Eucalyptus, "many kinds, in pots"; Waratah, Telopea speciosissima; Durrawang, Macrozamia communis; Gynca Lily, Doryanthes excelsa and Sturt's Desert Pea, Clianthus formosus; Indigo, Indigofera australis.

John Baptist & Son: Catalogue of Trees, Shrubs, Fruit Trees, Bulbs, &c., &c., cultivated for Sale... 'The Gardens', Bourke St., Surry Hills... Syd., 1871.

This long catalogue provided not only the names of plants for sale, but also the country of origin. Some 90 species of plants indigenous to N.S.W. were listed including many of the species mentioned above.

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- Cootamundra Wattle  
Acacia baileyana
- "The florists' windows have been full of it; sprays...sold readily at high prices...seeds and plants...were eagerly purchased; everybody now has it...one of the commonest of cultivated wattles about Sydney." This was due to "a Burwood gentleman" who brought seeds of this localised species "from Cootamundra and distributed them amongst his friends." Rev. Dr. Wm. Woolls (who also lived in Burwood) brought the plant to the notice of von Mueller who named it in 1827 after F. M. Bailey, Colonial Botanist of Queensland. (Maiden, Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1896, p.349.
- Queensland Silver Wattle  
Acacia pedalyriifolia
- N.W. slopes and Queensland. "already in cultivation by a few Sydney gentlemen" (Maiden, loc. cit.)
- Golden Glow Wattle  
Acacia cultriformis
- Western slopes. "occasionally seen in the gardens of connoisseurs." (Maiden, op. cit., p.350).
- Wonga Vine  
Pandorea pandorana
- "This charming climber is in every nurseryman's catalogue." (Maiden, op. cit., p.370).
- Lobelia  
Lobelia gracilis
- "In the summer of 1880 I took home from Manly a small plant...in a few weeks had become such a beautiful object that friends used to call especially to see it" in the garden. (Edwin Haviland, Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW, 1883).
- Brush Box  
Tristania conferta
- "Much used by the Municipality of Strathfield" for street planting. (Maiden, op. cit., p.371).
- Pseudoranthemum variabile
- Used as border plant in garden of W. A. B. Groaves, Bondi. (Maiden, op. cit., p.374).
- Silky Oak  
Groevillia robusta
- Specimen of wood at Lond. Exhib., 1862 was from "a tree cultivated for ornament at Camden Park, and planted about 24 years." (Wm. Macarthur, 1862). By 1867, Rev. G. E. W. Turner had a tree "fifty feet in height, raised...from seed." (Hort. Mag., IV, 1867, p.42).
- Gynea, Gigantic or Illawarra Lily  
Doryanthes excelsa
- "That magnificent indigenous flower...is often and easily cultivated in gardens." (Meredith: Notes and Sketches, (1844), p.157.

Christmas Bush,  
Lightwood, Officer Plant  
Ceratopetalum gummiferum

"For some days before Christmas...we used to meet...persons carrying bundles of a beautiful native shrub, to decorate the houses..Men, women and children, white, brown and black, were in the trade; ...sometimes a horse approached, so covered with the bowery load he bore, that only his legs were visible, and led by a man nearly as much hidden; carts heaped up with the green and blossomed boughs came noddingly along, with children running beside them, decked out with sprays and garlands, laughing and shouting in proper Christmas jollity...Great quantities of the shrubs grow in the neighbourhood of Sydney, or I should fear that such wholesale demolition as I witnessed, would soon render them rare." (Meredith: op. cit., (1844), pp.126-7). "Used for the decoration of the churches at Christmas" (Wm. Macarthur, 1855). "Used in New South Wales instead of holly...at Christmas." (G. F. Angus, 1855); "Ready sale in the Sydney markets for Christmas decorations" (Syd. Exhib., 1879). "Largely used for decorative purposes...I wonder this really beautiful plant is not oftener seen in gardens." (Maiden, Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1896, p.355).

Hoop, Colonial, Moreton  
Bay or Richmond River  
Pine  
Araucaria cunninghamii

"This and the Norfolk Island pine are the two trees used commonly about Sydney as 'Christmas-trees' for hanging toys, &c., for children." (Maiden, Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1896, p.351).

Norfolk Island Pine  
Araucaria heterophylla

Indigenous to Norfolk Is., but used in NSW gardens very early -- e.g. the celebrated 'wishing Tree' in the Sydney Botanic Gardens, and the "three magnificent...pines, which towered far above the roof" (Meredith: Notes and Sketches (1844), p.129.) Also G. Bennett: Gatherings (1860) p.341; See diary of Christiana Brocks of Donham Court, under 4 Aug. 1825: "...rain...was highly favourable to above fifty plants of Norfolk Pine..." (MS.ANL). The Dunya Pine, A.bidwillii Hook. of southern Queensland, has also been long cultivated in N.S.W.

Sturt's Desert Pea  
Clianthus formosus

"Perhaps one of the most gorgeous plants known," growing in Wm. Filmer's garden, West Maitland, by 1866. (Hort. Mag., III, 1866, p.121). "Seed can be readily purchased in Sydney..." (Maiden, Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1896, p.369). The seeds, however, are not easy to germinate, partly because of the extreme hardness of the testa.

Waratah, Native Tulip  
Telopea speciosissima

Planted in Faithfull's garden at Springfield, Goulburn, Sept. 1842 (Faithfull Family Papers, 1146/1, ANL). "Becoming rare about Sydney, but is now more cultivated in gardens, and bears transplanting well." (Bennett, 1860). "Should be in every garden...Any nurseryman can supply it in pots." (Maiden, op. cit., p.368).

Isotema  
Laurentia axillaris

"Easily transplanted and makes an admirable basket or rockwork plant." (Mudgee district, A. G. Hamilton, Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW, 1886).

Tree Ferns  
Cyathoia australis  
C. leichhardtiana  
Dicksonia antarctica

The aesthetic appeal of these plants was soon appreciated. By the eighties these were considered valuable for "export to Europe" where they were "much in demand for ornamental purposes." (Nilson, 1884).

Durrawang  
Macrozamia communis  
M. spiralis

Leaves "are used in Catholic Churches on Palm Sunday and for other decorative purposes in New South Wales." (Dr. F. Milford, Proc. Roy. Soc. NSW, 1876, p.295).

