



# FREO

## StreetWise

Fremantle's independent street magazine  
Issue 14 - April 2020

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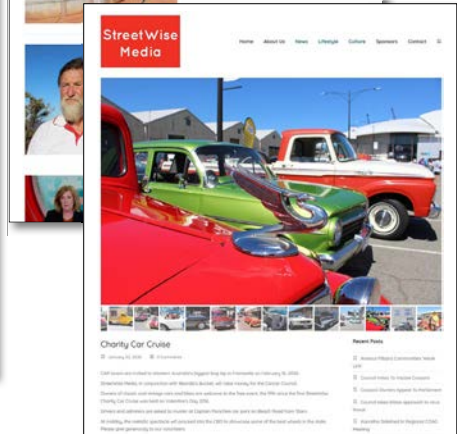
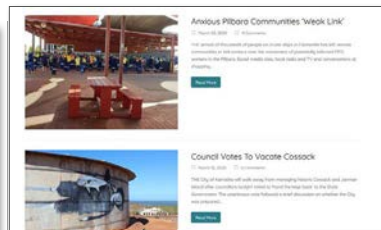
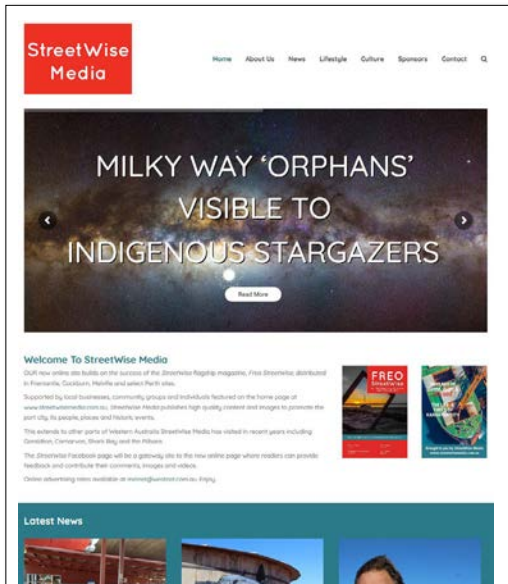
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## www.streetwisemedia.com.au

INDEPENDENT publisher *StreetWise Media* was launched in Fremantle in 2015 to showcase the unique stories and images of WA's much-loved port city.

Thousands of print and online readers have joined the growing *StreetWise* community since the launch of its flagship magazine *Freo StreetWise*.

*StreetWise* builds on its publishing success with this first 'digital' edition since the publication moved to its own dedicated website at [streetwisemedia.com.au](http://streetwisemedia.com.au). The *StreetWise* Facebook page serves as a gateway to the new site.

*StreetWise* readers can explore the hundreds of stories and images showcasing Fremantle, its coverage extending to parts of the state visited by *StreetWise* over the past year including Geraldton, Carnarvon, Shark Bay and the Pilbara.

*StreetWise* acknowledges the sponsors and supporters of the online magazine including SCOOP Property and Finance, FreeDB Car Stereo, Homestyle Salads, Portorosa Fremantle, the Hair and Barber Room and Warren's Menswear.

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# StreetWise Media

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*Freo StreetWise* is a free independent publication produced in Fremantle.

Supported by local businesses and community groups, the magazine launched in 2015 is distributed in cafes, bars, hotels, restaurants, libraries and select sites in Cockburn and Melville.

*StreetWise* also is available at [www.streetwisemedia.com.au](http://www.streetwisemedia.com.au).

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# Stay streetsafe

THIS is a difficult time for everyone.

The streets are empty. Businesses are having to adapt or perish. And our sense of community has been replaced with social separation. Life indoors, life online, until medical authorities can contain COVID-19.

At *StreetWise Media*, it was decided to replace the Easter print issue with the publication's first digital edition since the launch of [www.streetwisemedia.com.au](http://www.streetwisemedia.com.au). We thank sponsors and supporters of *StreetWise* as we adjust to the impact of the pandemic on the way we live, work and think.

We explore the life and times of Noongar warrior Midgegooroo and alternative names for the new Kings Square; why the proposed World Heritage listing of WA's Burrup Peninsula rock art does not include Depuch Island, whose engravings are out of this world; the evolution of the human hand; and the confirmation of Australia's newest cat species, an extinct marsupial 'lion'.

French illustrator Gustav Dore enriches the Easter message in a series of biblical images including The Last Supper, the Crucifixion and Resurrection. SF art legend Peter Jones offers visions of the future. We also celebrate pasta's twisted journey from myth to modern menu.

Enjoy.

**Carmelo Amalfi**

# DEPUCH

DEPUCH Island is separated from the ghost town of Balla Balla by three kilometres of shallow water and mangrove mudflats.

The 5km by 3km oblong-shaped block of dolerite 26km north of Whim Creek was first described by French navigator Nicolas Baudin in 1801, the island named after Louis Depuch, the mineralogist of the expedition.

A small overgrown cemetery at Balla Balla conceals the final resting place of the 1912 *Crown of England* and *Clyo* shipwreck victims (pictured below).

In 1962, moves to establish a port here were abandoned, “on the grounds of its exceptional Aboriginal heritage”.

Today, the former town established in 1898 is pegged for a new port to service Todd Corporation’s proposed \$5 billion iron ore export facility.

Depuch or ‘Womalantha’ consists of thousands of rock engravings with, “probably a greater concentration of Aboriginal engravings than any other place in Australia, comparable with the Burrup Peninsula”.

In 1964, the WA Museum wrote to Education and Native Welfare Minister Edgar Lewis: “The

Why is Depuch Island not included in the World Heritage List nomination of the Burrup rock art at Dampier Peninsula?

engravings of the island have become widely known in anthropological circles.

