

Toni Warburton research for *Messages from the Bays*

a rambling list of some background reading and references

Jakelin Troy *part 1, chapter 4 the Sydney Language in the Macquarie dictionary of Aboriginal Words* editors Nick Thieberger and William McGregor published Macquarie Library Pty Ltd 1994

Ace Bourke and Keith Vincent Smith : *Eora Mapping Aboriginal Sydney 1770-1850* published Mitchel Library

Ian Hoskins, *chapter 1 Natural histories and chapter 2 the first Coast People in Coast a history of the New South Wales Edge*, Published University of NSW press 2013

Rebecca Stott: Darwin and the Barnacle- the story of one tiny creature and history's most spectacular scientific breakthrough Pub.Faber and Faber 2003

Hali Felt: *Soundings the story of the Remarkable woman who Mapped the Ocean Floor.* Pub Henry Holt and Company LLC 2012

see online -Marie Tharpe's historical map Google Ocean plate tectonics

William Dakin, *Australian Seashores* Pub 1952 assisted by Isobel Bennet (and Elizabeth Pope)

Some websites re Middle Harbour underwater sponges, ferries and picnic grounds etc

50 years of Sydney's Public ferries PDF

Artist, Peter Kingston's letter to Afloat magazine about saving the ferries

Sydney Institute of Marine Science -Dr Adriana Verges University of New South Wales showed evidence of the links between tropical expansion and herbivore migration being responsible for the disappearance of kelp forests. She also presented her new project on replanting Crayweed in the shores of Sydney October 2015 Sydney Institute of Marine Science (SIMS at Chowder Bay)

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<http://www.reefdesignlab.com/owo5ywiwgu4zj7ldmu9f7t6i8iv0d>

<http://www.reefdesignlab.com/3d-printed-reefs-2/>

Alex Goad -mars modular reef design

<http://www.alex-goad.com/>

Sea Sponges

why sponges are animals http://www.tolweb.org/treehouses/?treehouse_id=4291

<https://whyevolutionistrue.wordpress.com/2009/10/14/why-sponges-are-animals/>

-light emitting silica spicules in sponges Scientists at Bell Laboratories say they are hoping to duplicate the sponges' biological processes to produce better fibres and systems, but admit that 'modern technology cannot yet compete with some of the sophisticated optical systems of biological organisms.' Dr Stephen Keable Collection Manager, Marine Invertebrates

Finger Sponge : Photographer: Dr Isobel Bennett © Australian Museum The Finger Sponge's colour varies from dull orange to brown, grey and cream. Its surface is covered in large holes giving it a honeycomb appearance.

Rose Sponge *Dendrilla rosea* Photographer: Dr Isobel Bennett © Australian Museum

Dr Emma Johnston "We tend to think of the harbour as a monolithic and flat surface, but people will be blown away by what is happening underneath; the amazing kelp forests, underwater gardens of sea tulips and sponges and fish that they have never seen. The diversity of sea life is greater than any harbour in the world “

During their regular scanning “runs”, crisscrossing the Harbour’s shipping lanes, the surveyors have found massive concrete blocks and steel poles from construction work; a variety of furniture items included tables and chairs; dozens of shopping trolleys; small pleasure boats that have broken free from moorings and sunk and; cars and motorbikes. <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-2574833/Google-SEA-View-Explore-spectacular-marine-world-hidden-beneath-waters-Sydney-Harbour-Bondi-Beach.html#ixzz58GdZ6eC5>

<https://australianmuseum.net.au/indigenous-bark-canoe-from-new-south-wales>

Canoes of this type were made from the bark of swamp she-oak ('Casuarina glauca'), bangalay ('Eucalyptus botryoides') or stringybark ('Eucalyptus agglomerata' and 'Eucalyptus acmenioides'). These trees were chosen for bark canoe construction because they have large dominant trunks and thick fibrous bark. The tree species are common throughout Australia.

amphitheatre at Castlecrag http://www.griffinsociety.org/BigImage.asp?Picfile=3013-03_0002_HavenSeats.jpg&Submit=Submit

<http://www.sydneybarani.com.au/sites/aboriginal-people-and-place/>

Aboriginal astronomy: <http://www.emudreaming.com/examples.htm>

bush care: <https://www.northernbeaches.nsw.gov.au/environment/bushcare>

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Heather Radi, 'Bradley, Eileen Burton (1911–1976)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/bradley-eileen-burton-9566/text16853>, published first in hardcopy 1993, accessed online 17 February 2018. This article was first published in hardcopy in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 13, (MUP), 1993

<http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/earshot/the-other-green-army-a-history-of-bush-regeneration/6364500>