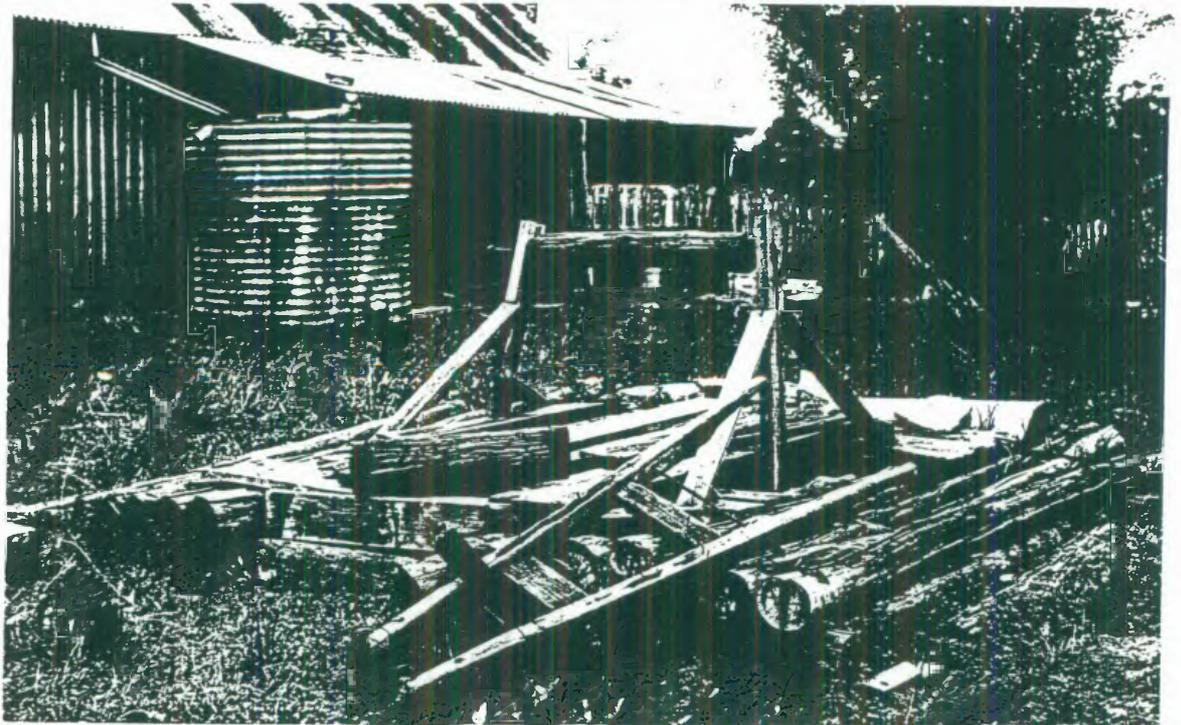
6. MISCELLANEOUS USES (including some minor domestic and commercial uses not mentioned elsewhere).

BUTTONS, BEADS

White Cedar  
Melia azedarach  
var. australasica

Chiefly in and around rainforests. The drupeaceous fruits, cleaned of the outer fleshy layer, "are round and very hard, often bored and strung as beads by the Roman Catholics." (Mudie, 1829); Also Maiden, Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1893, p.853.

CONSTRUCTION AND CONSERVATION



SEVERAL WOODS OF WINDERS AT THE OLD STAN ~~STATION~~ HOTEL BETWEEN BUNDARA and  
TIVERELL. (Note the steel building, paling fence, plank street, windlass,  
well covering and wheelbarrow frame.)

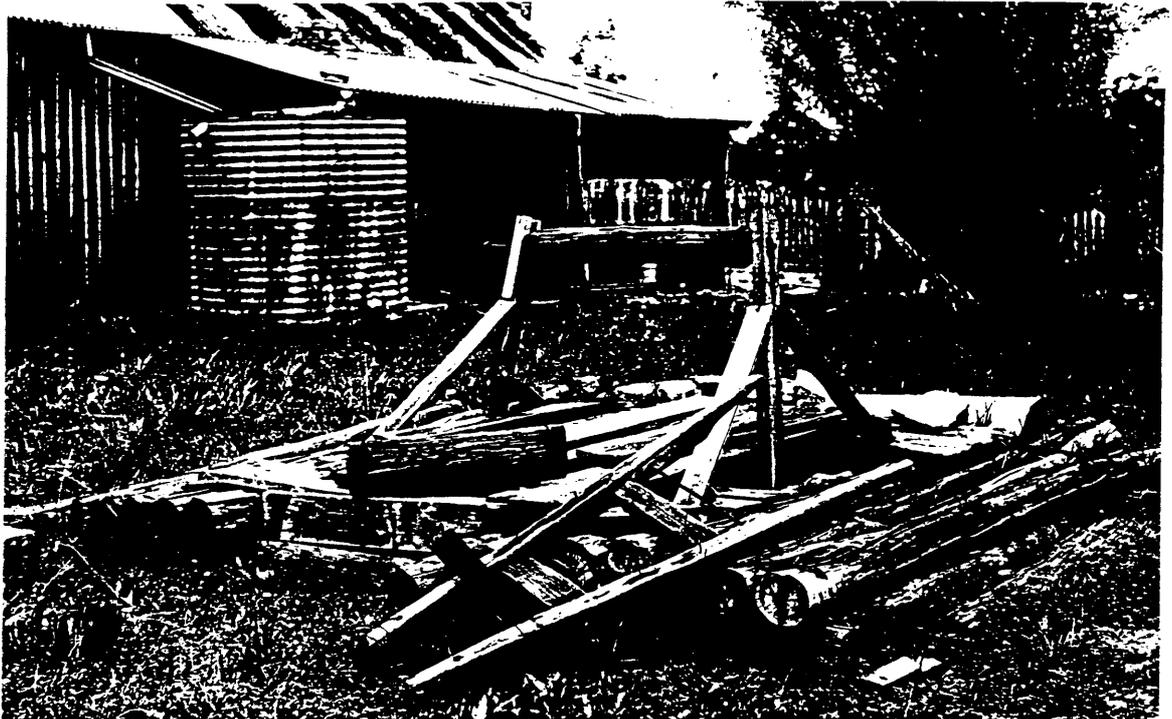
Photo: L.S., 15 January 1970.



WILDS WINDERS, *Chilomen parv* ~~plant~~, left for fodder in cul-tured field  
near Collarenebri.

Photo: L.S., 8 February 1970.

CONSTRUCTION AND CONSERVATION



DIVERSE USES OF TIMBER at the old Stanborough hotel between Bundarra and Inverell. Note the slab building, paling fence, tank stand, windlass, well covering and wheelbarrow frame.

