



FRIENDSHIP, FELLOWSHIP
AND FUN

The Islands
of Sydney Harbour



Cockatoo Island

Cockatoo Island is Australia's most unusual urban park. Where else can you pitch a tent and camp so close to the city of Sydney, or get such a magnificent view of the harbour bridge, the city skyline and the wonderful juxtaposition of headlands, suburbs and water?



Clark Island

This small island off Darling Point is named after a First Fleet Lieutenant of the Marines, Ralph Clark, who in November 1789, planted a private garden of corn, potatoes and onions there. The island has remained pretty much as Clark had left it, being declared a public reserve in 1879.



Rodd Island

One of the smaller islands of Sydney Harbour, it was here that a biological research station was established by French scientist Louis Pasteur in the 1880s



Fort Denison

Fort Denison is situated on Pinchgut, one of the most visited and photographed islands on Sydney Harbour. In 1788 a convict named Thomas Hill was sentenced to a week on bread and water on the island. It later was turned into a military fort to protect the colony at Sydney Cove.



Rocky Point, Balmoral

Except at high tide, Rocky Point is connected to the mainland by the beach sands of Balmoral. With the opening of the Balmoral tram line in 1922, the beach became a major recreational destination. Being an actual island, a bridge linking it to the mainland is part of the Balmoral promenade.



Shark Island

Located between Bradleys Head and Rose Bay with views up the Harbour to the Bridge and down to the heads, Shark Island is crowned by a large Gazebo on the hill. The island has picnic tables scattered under the trees and man-made grottos providing nooks with wonderful harbour views



Goat Island

Located in the middle of Port Jackson to the east of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, Goat Island has a long history of human habitation. During the colonial days, Goat Island served as a quarry, convict stockade and boatyard and more recently an explosives store, police station, fire station and film set. Today the island forms part of the Sydney Harbour National Park.

Memories



Spectacle Island

Spectacle Island has been used as a Naval Armament Supply Depot since 1884. It is the oldest official naval stores complex in Australia. Originally named Dawes Island, after First Fleeter William Dawes, its name was changed to Spectacle Island in the 1850s because of its shape. At the time it was being considered as a gunpowder magazine.



Schnapper Island

One of the smaller, lesser known and less frequented islands of Sydney Harbour, Snapper Island is part of the series of drowned knolls along the ridges between the flooded river valleys. The island has been flattened and formed into a rectangular shape with longer sides oriented to the north west and south east.

Do you recall your schooldays
And do you remember when...
There were no such things as biros
Just inkwells and a pen?

Our vegetables and meat were fresh
We had no frozen food
We didn't make a casserole
Our meat was just plain stewed

We didn't sit and watch TV
The wireless was the tops
There were no supermarkets
Just friendly grocery shops

Remember when we played a tune
And understood each word
Movies were romantic
And sex was just inferred?

Girls wore pretty dresses
Suits were worn by men
Kids were kids till they grew up
There were no teenagers then

Fuel stove in the kitchen
Nothing cooks the same
An ice chest in the corner
With hope the ice man came

Remember Christmas puddings
With threepence for each kid?
There were ha'pennies and guineas
And a pound note was a 'quid'

We did our weekly washing
With a copper and a wringer
Clark Gable was our heat throb
And Bing our favourite singer.

I sometimes wish those times were
back
And though they brought me pleasure
I think I'll just enjoy today...
But my memories I'll treasure

David Scheel
Don't Shoot Me, I'm Only the Piano Player



Born in Australia David enjoyed dual but separate careers as a concert pianist and actor, on stage, in films and on television. This all changed when he moved to Britain in the 1980's. He soon found himself starring in the famous *New Revues* in London's West End. Other offers followed, including the lead in the musical *Stepping Out*. Whilst starring in another revue his fellow cast members coerced him into trying his hand at a solo show, combining his musical skills and exceptional talent for mimicry.

What started out as a one-night dare completely turned David's career around. His first one-man shows soon blossomed into a smash hit, *Don't Shoot Me, I'm Only the Piano Player*, which has now been touring the world for 15 years. *Don't Shoot Me...* sold out in the West End, then at 3 consecutive Edinburgh Festivals and led to David being a regular on the top-rating BBC Radio and TV shows, *Stop the Week* and *The Garden Party*.

