



North Head Sanctuary Foundation Inc

Custodians of North Head

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Newsletter No 151 May 2021

Education Room - Bandicoot Heaven

We are open on Saturdays and Sundays 10-4 with a COVID-safe plan in place. New volunteers welcomed. For more information, please contact Judy Lambert on twsombat@iinet.net.au

Native Plant Nursery

We can always use more hands to help with planting and weeding. There is plenty to do and if you are lucky, you will see an echidna near where you are working.



Photo Ian Evans.

If you would like to join us, please call in any Tuesday or Friday morning between 8am and noon to have a look. We do not work in heavy rain. You need to be a member of North Head Sanctuary Foundation to join us. For more details, please send an email to northhead@fastmail.com.au

North Head Scenic Area upgrade

The National Parks and Wildlife Service have released the concept plans. For more information see <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/parks-reserves-and-protected-areas/park-management/community-engagement/north-head-upgrade>.

Comments and feedback can be made online or email the project team on npws.sydneynorth@environment.nsw.gov.au by Monday 17 May 2021.



The Fairfax walking track and lookout will remain closed until the damaged fencing is replaced.

Lone Pine

is on the Memorial walk, North Fort to remember the Battle of Lone Pine, 6 to 9 August 1915, World War I.

“One of the most famous assaults of the Gallipoli campaign, the Battle of Lone Pine was originally intended as a diversion from attempts by New Zealand and Australian units to force a breakout from the ANZAC perimeter on the heights of Chunuk Bair and Hill 971. The Lone Pine attack, launched by the 1st Brigade AIF in the late afternoon of 6 August 1915 pitched Australian forces against formidable entrenched Turkish positions, sections of which were securely roofed over with pine logs. In some instances, the attackers had to break in through the roof of the trench systems in order to engage the defenders. The main Turkish trench was taken within 20 minutes of the initial charge, but this was the prelude to 4 days of intense hand-to-hand fighting, resulting in over 2,000 Australian casualties.”

<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/E84292>

On 7 April 2021, a few of the Nursery volunteers of the North Head Sanctuary group were witness to the planting of the new Lone Pine.

This young tree has been carefully nurtured by the group for about five years but was not grown by the Nursery.



It replaces the existing Lone Pine killed in a recent escaped Hazard Reduction burn at North Head. The tree was planted by Peter Lawrence and Andy Evans.



World Bee Day 20 May 2021

Photo Ian Evans

1790's Port Jackson 4 Pounder



Photos Ian Evans



This cannon was one of ten on HMS Supply-2 which arrived in Port Jackson on 7 September 1795. The ships log reports that in 1798 the crew constructed a battery at Bennelong Point and the guns from the ship were emplaced there.

It was restored by the Harbour Trust Volunteers on behalf of the Royal Australian Artillery Historical Company. Note the cannon is embossed with the cypher of King George III.

Third Cemetery

Jenny Wilson

Makura and Influenza

A steamer trading between Victoria, British Columbia Sydney via Honolulu, Suva, and Auckland.

The ship left Victoria B.C. on 11 November and arrived in Sydney on 13 December 1918 with 155 crew and 251 passengers (first 128, second 85 and third class 38)

Thirteen cases were immediately placed in hospital, two of them dangerously ill. A medical inspection and temperature parade of all on board was held, 60 passengers were found to have a temperature above 98.4 and were classed as suspects. These persons, together with the anchor watch, were kept on the ship. All the well people were landed and placed in quarters on shore."

No cases developed in the well people, placed on shore but three cases, crew members, were taken from the suspects and placed in the hospital on 15 December 1918.

All the well people on shore were released on 20 December and the suspects on board the ship were released on 22 December.

Three deaths occurred in hospital.

Mr. G. C. Grainger, aged 29, a steward on the Makura, whose next-of-kin, according to the quarantine officials, is Mrs. Maggie Roberts, 382 Moore Park Road, Paddington died on 16 December 1918.

Miss Sime aged 28, one of the Makura's passengers, who had been dangerously ill since the arrival of the vessel, died on 19 December 1918. Her next of kin is Mrs. Mary Winton Elliott, also a passenger by the mail-boat.

Alexander Moar, aged 28, a fireman died on 20 December 1918. He was a native of Scotland and his next of kin lived at Leith.

On 21 January 1919, Mon Yick, aged 30, died of tuberculosis following his bout of influenza.

All were buried in the Third Cemetery.

Mon Yick's remains were exhumed for Transportation to China on 10.9.1929.

Reference: *Influenza and Maritime Quarantine in Australia* by J.H.L. Cumpston, M.D., D.P.H., Director of Quarantine 1919, page 129 and Trove Newspapers.

Back in Time

Express and Telegraph (Adelaide, SA: 1867 - 1922), Monday 2 December 1918, page 1

"Serious Allegations.

In a communication to the Sydney "Sunday Times" Mr. L. C. M. Reid, of Chicago, who with his wife travelled by the steamer .Manuka, which was quarantined on November 13 last, makes some startling allegations concerning the manner in which the quarantine authorities carried out their work in connection with that vessel. He says he is prepared to swear an affidavit that the Manuka lay in quarantine for 28 hours before the first influenza patient was removed ashore, and it was not until two days after the vessel arrived that, the last of the influenza cases was landed. During those two days no isolation of patients took place. Mr. Reid adds that it was not until the sixth day after the vessel had been in quarantine that the first medical examination of her passengers took place. Mr. Reid also alleges that the steerage passengers, including the Chinese, were sent into the steam baths with the white first-class passengers, 20 or more at a time, where they were steamed ensemble for ten minutes, after which several passengers caught severe colds, and one was admitted as an influenza patient. Male attendants attended on the women passengers who went to those baths, and two ladies who fainted while in the baths, were turned into the dressing-room by these male attendants. There was no nurse or female attendant anywhere to be found. "Your Health Department," concludes Mr. Reid, "did not quarantine the Manuka passengers. It simply imprisoned them."