Photo: L.G., 15 January 1969.



WILGA TREES, Geijera parviflora, left for fodder in cultivated field near Collarenebri.

Photo: L.G., 6 February 1970.

Quandong  
Native Peach  
Eucarya acuminata

"The stones...are mounted in gold as shirt-pins, ladies' bracelets, ...also mounted in silver... made into stud-buttons for gentlemen." (Bennett, 1860). Nuts polished for men's fancy waist-coats. (W. W. Fielder, Albury, from his parents); Wood of this tree was noted by early settlers as being one of those used for fire-making by aborigines, e.g. Lachlan River area. (Maiden, 1889). In more recent times, nuts were used as counters in Chinese Checkers. (Anderson).

#### CIGAR BOXES

Red Cedar  
Toona australis

"Cigar boxes are, in this Colony, made of the softest cedar." (Maiden in Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1893).

#### TOBACCO PIPES

Yarran; Spearwood;  
Gidgee  
Acacia homalophylla

Western plains. "Perhaps its most extensive use is in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes." (Maiden ex Mueller, 1889).

Myall; Boree;  
Weeping Myall  
Acacia pendula

Western plains. "Smokers who pride themselves on their pipes greatly affect the myall..." (Booth: Australia, (1873) II, p.147). Has the "peculiar fragrance of violets, which does not occur in such perfection in any other known substance..." hence used "especially for tobacco-pipes." (Maiden, 1889; Nilson, 1884).

Needlowood; Pin Bush;  
Beefwood; Water Tree  
Hakea leuceptera

Western plains. Rootstock used for pipes and cigarette holders. Maiden ex G. S. Home, 1889; Mrs. F. E. Mitchell, West Wyalong, 1967. "Many a smoker in the Lachlan country regards, with a feeling akin to pity, people in other parts... where the beef-wood does not grow. The local manufacture of home-made tobacco-pipes must be great, and I have on several occasions been shown beef-wood tobacco-pipes...made in the bush...with rough tools." (Maiden, Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1894, p.224); "It is the root which has been used for making pipes...it surpasses cherry, briar, or any other pipe I have seen." (Forester Kidston, cf Hillston, loc. cit.).

TOBACCO

Wild Tobacco  
Nicotiana suaveolens

"Used, in the early days...(and in the interior districts up to quite recent years), to be manufactured into tobacco." (Maiden, 1889). Cf. Ralph Rashleigh's mate, near Campbelltown, c.1828 who "produced a few dry leaves of bush tobacco" with which he "filled a rough wooden pipe." (Tucker: Ralph Rashleigh, p.152). One of the tobacco plants of commerce, N.tabacum from S. America, was noticed "on rubbish-hoaps and by roadsides near Sydney" by Robert Brown, 1802-1804. (Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1916, p.40).

Native Musk  
Olearia argophylla

Old bushmen grew own tobacco leaf with which they "mixed wild musk leaves" to improve the flavour. (A. Thornton in Walkabout, 1 Jan. 1944, p.2, speaking of far south coast). Alexander Harris was impressed by this plant in the Illawarra rainforests 1825-6 (Harris: Sottlers and Convicts, p.21).

GUN WADS

Paperbark; Broad-leaved  
Tea-tree; Bellbowrie  
Melaleuca quinquenervia

Papery bark used in muzzle-loading guns "to hold powder and shot in their business positions" (H. G. Peak: "Echoes of Vanished Years from the Richmond River", RRHS, MS.2531E, p.6). Also used to keep locks of firearms dry during rain. (R. Dawson, 1827).

TINDER, SLOWMATCH, ETC.

Giant Stinging Tree  
Laportea gigas

Soft and spongy wood "when perfectly dry...is said to be useful as a slow match." (Wm. Macarthur, 1855).

Paperbark Tea-trees  
Melaleuca spp.

The paperbark of the Flax-leaved Tea-tree, M.linariifolia was specifically mentioned (J. E. Smith: Exotic Botany, Lond., 1804, I, t.56). No doubt the barks of Prickly Tea-tree, M.styphelioides and Broad-leaved Tea-tree M.quinquenervia, were similarly used.

Turpentine  
S. narpia glomulifera

Wet sclerophyll forests, and around rainforests. Torches of Turpentine bark used for night travelling during expedition to Bellinger R., Mar. 1841. (Hodgkinson: Australia, p.39).

SKIS

Mountain or Alpino  
Ash, Gum-topped Stringy-  
bark  
E.delongatensis

"...a man comes out from the town on snow-shoes...in Kiandra and the mountains they are the only means of travelling. They...use them in Adaminaby for pleasure, not necessity. It is great sport. They are about seven feet long - just a long mountain-ash piling four inches wide, steamed and turned up at the point, with a leather strap in the middle..." (Barcroft Boake, the poet, to his father Barcroft Capel Boake, 31 July 1887, in E. Boake: Where the Dead Men Lie and other Poems, Syd., 1897, p.169). Skis were used at Kiandra in the 1860s, and some 30 years earlier in Van Diemen's Land. (Aust. Encyc., 8, p.139). "Makes the best snow-shoes" for which timber "is annually sent to Sweden and Norway." (Forester T. H. Williams, Tumbarumba, 1912, in Maiden: For. Flora NSW, VI, p.7).

BOOT-DRESSING

Grass-trees  
Blackboy  
Xanthorrhoea spp.

Resin of arborescent species (e.g. X.australis, X.arborea, X.johnsonii) boiled and mixed with coal tar "for dressing under the lining of old boots" (Forester Augustus Rudder, Bocral, Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1894, p.845).

VARNISH, LACQUER, ETC.

Grass Tree  
Black Boy  
Xanthorrhoea spp.

Resin "used for coating the bottoms of punts and small boats, said to be a good preservative." (Syd. Exhib., 1879). "Used in the manufacture of sealing wax, lacquers, japanners' gold size, &c., and generally as a substitute for shellac."  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb. grass tree resin,  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. common resin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. shellac to 1 gallon of methylated spirit makes "an excellent spirit varnish". (Maiden, Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1894, p.750). "Resin is often used by the Chinese for varnishing cheap furniture made by them in Sydney." (Forester G. R. Brown, Port Macquarie, Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1894, p.843).

WHITEWASH

Gidgee  
Acacia cambagei

"...the gidyea log...burnt away to a snow-white ash. Wonderful whitewash for pisé walls it made, with a hint of blue in its whiteness." (Eve Pownall: Mary of Maracoo, Syd., 1959, p.178).