They have become justly famous and have been hailed as the most important collection of Aboriginal engravings in Australia.”

Greens MLC for Mining and Pastoral Robin Chapple told *StreetWise* the Burrup contained up to one million individual engravings which dated back tens of thousands of years.

The Depuch engravings number more than 5000 and are only a few thousand years old.

View a selection of unique rock art at [www.streetwisemedia.com.au](http://www.streetwisemedia.com.au).





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"A repository of Australian prehistory no less significant than such world-renowned prehistoric art galleries as the caves of Lascaux in the Dordogne, and Altamira in northern Spain."  
- WA Museum chairman of trustees Sir Thomas Meagher, 1964



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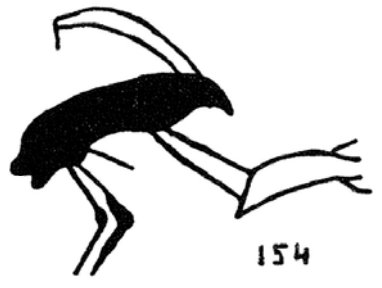
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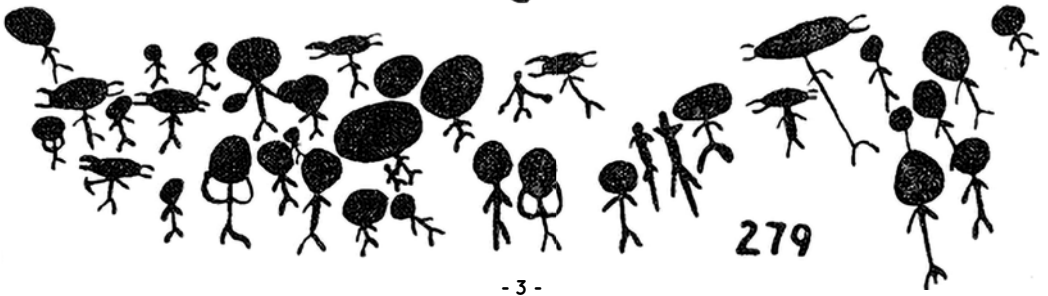
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MIDGEGOOROO Square. Porcelli Place. Curtin Court. Having renamed the new civic building and library, 'Walyalup Civic Centre', Fremantle council deferred renaming Kings Square after Aboriginal warrior Yagan's father Midgegooroo until the wider community is consulted.

So who was Midgegooroo? Can any other historical figure fill the shoes of the revered Noongar who

witnessed the arrival of Europeans before he was executed in 1833?

People also will be asked whether they prefer a non-indigenous name to reflect the diversity of cultures in the port city? Italian, Portuguese, Indian, Irish, Welsh.

As *StreetWise* reports the answer is not so black and white. Here, we profile alternative names starting with Midgegooroo.

## First Days



# MIDGEGOOROO

MIDGEGOOROO was a Whadjuk Noongar leader of his country Beeliar south of 'Derbal Yaragan', the Swan River, and west of the Canning River to the sea.

His descendants, traditional owners of the Swan Valley region, are direct links to the turbulent colonial past Midgegooroo endured in the first few years after the British flag was raised over Fremantle on May 2, 1829. WA's 'first fleet' arrived in June.

The Noongar elder with a 'remarkable bump' on his forehead was about 50 years old when he was captured during a 'punishment raid' and executed without trial at Perth Gaol on May 22, 1833.

Midgegooroo's son 'Billy', believed to be five years of age and also referred to as 'young Midgegooroo', was sent to the Government schooner *Ellen* off Garden Island, removed, "out of sound and hearing of what was to happen to his father".

Midgegooroo, the most significant Indigenous man in the Fremantle area, "yelled and struggled fiercely to escape. He was pinioned and blindfolded, and bound to the outer door of the gaol".

He was shot dead in the only execution by firing squad in the history of Australian colonisation.

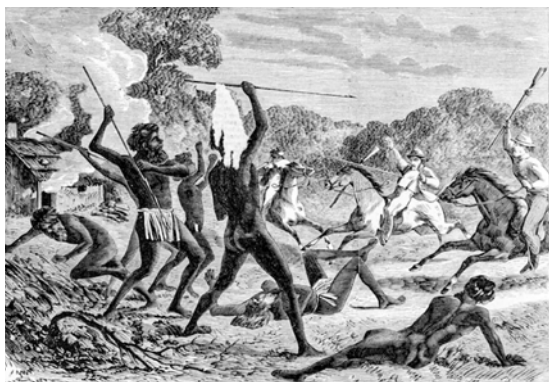
News of Midgegooroo's death was kept from his other son Yagan, who promised to kill three white people in retaliation.