Constantly updated with fresh material, *Don't Shoot Me...* continues to enjoy enormous success worldwide.

Copied from David Scheel's Website

The True Story Behind the film "Killers of the Flower Moon"

The Osage Murders and the Birth of the F.B.I. - How an Osage Indian family became the prime target of one of the most sinister crimes in American history.



In the early twentieth century, the members of the Osage Nation became the richest people per capita in the world, after oil was discovered under their reservation, in Oklahoma. Then they began to be mysteriously murdered. In 1923, after the death toll reached more than two dozen, the case was taken up by the Bureau of Investigation, then an obscure branch of the Justice Department, which was later renamed the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The case was among the F.B.I.'s first major homicide investigations. After J. Edgar Hoover was appointed the bureau's director, in 1924, he sent a team of undercover operatives, including a Native American agent, to the Osage reservation.

Newspapers described the increasing number of unsolved murders as the Reign of Terror, lasting from 1921 to 1926. Some sixty or more wealthy, full-blood Osage Natives were reported killed from 1918 to 1931. Newer investigations indicate that other suspicious deaths during this time could have been misreported or covered up murders, including people who were heirs to future fortunes. Further research has shown that the death toll may have been in the hundreds.

Some of the murders were committed for the purposes of taking over land and wealth of Osage members, whose land was producing valuable oil and who each had headrights that earned lucrative annual royalties. Investigation by law enforcement, including the Bureau of Investigation (BOI, the precursor to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or FBI) revealed extensive corruption among local officials involved in the Osage guardian program. Most of the murders were never prosecuted. However, some of those involved were convicted and sentenced, including William Hale, who ordered the murders of his nephew's wife and other members of her family to gain control of their oil rights. Two other men implicated with Hale, Henry Grammer and Asa Kirby, died during the investigation. Grammer died in a car crash on June 14, 1923. Kirby was killed while robbing a store on June 23, 1923. Another man, Kelsie Morrison, was initially convicted, but had his conviction overturned since he'd been promised immunity in exchange for his testimony for the prosecution against others involved in the murders. He was killed in a shootout with police in 1937.

In 1925, the United States Congress changed the law to prohibit non-Osage from inheriting headrights from Osage with half or more Native American ancestry. The U.S. government continued to manage the leases and royalties from oil-producing lands, and the tribe became concerned about these assets. In 2000, the Osage Nation filed a suit against the Department of the Interior, alleging that it had not adequately managed the assets and paid people the royalties they were due. The suit was settled in 2011 for \$380 million and commitments to improve program management.



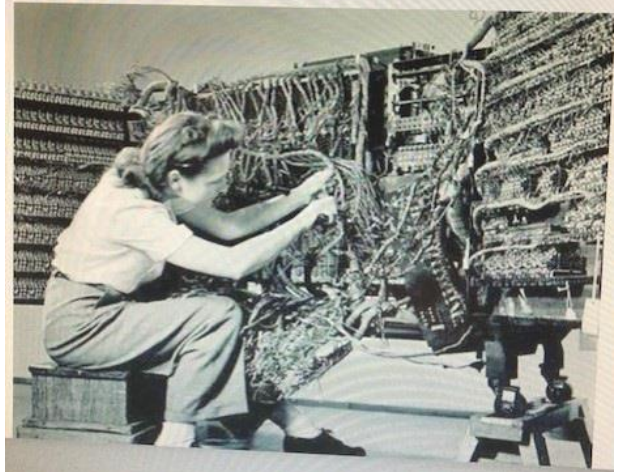
“Inuit Man Warms His Wife’s Feet. Greenland, 1890’s”



“Children Playing On Playground Equipment in Dallas, Texas, 1900”



“Woman Wiring an Early IBM Computer Taken by Berenice Abbott in 1948”



“Children Cross the River Using Pulleys on Their Way to School, 1959, Italy”



“William Harley And Arthur Davidson, 1914”



“Residents Of West Berlin Show Their Children to Their Grandparents Living In East Berlin, 1961”