Apple  
Angophora costata  
A.floribunda  
A.subvelutina

Mud plaster walls were "whitewashed with lime, plaster of Paris, or apple-tree ashes and scur milk, - the latter forming a tolerable substitute for lime as whitewash."  
(Cunningham: Two Years, II, p.162.)

Myall or Beres  
Acacia pendula

Ash used for "whitening fireplaces." (Miss Ada Wythes, Torringley in Maiden: Forestry Handbook, Syd., 1917, II, p.95).

#### DOORMATS

Messmate; Stringybark  
E.obliqua

Bark used for making deer mats (Woolls, 1878).

Brown, Red, Coast  
Stringybark  
E.capitollata

As above, and Maiden, Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1902, p.174.

Stringybark, White or  
Broad-leaved Stringybark  
E.eugenioides

Bark for "manufacture of doormats." (Woolls, 1880).

#### CLOTHES LINES

Lawyer Cane  
Calamus muelleri

"Lawyers make excellent clothes-lines, lasting for as many years as the hemp lines do months, and being always clean." (Town & Country Jour., 18 Mar. 1871). "The native lawyer canes were used sometimes as clothes lines, and in many other ways..." (Ida Clothier, 1878-1961, MS. 2808, RRHS). Joseph Cook, when Minister for Agriculture, visited the Tweed where he was "introduced...to...the terror of the bush...its long canes are used for clothes lines..." (Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1899, pp.595-6).

#### SKIPPING ROPES

Supplejack  
Flagellaria indica

Rainforest climbers. "From the scrub we brought out long lawyer canes for skipping ropes." (Ida Clothier, 1878-1961, in MS. 2808, RRHS).

Lawyer Cane  
Calamus muelleri

It is likely that the former species was preferred for its smooth stems. The Lawyer Cane would first have had to be stripped of its formidable recurved prickles. Both species were apparently known as "Lawyer Cane."

SWINGS

Liana, Native Grape,  
Water Vine  
Cissus hypoglauca

Rainforest climber. "Australian boys use the stems as ropes for swings; they...serve the purpose very well." (Bennett, 1860).

BOWS AND ARROWS

Ironwood, Lancewood  
Backhousia myrtifolia

Coastal tree, found in gullies and along rivers. "Australian youths make bows of this wood, which is very tough and durable." (Bennett, 1860).

HAM CURING

Box Trees (Various)  
E.g. E.melliodora  
E.polyanthemos  
E.albens  
E.microcarpa

Box saw-dust used for making smoke for curing ham. (W. W. Fielder, Albury, from his parents.

Red Cedar  
Toona australis

"...cedar saw-dust, when used for smoking ham, imparts a peculiarly nice flavour." (E. P. Mitchell, Gumeracha, S.A. in Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1893, p.602). Also J. W. Breckenridge, 1878-1968, Failford.

Rough-barked Apple  
Angophora floribunda

Half-green apple wood used in New England because it gave good flavour, "produced a good smoke & burned slowly with very little heat." (Mrs. Crawford (née Fitzgerald) from Miss Alice Norton, Walcha, 1960).

Brush Box  
Tristania conferta

Wood smouldered well for smoking ham. (J. W. Breckenridge, 1878-1968, Failford.

Swamp Oak  
Casuarina glauca

ibid.

DRINKING VESSELS

Cunjevoi, Spoon Lily  
Alocasia macrorrhizos

In and around North Coast rainforests. "Coming home from Ballina, we always stopped at the spring... Father would often pull a big cunjevoy leaf, fold it into bowl shape and in it bring water to the cart for us to drink." (Ida Clothier (née Crawford) 1878-1961, in MS. 2806, RRHS). It is likely that the water "baskets" mentioned by Hodgkinson in his expedition to the Bellinger R. in 1841, were made from the same leaves. (Hodgkinson: Australia, (1845), p.43).

WATER PURIFIER

Myall, Boree  
Acacia pendula

Wood ash was used as a purifier of muddy water. (R. Henty: Australiana or My Early Life, Lond., 1886, quoted in Suxton: The Riverina, p.106).

KITCHEN UTENSILS

Bonewood  
Eumonosperma alphitonioides

Effective knives, and perhaps other utensils, carved from Bonewood. (A. Thornton in Walkabout 1 Jan. 1944, p.2). Doubtless many other species were used. "I have known people make wooden forks because they had no others, and even use a piece of blade-shaped fire-hardened wood for a knife...Plates were often made of bark, or...end of a board" - also wooden spoons. (Gillmer: Old Days, pp.6-7).

DYES AND MARKING INK

Stinkwood  
Turmeric  
Zieria arborescens

"Very yellow inner bark, yielding a valuable dye." (Wm. Macarthur, 1855).

Cockspur Thorn  
Fustic  
Cudrania cochinchinensis

"Duramen or heart wood, dark yellow and very hard, used in dyeing yellows and browns." (Wm. Macarthur, 1855).

Yellow Wood  
Flindersia xanthoxyla

"Yellow wood of the northern sawyers. From the heart wood...a valuable yellow dye is obtained; and from the bark, a dye of a reddish colour... in all the scrub forests north of the Richmond River." (C. Moore, 1855).

Scrub Bloodwood  
Paloghia lucida

Sap or "blood" was used for branding the prisoners' slops, and various other similar purposes" especially on Norfolk Island. (T. W. Shepherd in NSW Mod. Gaz., 1871-72, p.236).

E. W. Rudder, Macleay River, sent specimens of "Gums, Vegetable Dyes, Varnish...with nearly 200 specimens of dyeing in silks, wool, cotton, calico, flannel, &c." to the London International Exhibition, 1862.

Tallow-wood  
E.microcorys

North coast hardwood forests. "Many years ago, when ink was short, the farmers on the rivers used to brand their bags of produce by means of an ink made by steeping chips of tallow-wood in water for a day or two (presumably in contact with iron)." (Forrester Brown, Port Macquarie, Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1894, p.292).

Brush Wilga  
Balsam Copaiba Tree  
Geijera salicifolia

Rainforests. "Ink of good quality has been made from the bark" (G. Moore in Indust. Progress NSW Exhib., 1870, p.648). "An exotic, the Inkweed, "...Virginian Poke, or Red-ink Plant of the colonists...is abundant in the vicinity of Sydney...used by the Australian youths as a substitute for red-ink..." (G. Bennett, 1860). This was Phytolacca octandra which Bennett confused with P.docandra, found on the north coast.

#### INSECT REPELLENTS

Gum-trees (generally)  
Eucalyptus spp.