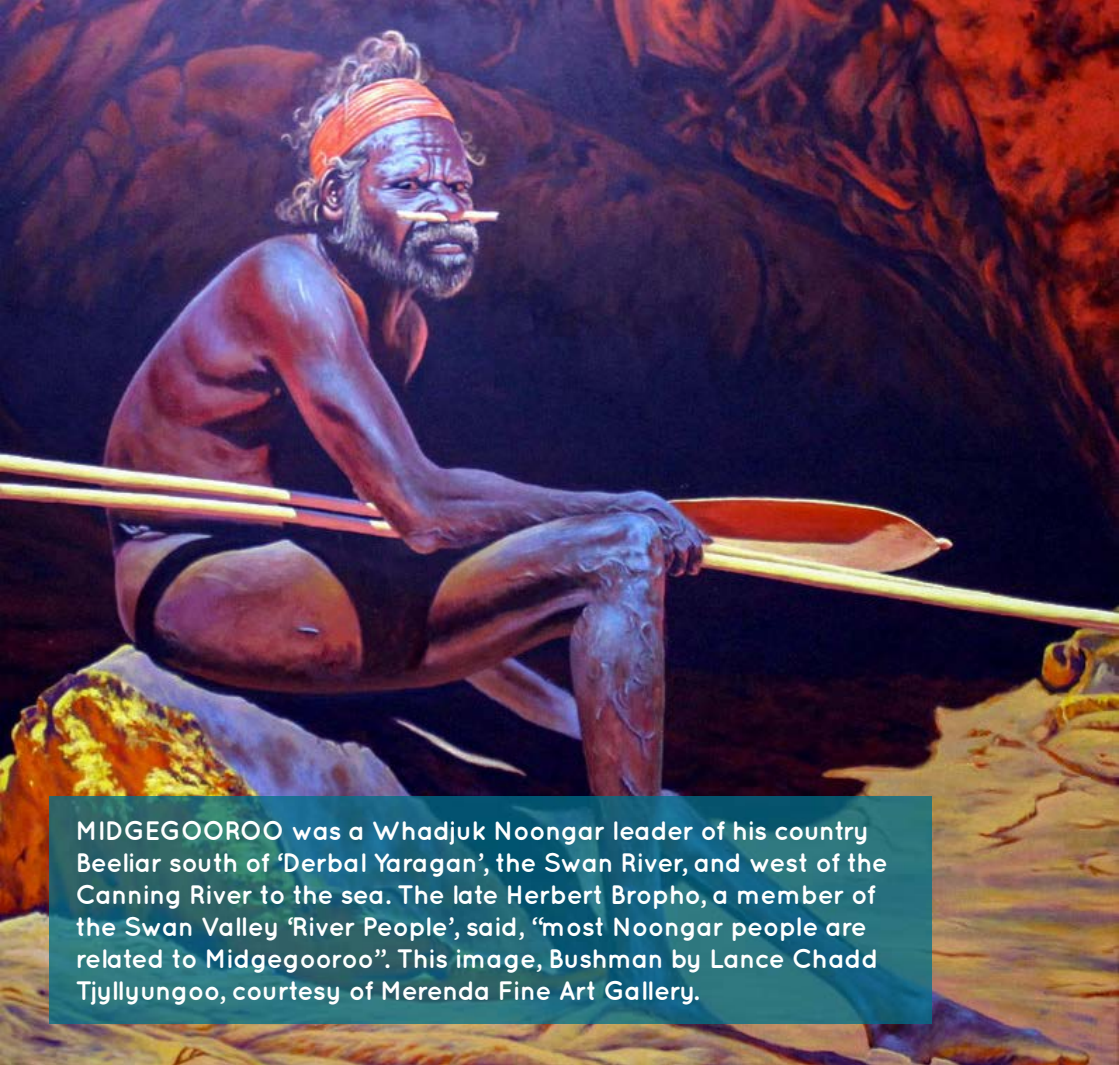
Yagan would be killed two months later, his head hewn off and sent to England as an, 'anthropological curiosity'.

More than 20 vessels arrived at the colony in 1833, the civilian population at the beginning of the year estimated to be 1511 people.

Newspaper reports were filled with reports of theft and violence. In 1832, facing scarce provisions, "the usual allowances of flour, etc. were denied the natives, and hence the increased number of instances of thieving. The original fear of white weapons, too, had worn off, and having successfully murdered some men, they more readily murdered others.

"It was murder on both sides".





**MIDGEGOOROO** was a Whadjuk Noongar leader of his country Beeliiar south of 'Derbal Yaragan', the Swan River, and west of the Canning River to the sea. The late Herbert Bropho, a member of the Swan Valley 'River People', said, "most Noongar people are related to Midgegooroo". This image, *Bushman* by Lance Chadd Tjyllyungoo, courtesy of Merenda Fine Art Gallery.

MIDGEGOOROO and Yagan were declared 'outlaws' by Colonial administrator Lt-Governor Frederick Irwin after a string of violent incidents culminating in the killing of two settlers by Noongar men near Bull Creek in April 1833.

For Midgegooroo, this was the last of several well-documented episodes of early WA colonial confrontations leading up to the deaths of the Noongar elder and his sons.

The settlers were killed in retaliation for the shooting of a Noongar man who reportedly broke into a Fremantle storehouse the previous day.

From a modern standpoint, Midgegooroo is a historical treasure who very likely witnessed the British explorations of the Swan River in 1827, the foundation of Fremantle port in 1829, and then Perth.



# RETRIBUTION

FROM day one, Midgegooroo after whom a national park and an avenue in Cockburn Central are named was no stranger to British violence.

In May 1830, the Noongar elder was found and beaten by a military detachment while plucking two turkeys stolen from a farm on the Canning River.

The same month, Captain Irwin attacked a Noongar camp in North Fremantle in retaliation for a raid on a house owned by a man called Paton. In the days that followed, deaths were reported on both sides, including Midgegooroo's son Domjum, shot breaking into a shop in Fremantle.

In February 1831, Midgegooroo reportedly visited Lionel Samson's store in Fremantle where he was given biscuits by a servant James Lacey: "Midgegooroo was not satisfied, I was obliged to put him out of the store by force. As I was in the act of shutting the door he threw a spear at me through the open space of the door-way; it lodged in the opposite side".



On August 3, 1831, a man named Smedley said he discovered, "a native (a relative of Midgegooroo) stealing potatoes from Mr. A. Butler's garden on the banks of Melville Water ... He fired at and killed him. Shortly afterwards a party of natives surrounded the house of Mr. Butler, and brutally murdered his servant Entwistle".