<https://ingress-intel.com/portal/beverley-blacklock-reserve/>

<http://castlecrag.org.au/wp-content/uploads/Crag-No-187.pdf>

<http://www.thehaven.biz/review-of-heritage-values-on-the-haven-amphitheatre-castlecrag-160213/>

Seaforth Aborigines since the ices ages Birrabirrigal

Bush care groups in Sydney Pittwater areas

<http://members.iinet.net.au/~kenhiggs/envirolink/restoration.html>

Photographer: Dr Isobel Bennett © Australian Museum Identification The Sydney Cockle shell is creamy white with about 28 deep, predominant ridges along the surface. This cockle is popularly harvested for food in estuarine tidal flats and seagrass beds. Size range 7 cm Sydney Cockle lives in intertidal mangroves and seagrass. Feeding and Diet Like all bivalves, **the Sydney Cockle** is a filter feeder, taking in the surrounding water and extracting small particles of food. It is very efficient at this and can filter 1.5 litres of water in an hour. In polluted waters, it will also extract metals such as copper and cadmium and retain these in its flesh. Because of this, the species is sometimes used as a bio-indicator to determine water pollution levels.

Other behaviours and adaptations The Sydney Cockle is one of the few molluscs with red blood like us. Most molluscs species have colourless or blue blood.

Confusing species - The presence of pronounced ridges makes sand cockles easy to distinguish from pipis, which have a smooth shell. The concentric less prominent ridges of surf clams (*Dosinia* sp.) distinguishes them from cockles.

Native Oyster *Ostrea angasi*-

Ostrea angasi, a member of the flat oyster family, is native to southern Australian waters and was well known to Aborigines. It was also recognised by James Cook and Matthew Flinders as similar to the *ostrea edulis* oyster in Britain and France. But the wild oysters were exploited and suffered from a disease, bonamia.

Pacific oysters make up 85 per cent of edible oysters around the world, with native oyster species providing the balance. Flat oysters comprise less than

The elder son George French Angas (1822-1886) spurned his father's wealth in a moment of religious rectitude and instead took a stipend from Queen Victoria to pursue naturalist research in Australasia. A keen conchologist, he sent the first examples of the flat oyster back to Britain, for which he was accorded the species name, *ostrea angasi*. Apart from his major contribution as Secretary to the Australian Museum (Sydney) his naturalist endeavours were extraordinary.

Dupain Showboat Kalang going through the old Spit Bridge c1940s

January 8, 1972 began the day of the ferry graveyard at Trial Bay, South West Rocks. When war broke out, both vessels were requisitioned by the Royal Australian Navy and sent to New Guinea in 1942 and used as floating workshops. After the war, both vessels returned to Sydney. Kalang was extensively refitted and was once again back in service as an entertainment three deck ferry, cruising Sydney Harbour, Koondooloo became a vehicular ferry and carried traffic across the Hunter River at Newcastle. During the 1950's Kalang started to lose money so she was again refitted and its name changed to "Sydney Queen". This was successful for a short time, but when business started to decline "Sydney Queen" was finally laid up in July, 1961.

In 1971 the Stockton Bridge at Newcastle was opened. The vehicular ferries Koondooloo, Lurgurena and Kooroongaba, became redundant and were put up for sale. The Sydney Queen who had been idle for ten years was also put up for sale, and all were sold to the same company and prepared for a voyage to the Philippines for scrapping. The rest is now history,

The Kalang, (Sydney Queen) was set afire by the owners in an attempt to stop vandals stealing everything on board. Today not much of the wrecks can be seen, but if there is strong winds and heavy seas, then parts of the vessels may become visible, just enough to notice the rusting structure that was once indeed a historic part of Australian maritime history.

Walter Burley Griffin designed the small 'shelter shed' for the golf Course in 1931 which featured a shallow reinforced concrete domed roof and distinctive French doors.

Castle Cove Golf Course: its Griffin heritage (pdf)



Innisfallen Castle Castle at Castle Cove.

Leslie, Esther, *The Development of Castle Cove and Middle Cove*, Chatswood, Willoughby Municipal Council, 1988.

<http://www.willoughbydhs.org.au/History/Suburbs/Suburbs-CastleCove.html>

Mr Henry Christian Press developed picnic ground and a dance hall, called *Palmer Pleasure Grounds*, on the tip of the peninsula and a wharf on the southern shore around 1910. People came from all over the city for a day's outing there, especially on Sundays.

<http://www.willoughbydhs.org.au/History/Suburbs/Suburbs-CastleCove.html>

VIEW (inspired by a performed by Thea Rowe)

<http://www.australiandressregister.org/garment/303/www.northsydney.nsw.gov.au>
History and Provenance