To destroy insect pests on crops, take a kerosene tin of "fresh succulent gum leaves of any species, but preferably E.globulus or E.piperita", fill with water and boil down to  $\frac{1}{2}$  - 2 gallons. Use 1 pint of this extract to 2 gallons of water to spray plants with a syringe. John McCoig, State Forest Nursery, Gosford, considered that this "doubtless...will come into general use." (Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1891, p.223).

Sassafras  
Doryphora sassafras

Interior of chest of drawers, "perfectly sound after thirty years, white ants will not touch it." (Maiden: For. Flora NSW, I, p.45).

Native Pennyroyal  
Mentha saturioides

Reputed as a specific for the expulsion...of a very troublesome...insect of the genus Fulox. (i.e. Human Flea). Place dried plant around house and sprinkle floors with strong infusion of leaves. (T. W. Shepherd in NSW Med. Gaz., II, 1871-1872, p.131). "Strown about floors and beds" to repel insects, "very officient in driving away fleas and bugs." (Maiden, 1889).

Wild Mint  
M. diomonica

Red Cedar  
Toona australis

"Fragrant chips and shavings from the wood-worker's bench" used in "drawers and clothes-chests as a deterront to moths." (W. W. Fielder, Albury, 1967, from old residents).

Rosewood  
Rose Mahogany  
Dysoxylum fraserianum

"It possesses an agreeable fragrance...Bodstoads made of this wood never harbour insects." (Wm. Macarthur, 1855).

Sassafras  
Doryphora sassafras

If used for lining rooms "it is said that no vermin will harbour therein." (Syd. Exhib., 1879).

Cypress Pine  
Callitris hugolii  
C. endlicheri

Long recognized as termite-resistant building timbers.

Spotted Gum  
E. maculata

Dried leaves "certainly a specific against the cockroach and 'silver fish' insects." (Tonison-Woods, Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW, 1892).

Turpentine Bush  
Eremophila sturtii

Western districts. Fly repellent, "used for thatching nest-houses" in northern S.A. (J. M. Black: Flora of South Australia, Adel., 1965, p.783).

Budda, Sandalwood,  
Dogwood  
Eremophila mitchelli

Western districts. Said to be an insect repellent, but Tonison-Woods found that "cockroaches treated it with the utmost disdain." (Proc. Linn. Soc. NSW, 1892).

Crinkle Bush,  
Wild Parsley  
Lonatia silaifolia

"I have been informed that its flowers are poisonous to flies, these pests being greatly diminished if a bunch...be placed in the fire-place of a room." (Maiden, Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1893, p.762).

Wilga, Boundary Rider's  
Delight  
Geijera parviflora

"Said to be the only tree in Lake Cargelligo district that ants will not climb, "consequently a workman, where possible, always leaves his swag on its branches, and it remains free from their attacks." (Rev. G. S. Home in Maiden: For. Flora NSW, VII, p.162). Presumably this applies only to the non-flowering season, and doubtless the excellent shade was another factor. Earlier, Maiden quoted Home as the authority for precisely the same statement concerning Brush Wilga, G. salicifolia - hardly applicable to "the Lachlan district". (Maiden: Useful Plants, 1889, p.549). Clearly Western Wilga was meant.

#### SOAP SUBSTITUTES

Wattle  
Acacia spp.

"In the absence of soap, bush workers would pluck a handful of fresh wattle-leaves when taking a wash." (W. W. Fielder, Albury, 1967, from old residents). The leaves of many plants have an appreciable saponin content.

CANDLE MAKING

White Cypress Pine  
Callitris hugelii

Red or Black Cypress  
C. endlicheri

Resin, or "Australian Sandarach" "is often mixed with fat by the settlers to make candles" in Snowy M. District near Victorian border. (Meiden, Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1894, p.302). It was believed that Xanthorrhoea resin could be similarly used. (Meiden, op. cit., p.750).

INCENSE

Grass Tree  
Blackboy  
Xanthorrhoea spp.

"now used, we are told, as incense in the Roman Catholic churches of the Colony." (Curtis: Botanical Magazine, Vol. 79, 1866). Also Ag. Gaz. NSW, 1894, p.752.

APPENDIX IX

FURTHER EXAMPLES OF BUSH BUILDINGS

APPENDIX IX Further Examples of Bush Buildings.

The ecology of many areas provided the basic materials for the so-called "stringybark order of architecture", and economic necessity long ensured that the traditional skills of the bushworker were in demand for constructing homesteads and other farm buildings. The conservatism of bush architecture is well demonstrated in the following descriptions provided to supplement the information on bush buildings given in Chapter III.

- 1793 Sydney Rev. Richard Johnson's church, with a nave 73' by 15' and transepts each 40' by 15' "was built of wattle, not the tree we know by that name, but a sort of Christmas bush, callicoma serratifolia, and cabbage palms. The interstices between the slender tree-trunks were filled in with a kind of plaster and the roof was thatched." It "used to be called the 'wattle-and-dab' church". Hassall : Old Australia, p.145. Hassall's dimensions accord fairly well with those of Morton Herman in The Early Australian Architects and their Work, Syd., 1954, p.6, but his information about the actual materials is more detailed. It is particularly interesting that Hassall should have appreciated that "Black Wattle", Callicoma serratifolia is in fact very closely related to Christmas Bush, Ceratopetalum gurniferum.
- 1816 Glenroy, near Hartley "Cronen & his men have built a most excellent Stockyard, 15 Rod by 13 Square...and...three Huts in a line...The whole of them is built with strong split logs & well shingled with stringy bark shingles, the doors & shutters are all made of broad split stuff, as we could get no sawyers out to saw boards. But considering the materials & the different disadvantages they laboured under...they are well done." W. Hassall to Macquarie, 27 Mar. 1816, in W.L.Havard & B.T.Dowd : Historic Glenroy, Cox's River, Hartley, N.S.W., Blaxland, N.D., p.13.
- 1820s Bell's Line, West of Kurrajong At "Rock Farm" there was "...the little hut, with the door in the middle. It was of split slabs, placed on end, and nailed at top to a wall plate. The roof was formed of sheets of bark, each about the size of a large door, and beautifully flat, laid on small poles crossing the rafters; the whole surmounted by a few saddle sheets of still larger dimensions. At one end was a capacious chimney, also of split slabs..."
- Alex.Harris : "Religio Christi" in Secrets, p.98.