Erin Entwistle's son, aged about 10, later gave a deposition identifying Midgegooroo as the principal offender in the ghastly killing: "They thrust spears

through the wattle wall of the house - my father was ill at the time - he went out and was instantly speared. I saw the tall native called Yagan throw the first spear - which entered my father's breast, and another native Midgegooroo threw the second spear, which brought my father to the ground.

"I saw an old woman rather tall and wanting her front teeth and who I have since been told by Midgegooroo himself is his wife, break my father's legs, and cut his head to pieces with an axe. My father had always been kind to Midgegooroo's tribe, and on good terms with them."

# WINDICH

TOMMY Windich, or Windiitj, was a member of several island expeditions in the 1860s and 1870s.

He also tracked and helped recapture repeat prison escapee Joseph Johns, later known as notorious WA bushranger Moondyne Joe.

Tommy was born about 1840 near Mount Stirling south of Kellerberrin in WA's wheatbelt region.

Little is known of his early years, but he was highly skilled in tracking, horse riding and marksmanship. By the early 1860s, he worked as a 'native assistant' in York.

In 1869, Tommy was a member of WA Premier John Forrest's first expedition to find missing explorer Ludwig Leichhardt in the desert west of Leonora.

The following year, he joined Forrest's second expedition, which surveyed Edward John Eyre's route between WA and South Australia along the coast of the Great Australian Bight.

In 1874, he joined John Forrest's third and most ambitious expedition to explore the watershed of the Murchison, then east through the uncharted centre of WA.

In 1876, Tommy worked as guide with the party building the telegraph line

from Perth to Adelaide when he fell seriously ill and died of pneumonia on February 20, aged 35.

John Forrest said, "his name is almost a household word in this colony ... I feel that I have lost an old and well tried companion and friend".

Forrest erected a tombstone on his grave at Dempster Head near Esperance honouring his contribution to the development of the state.

In 1988, a drought-resistant breed of barley was released under the name, '*Hordeum vulgare* (Barley) c.v. Windich', referred to as 'Windich'.



# BLACK PADDY

POLICE tracker, stockman and famous boxer, Black Paddy lived in Noongar camps at Robb Jetty near South Beach from 1910 and East Fremantle football oval from 1915.

According to Denis Cook's 2019, *'That was my home'*: "Despite his fame as a boxer, as an Aboriginal person Black Paddy was under the surveillance of the police and the Department of Native Affairs".

The *Sunday Times* of February 12, 1911 describes Paddy as a sports 'idol', "the dusky boxer who resides in Fremantle, is unique. Of late Paddy has been having a good time of it in the 'magic square' at the expense of a few white athletes - and with every victory his popularity increases."

On June 10, 1934, the *Times* writes, "Fremantle has two noted characters without whom the Port would not be itself. They are 'Black Paddy' and the equally inky 'Wandi', both old time scrappers who, in their time, have given many pugilists a good go and a hiding.

"In spite of the fact that both are elderly, both have been battered about during the course of their boxing and rough-and-tumble careers, they are about the merriest lightest-hearted pair of humans in the State, singing, whistling, and generally jolly, they are real favourites wherever they go".

In 2001, as part the City of Cockburn Aboriginal Oral History Project which records the oral histories of indigenous people with a custodial or cultural connection to the Cockburn district, Noongar elder Patrick Hume, who worked at Robb Jetty and Mills & Wares in Fremantle, recalled, "Black Paddy used to be a boxer, they sent him over Eastern states to fight over there, and he got stuck over there so they took up a collection for him and brought him back to Fremantle".



"Black Paddy"  
▲ he appears to his opponents in the ring.



# MARY INMAN

NOONGAR Mary Sargeant and non-Aboriginal man Arthur Inman met in Perth in 1930.

Having lived together for about a year, Arthur was prosecuted for living with an Aboriginal woman, illegal under the Aboriginal Act of 1905.

Their lawyer argued in court that Mary was a 'quarter caste' and therefore not defined as an Aboriginal.

As recorded in Dr Denise Cook's 2019 book, *That was my home*, the Chief Protector of Aborigines did not accept the argument, "The suggestion that [Mary] Gladys Sergeant is a quarter-caste is doubted and we shall have to try to prove she is otherwise".



In 1936, the definition extended to, "anyone greater than quadroon or quarter-caste".

The next year Inman was prosecuted for living with Mary, now defined as Aboriginal,

and their four children sent to Sister Kate's in Perth. Mary and Arthur eventually were married on December 17, 1937, and spent years fighting to retrieve their children from State-run homes.

Stacked against them were allegations they were heavy drinkers and therefore could not provide a safe environment for their children.

In 1943, the family settled in a tent in South Fremantle where they collected drinking water from taps at South Beach and washed their clothes in the sea.

They caught fish, rabbits and kangaroos and enjoyed picking wild figs, watermelons and grapes.

The Inman children also rode horses at the former Cockell stables on Daly Street, "We used to ride on horses and go down and ride along the beach and one horse used to buck me off ... then we had an old white horse, old grey and white horse ...

"We used to stand on the back of his legs and get up the top, the four of us, and go for a ride on it all the way down to Bibra Lake".

Mary passed away on January 7, 1948, aged 39.

# CURTIN

JOHN Curtin was born in Victoria in 1885, the eldest son of Irish immigrants John and Kate.

He left school at 13 and developed a strong interest in politics and social justice. Struggling most of his adult life with alcohol addiction and depression, Curtin was admitted to hospital to 'dry out' in early 1916 before returning to public life to take a leading role in the Labor Party's anti-conscription campaign in which he was arrested and jailed.