- c.1828 Emu Plains Convict barracks : "...a collection of huts...Though of all kinds, they were invariably of the same materials, being formed of split slabs of timber, one end of which was set in the earth and the other nailed to a pole, that formed a wallplate above it, the whole being covered with sheets of bark." Tucker : Ralph Rashleigh, p.77.
- 1835 near Wellington "...we passed a neat, but humble cottage...Most of the cottages in this part of the country, are of split timber, placed endwise into the ground, or of large sheets of Gum-tree bark, fastened to a frame work of poles; the roof being also of this material. A few of the timber cottages, are plastered inside and out, and are whitewashed." Backhouse : Narrative, p.314.
- 1839 Queanbeyan "Some of the smaller settlers' houses were wooden huts, roughly built of split timber and roofed over with large sheets of bark, stripped from the biggest gum trees, which made excellent roofing. These were chiefly occupied by 'old hands'..." (but some settlers lived in stone houses "which would not disgrace England"). Demarr : Adventures, p.50.
- 1839 Liverpool Plains "The hut was of the usual gum-slabs, rough as split from the tree, and so far apart that a hand might be thrust through between each. These were sunk half a foot in the ground, and nailed at the top to the wall plates, which rested on round posts, about seven feet high...the roof, of course, was composed of the customary bark...There were only two apartments, 'a but and a ben', divided by a partition of slabs..." with a " 'skillean' leaning against the back of the hut..." Henderson : Excursions, I, pp.191-2.
- 1840 Gundagai "...a public house, such an one as is usually seen in the interior, built of split timber, and roofed with bark..." Demarr : Adventures, p.63.
- 1840 Murray R. (genesis of Albury) Public house and store on river bank : "The house was built of the usual split timber, and roofed with great sheets of bark." Demarr : Adventures, p.67.
- c.1840 Between Sydney & Parramatta "The habitations of the working classes, for poor there are none, are the least pleasing objects one meets with in this colony...here you pass a wretched hut or hovel, built of heaped turf, or more frequently of 'slabs' (rough pieces of split timber, set on end, like a strong paling), and thatched, and which, if plastered with mud, would be weather-proof and comfortable; but, for the most part, the slabs are all falling asunder, the thatch half torn off, the window, or rather the place for one, stopped with pieces of wood, hides, and old rags; and the door, without hinges, inclining against the wall." Meredith : Notes and Sketches, p.57.

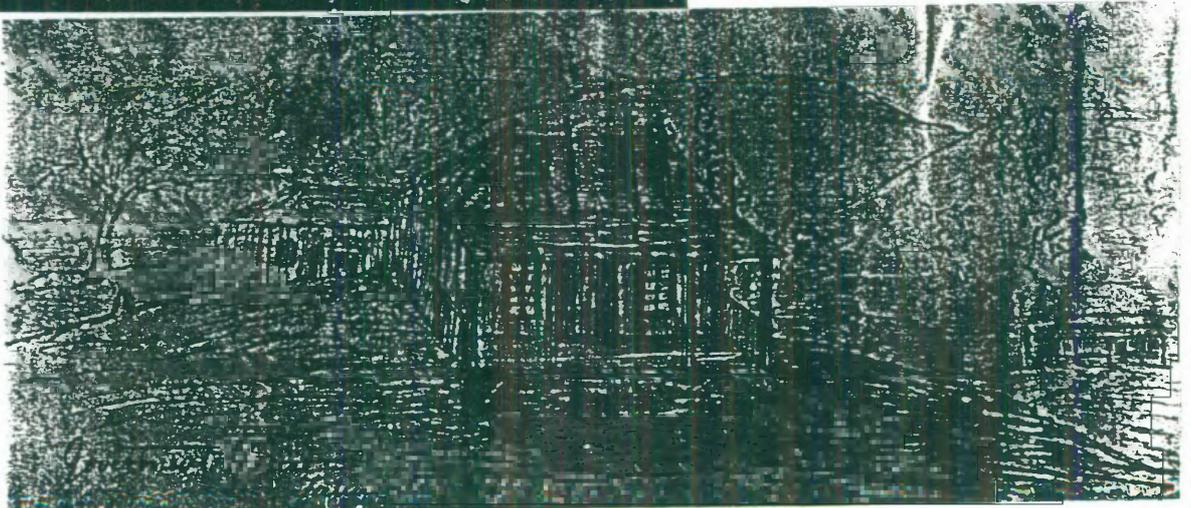
- 1842 near Ulladulla "A neat slab-built and shingled cottage, with a verandah to the northward, or sunny quarter...Two rooms, under a sloping roof, were added at the back of the house. Such a dwelling, plastered and whitewashed within and without, might now be built for sixty pounds, and would last twenty years. The kitchen was detached..." Townsend : Rambles, pp.11-12.
- c.1843 near Tanworth "I never saw a more thorough bush hut than the one on this station. Its walls, as well as its roof, were of bark, but it was a cheerful residence...it is rather odd that the late Sir George Gipps, when describing to Lord Stanley the status of the squatters, should say, 'they (the squatters) live in huts made of the bark of trees'; whereas there are more bark-huts within the boundaries than beyond them." Townsend : Rambles, p.172.
- 1840s N.S.W. 'interior' A hut for two, 40' by 14', divided into four rooms, with an 8' verandah at the front. "The sides are built of large slabs, about nine feet high, and of various breadths, fixed into large heavy sleepers, top and bottom, which sleepers are dovetailed and spliced into each other at their extreme points." Roof of bark or shingles. Hodgson : Reminiscences, pp.37-8.
- 1840s N.S.W. 'interior' "A shepherd's hut is a hovel, built of slabs, and covered with bark. Between the slabs a man could thrust his foot, and nothing could be more easy than to cover the walls, as well as the roof, with bark, thus making the tenement weather-tight; but the men will not take the trouble to do this...A sheet of bark, on trestles, forms the bedstead...and another sheet, supported by sticks, does duty as a table..." Townsend : Rambles, pp.207-8.
- 1840s N.S.W. 'interior' "Bush, or slab huts, are built wholly of wood, in the following manner : four posts are sunk in the ground...and form the four corners : these support beams, or wallplates, grooved on the under side, and immediately beneath these again wooden sleepers are laid in the ground, a little below the surface, which are grooved similarly to the wall-plates, and are, in fact, the main foundations...the sides, or wooden walls, are formed of slabs, the ends of which are respectively fitted into these grooved plates, and the sides are smoothed off with the adze to make them fit close together. On the wall plates a simple roof is fixed in the usual manner, the covering of which consists either of shingles, or of the long wiry grass of the country, or of the bark of trees, usually of the 'stringy bark', or of the box-tree.

STRINGYBARK AND SLAB



MINER'S HUT, with walls and roof of bark from the Broad-leaved Stringybark, E.caliginosa. Such would be the kind of hut described by Townsend: "I never saw a more thorough bush hut..." This earthen-floored hut at Bismuth, near Torrington, N.S.W., was still in fair condition when visited in Nov.1970. Although doubtless built comparatively recently, the hut provides evidence that traditional bush skills were employed to produce a correspondingly traditional bush building.

Photos: M. Slade, Nov.1970.



SLAB AND BARK BUILDINGS at Tamworth, 1846. Note the hipped roofs, the "jockeys" and "riders" holding down the bark sheets, the vertical slabs and the basically symmetrical facades. This "Government House" was very likely the court-house and lock-up erected by the A.A.Co. See Townsend: Rambles, p.169. Original pencil sketch in a Bligh Family scrapbook, reproduced by courtesy of Miss Patricia Morse, Armidale, Nov. 1970.

The bark is stripped...in sheets of about six feet by three, and is fastened to the roof by means of a wooden frame, so constructed as to press some part of every sheet...The chimneys, which are placed outside at either end, are also built of wood, and are fortified on the inside with stone..."  
Haygarth : Bush Life, p.15.

- 1845 Yulgilbar Homestead, Clarence R. "The head station here is a few hundred yards back from the river. The buildings consist of a kitchen detached from the house, a large store...and the house, which is of a better description than most houses without the boundaries. It is built of slabs and is white-washed inside and out, and the roof is made of bark stripped off the trees, in sheets six feet long and four or five feet broad." Letter of Charles Grant Tindal, 10 Jan, 1845, in Daily Examiner, Grafton, 28 May 1932. See R.I. Perrott's sketch of 1865 reproduced herewith.
- 1860s N.S.W. 'interior' "The walls are made of split timber six or eight feet in length; one end sunk in the ground, the other standing upright, are either nailed to, or put into grooves in the wall plate. There are always two apartments, with holes...cut in the wooden walls... serving as windows...Shingles...may be sometimes used for covering the roof, but bark...is generally employed." Morison : Australia, pp.119-120.
- 1869 Trunkey Ck. Church on the gold diggings was built of "slabs with a bark roof to hold two hundred persons".  
Rev. F.B. Boyce : Fourscore Years and Seven, Syd., 1934, p.18.
- 1900 Lithgow Valley See accompanying photograph of miner's hut. Even at the turn of the century when sawn timber, corrugated iron and glass were readily available, many bush dwellings, especially in remote or economically depressed areas, still reflected the traditional tastes in style and materials. Note the glazed windows unevenly set in the vertical slab wall; the gabled roof and ridge-capping of bark (possibly from such trees as Red Stringybark, E.macrorhyncha or Blaxland's Stringybark, E.blaxlandii); the "jockeys" and "riders" on the roof; the simple log construction supporting the heavy baker's oven of "ant-bed" on the right, and the post-and-rail fence in the back-ground.  
Photo: NSW Govt.Printer, 1900. Copy from Library of NSW, T22.

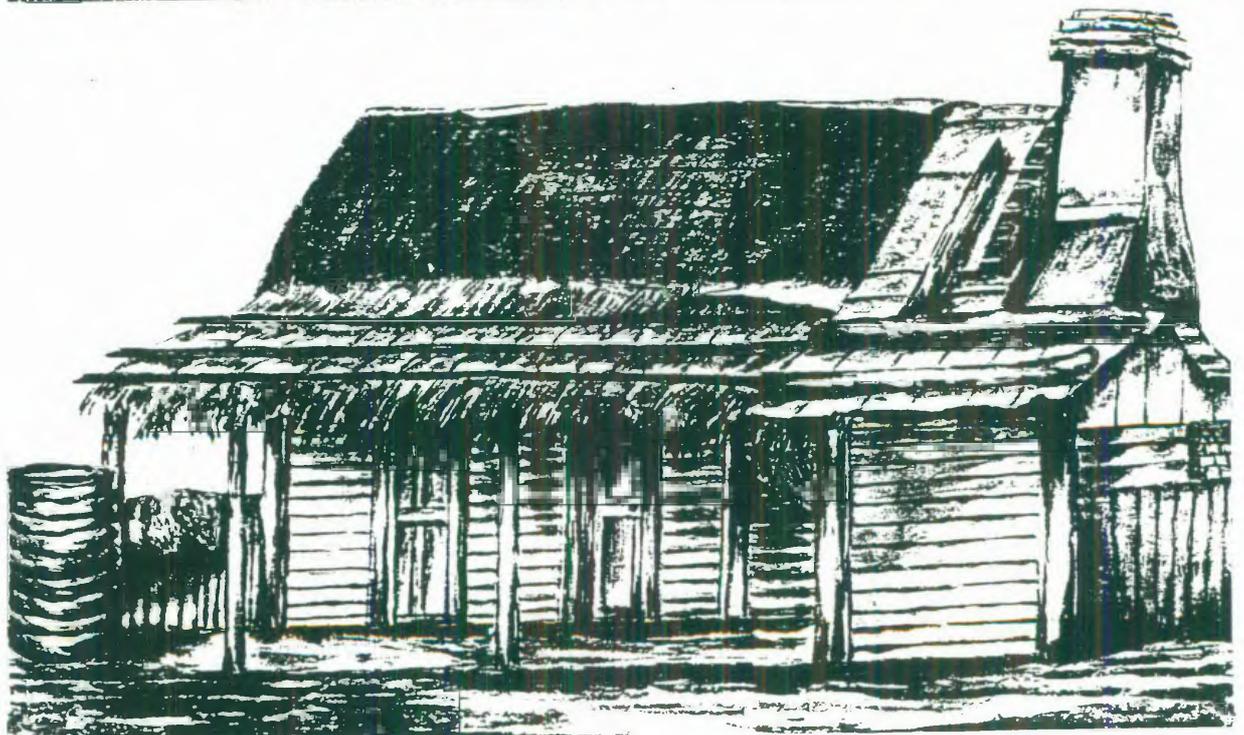
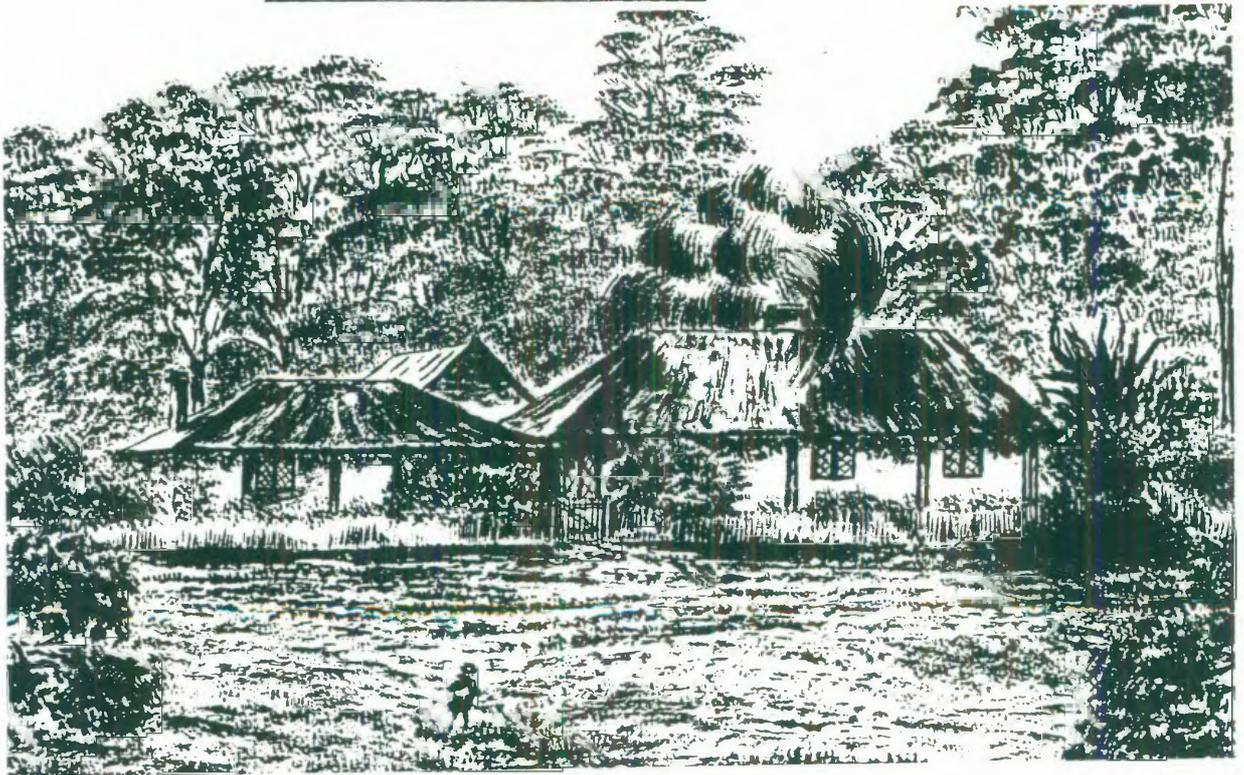