In 1917, Curtin moved to WA where he married Elsie Needham and settled in Cottesloe where he enjoyed playing cricket and taking a swim to clear his mind.

Curtin joined the Australian Journalists Association and took up editorship of the trade union weekly *Westralian Worker*, which opposed conscription and included coverage of women's issues and sport.

Curtin's first serious bid for parliament was in 1925 when he stood unsuccessfully for the seat of Fremantle.

He won the seat in 1928, lost it 1931 then regained it in 1934. A year later, he was elected (by one vote) leader of the Labor Party. Curtin was sworn in as Australia's 14th Prime Minister in October 1941.

In November 1944, Curtin suffered a heart attack. He returned to work in 1945, but fell ill in April and died at the Lodge on July 5, 1945.

General Douglas MacArthur said of Curtin: "The preservation of Australia from invasion will be his immemorial monument." Curtin's body was flown back to Perth and buried at Karrakatta.

The RAAF Dakota aircraft that carried his body is now held at the Australian War Memorial.



# FREMANTLE

CHARLES Howe Fremantle was 10 when his father first took him out to sea. By age 11, he was captured and held prisoner in the Anglo-American War of 1812.

“I suppose you will be surprised to hear that I have been for this last month a prisoner, but it was all my own fault,” he writes on May 20.

“I asked the Captain to let me go on a sloop ... fitted out for a tender to take prizes, but we were not in her long before we were (taken) by a privateer”.

WA's first governor James Stirling was 21 and on his first command on *HMS Brazen*, which seized two vessels in the same war young Fremantle writes about to his sick mother.

Fremantle would later sail to the Swan River Colony, aged 29, and take formal possession of western Australia weeks before Stirling, now aged 38, arrived with the ‘first fleet’.

Stirling established the colony (now Perth) and a port he named in honour of Charles.

Fremantle's founding father left the colony on August 25, 1829, heading to the British base of Trincomalee, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka).

While there, he visited Kowloon and recommended it as a site for a new British settlement, Hong Kong.



On his return to England in 1832, Fremantle stopped in at the colony and remarked favourably on the ‘little village’ that had sprung up at Arthur Head: “ ... in spite of its sandy and unpromising appearance, I have no doubt, if the Colony continues, of its being in time a place of Consequence’.

In the diary of his first voyage, Fremantle suggested he might even become a settler himself, “I have taken with me a bull, two cows and some English sheep to start stocking my estate, so there will be a Fremantle villa, as I intend taking a [land] grant”.

# PORCELLI

PORCELLI was an Italian-born sculptor whose works include the Fremantle war memorial at Monument Hill, the Explorers' Monument in Esplanade Park and statues of CY O'Connor in Perth and Fremantle.

Born in 1872 near Bari, Italy, Porcelli completed his first life-size bronze bust of the colony's first premier Sir John Forrest six years after he arrived in WA in 1898.

In 1880, the young craftsman and his fisherman father moved from Italy to Sydney where Porcelli trained at the NSW Academy of Art. His works also feature in Sydney and Melbourne.

The gifted sculptor created busts, reliefs, patriotic plaques and large medallions of prominent citizens, many designed from faded or torn photographs.

His creations include works in Moora, Kalgoorlie, Boulder, Victoria Park, West Leederville and numerous headstones in Karrakatta and Fremantle cemeteries.

All his major figures were cast in Italy. In 1911, Porcelli unveiled his, 'crowning achievement', a larger than life figure of O'Connor overlooking Fremantle Harbour.

After WWI, Porcelli designed and sculpted many memorials, notably the bronze soldiers of Kalgoorlie and Boulder and female figure of peace at the WA Railways workshops in Midland.

Some of his works had to be scaled back because of limited funds, such as Fremantle's Monument Hill war memorial unveiled in 1928.

His contract for the monument was cancelled and the original design ditched for the existing one.

Porcelli moved to Melbourne and later returned to Perth where he died on June 28, 1943, aged 71. A statue of the 'capable sculptor' stands on Adelaide Street.



# DORE

An engraving depicting the Last Supper. Jesus is seated at the center of a long table, surrounded by his twelve apostles. The scene is set in a room with a draped curtain in the background. The figures are rendered with detailed shading and fine lines characteristic of Dore's style.

THE LAST SUPPER Therefore, when he was gone out, Jesus said, Now is the Son of man glorified and God is glorified in him ... (John 13:31)

THE Bible as illustrated by the French engraver Gustav Dore was first published in 1865. Of prime importance in the history of 19th century art, Dore's biblical depictions became bestsellers in Europe.

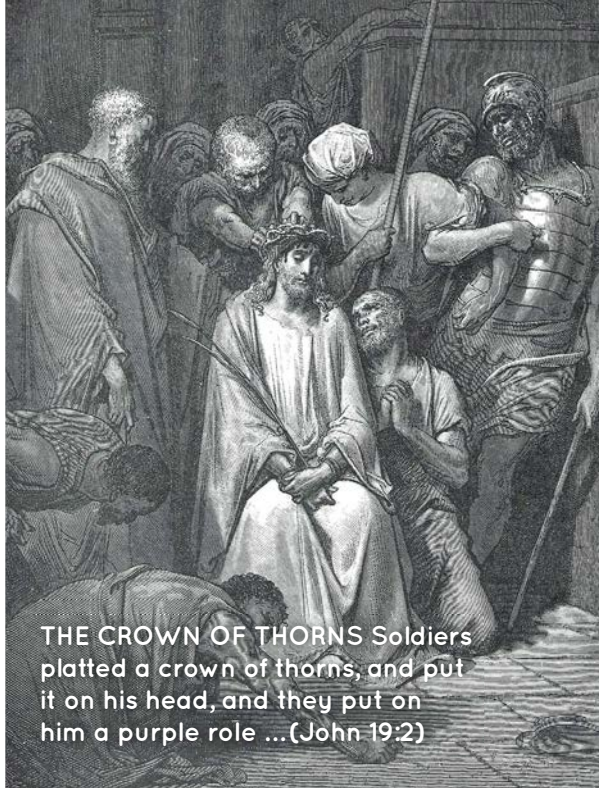
Born in Alsace, Strasbourg, Dore was by age five a prodigy artist and by 16 worked as a caricaturist at the comic paper, *Le Journal pour rire*.