A NEW SCHOOL - LITJIGOW VALLEY, N.S.W.



A MINERS' HUT - LITHCOW VALLEY, N. S. W.

SLAB, WEATHERBOARD AND BARK.



UPPER: The original Ogilvie homestead, "Yulgilbar", on the upper Clarence. White-washed slab walls with bark-covered hipped roofs. Sketched by Robert I. Perrott, 1865.

LOWER: "Mr. Williamson's Kitchen", Trida, near Bundarra. Note the vertical slabs at the base of the chimney, the weatherboard walls and the bark (or thatched) roof, partly replaced by flat iron. Sketched by Robert I. Perrott, 10 Mar. 1893. Originals in Armidale Folk Museum collection.

APPENDIX X.

NOTES ON CAPTAIN DANIEL WOODRIF'S "EXTRACTS FROM MR. MOORE'S  
REPORT TO GOV. MACQUARIE ON TIMBER FIT FOR NAVAL PURPOSES".

APPENDIX X. Notes on Captain Daniel Woodriff's "Extracts from Mr. Moore's Report to Gov. Macquarie on Timber Fit for Naval Purposes".  
Woodriff Papers, 1805-1849, ML. A3006, pp.12-18.

1. Ironbark (probably E. paniculata) : "a most excellent species of Timber and in great abundance, the length fit for use 75 feet or upwards, diam. 3 feet fit for naval purposes, and durable as any Teak of India, or the life oak of America, but too heavy for masts."
2. "Blue Gum, Stringy Bark, black spotted Gum & black butted Gum is to be found, but not in abundance...will answer for lower masts..."  
[E. saligna, E. sugenicoides, E. maculata, E. pilularis].
3. Mahogany (i.e. E. resinifera) diameter 4 ft. and more, "may be used for planking snips bottoms" but said to be barely able to float even when dry.
4. Cedar (i.e. Red Cedar, Toona australis) largest trees have a diameter of 5 ft., "will answer for planking of snips, is a good sound timber, but not so durable as the beforementioned woods."

These "the only sorts of timber I know of fit for naval purposes within the limits of the Colony, as the timber generally runs straight."

Hawkesbury, Parramatta and George's Rivers are suggested as convenient places where such timber could be loaded.

"At Port Jackson Mr. Russell describes the stringybark to be most abundant...of good quality, and easy of access;...about Liverpool, the timber can be floated down the river and put on board the ships at Botany Bay..."

"Blue Gum he states to be plenty in Limecove up the Parramatta River... and in Middle Cove or Harbour, and generally throughout the colony... is preferred to any other wood for building colonial vessels for timbers and plank..."

Ironbark is used for ship's pumps, "two of which are now in use on board of the Dromedary."

Black butted gum is abundant also, "in the colony is used for railing."

Beefwood or Sheoak is found at Lane Cove and Middle Harbour, but is not fit for naval purposes.

Specimens of all the above timbers have been loaded on the Dromedary.

Red Cedar is "considered a most valuable wood for inside work of ships or houses", but Rosewood (Dysoxylum fraserianum), the other important timber from Hunter River and Ellawarra, is not suitable for naval purposes.

Flooded Gum is "fit for any kind of work either in ship or house building and to be found in Iron Cove on the Parramatta River." (The locality suggests Blue Gum, E. saligna, which is very like the Flooded or Rose Gum, E. grandis found further north).

White Cedar (i.e. Melia azedarach var. australasica) "a very tough hardwood and straight grained...Five Islands and Port Stephens, and is fit for any purpose." (This timber is really soft and open-grained, easy to work, and considered suitable chiefly for interior work).

Then follows the list of timbers loaded on the Calcutta, given in Chapter IV, p.340.