Dore was gifted with an extraordinary visual memory and learned by looking. His greatest works, drawn on to blocks of wood, include Dante's *The Divine Comedy*, Milton's *Paradise Lost* and Perrault's *The Adventures of Baron Munchausen*. But Dore's *La Sainte Bible* stands out. Consisting of 241 'plates', the images reproduced here depict the biblical story of Easter Week.

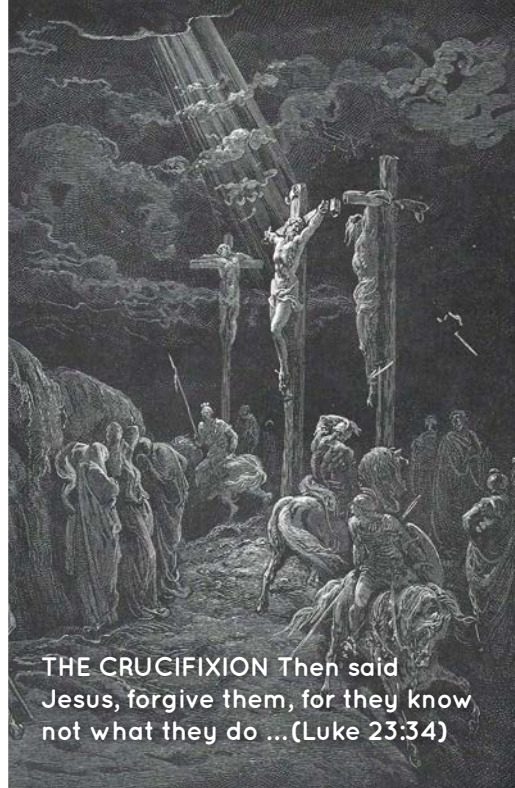
An engraving depicting the Agony in the Garden. Jesus is shown kneeling in prayer on the ground, his hands raised in a gesture of supplication. He is surrounded by dark, dense foliage and a large, gnarled tree trunk. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting Jesus against the dark background.

THE AGONY IN THE GARDEN And there appeared an angel unto him in heaven, strengthening him ... (Luke 22:43)

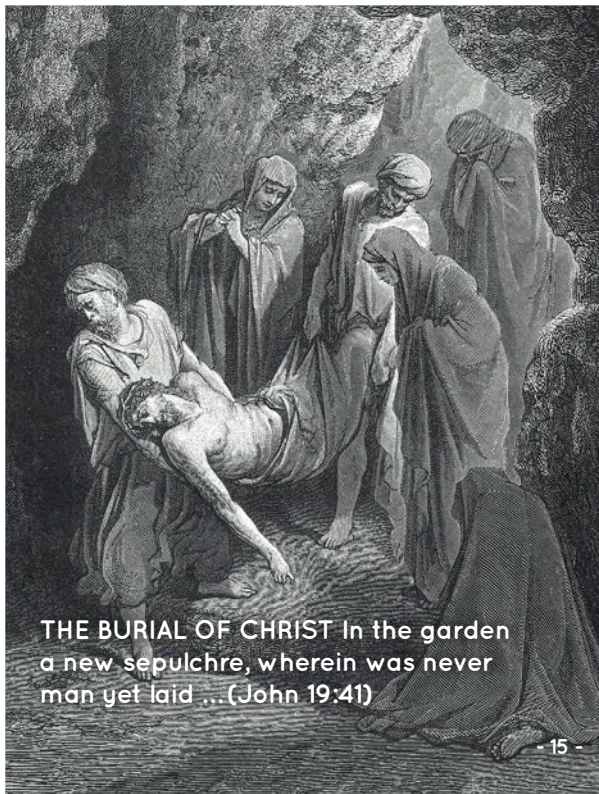




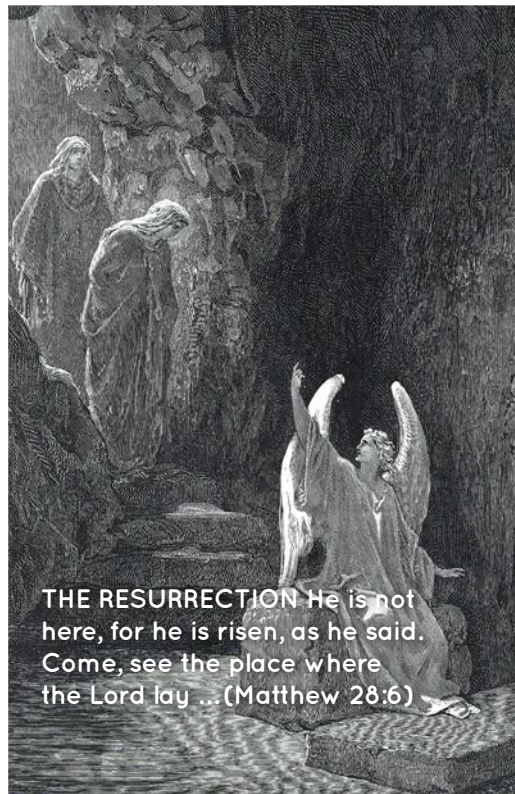
**THE CROWN OF THORNS** Soldiers platted a crown of thorns, and put it on his head, and they put on him a purple robe ... (John 19:2)



**THE CRUCIFIXION** Then said Jesus, forgive them, for they know not what they do ... (Luke 23:34)



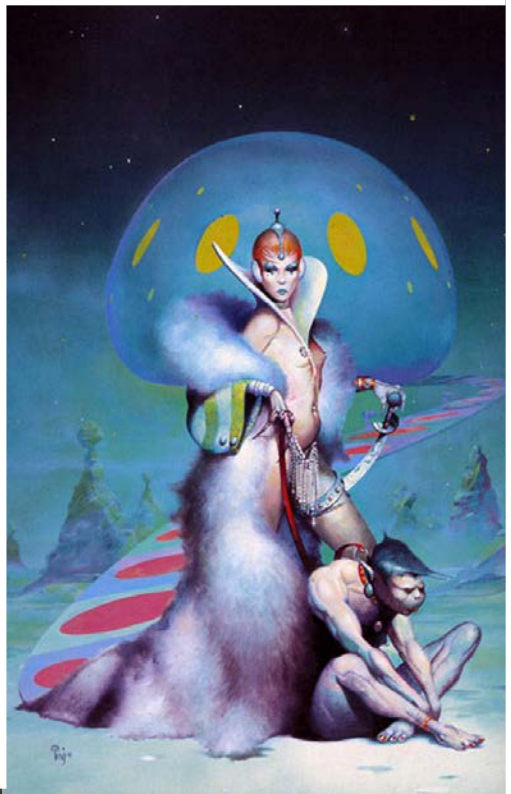
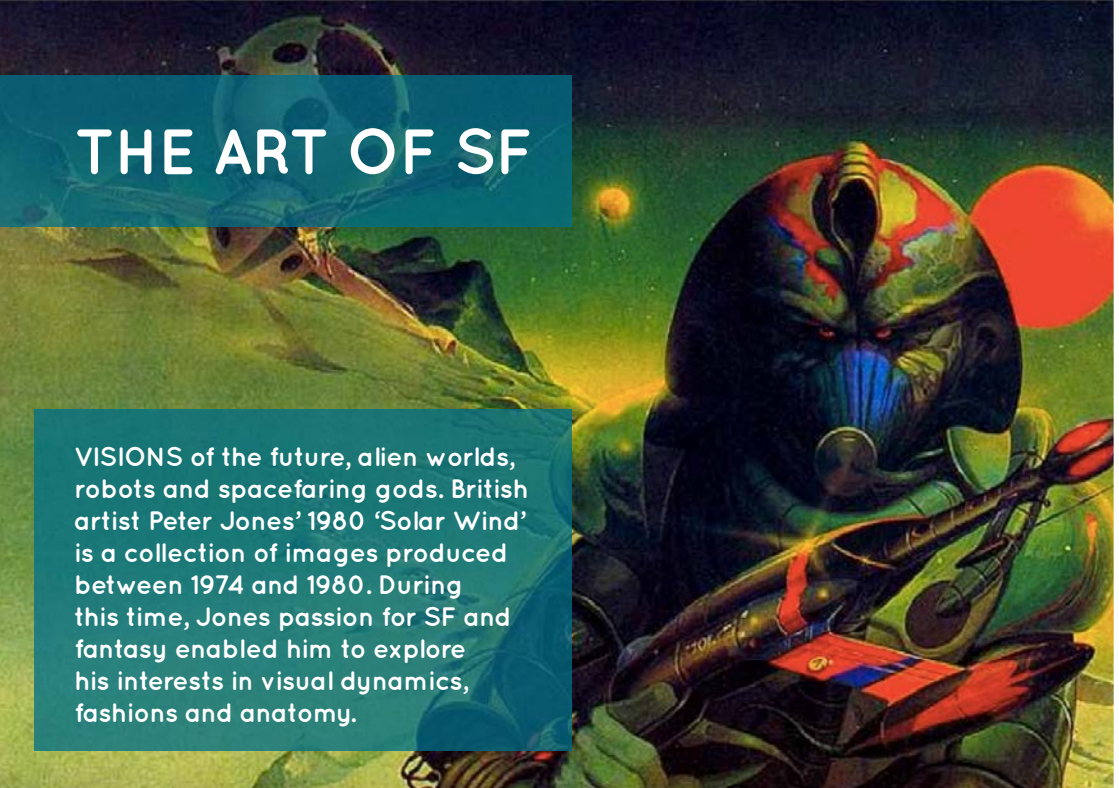
**THE BURIAL OF CHRIST** In the garden a new sepulchre, wherein was never man yet laid ... (John 19:41)

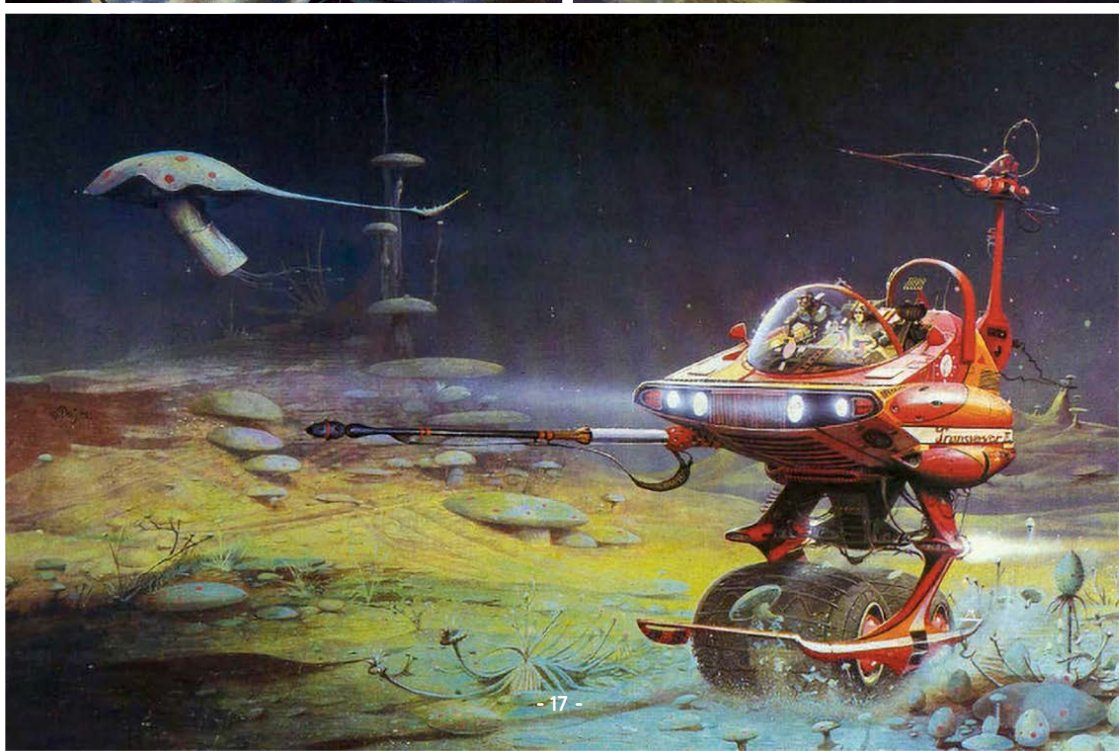


**THE RESURRECTION** He is not here, for he is risen, as he said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay ... (Matthew 28:6)

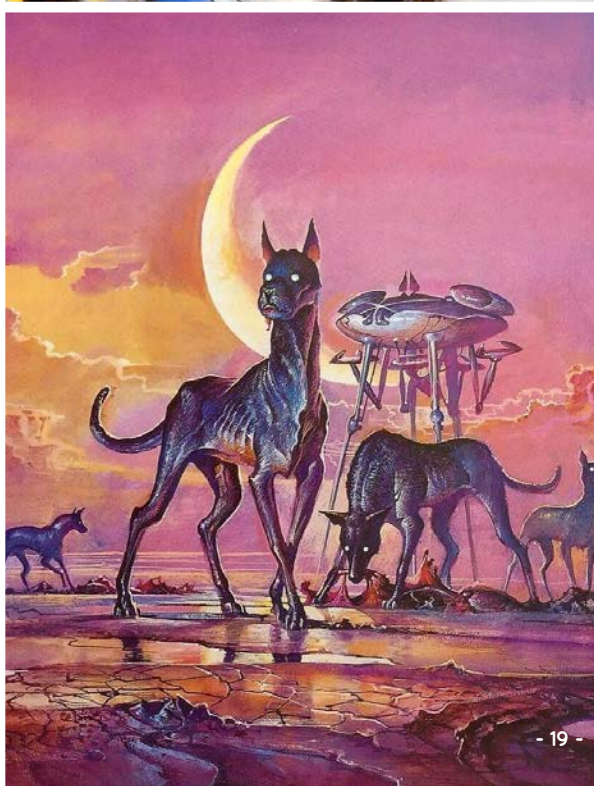
# THE ART OF SF

VISIONS of the future, alien worlds, robots and spacefaring gods. British artist Peter Jones' 1980 'Solar Wind' is a collection of images produced between 1974 and 1980. During this time, Jones' passion for SF and fantasy enabled him to explore his interests in visual dynamics, fashions and anatomy.









# TALK TO THE HAND

PALAEONTOLOGISTS have unearthed the fossilised remains of the closest fish species to the first four-limbed animals to walk on land.

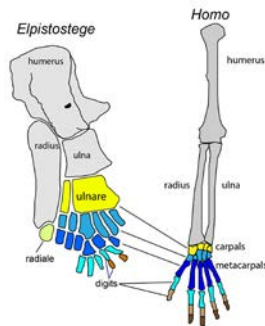
Described as a 'missing link', the 1.6m specimen proves the evolution of the bones in our hands started before animals emerged on land.

This beautifully preserved skeleton belonged to *Elpistostege watsoni*, which swam in shallow water in what is now Canada about 375 million years ago (pictured opposite).

Scans of its fins show it had bones similar to those found in the human hand, the findings published in the journal *Nature*.

Study co-author John Long, of Flinders University, says the 'transitional' fossil sheds new light on one of the major transformations in evolution from fish to four-limbed animals known as tetrapods.

The Australian fossil fish expert said the first primitive tetrapod, defined by the first animals to sport digits, is thought to have been an amphibian called *Acanthostega*, which lived 365 million years ago.



*E. watsoni* was unearthed in 2010 in Miguasha, a World Heritage Site in north-east Canada, by a team of scientists led by University of Quebec Professor Richard Cloutier.

Previously a fish species known as

*Tiktaalik*, that lived between 393 and 359 million years ago, was the oldest contender for the first fish with transitional limbs.

Curtin University palaeontologist Kate Trinajstic says the find represents, "one of the earliest examples of the presence of the bones that will go on to form the hand and fingers that we have".





'The latest scans show the fish had rows of tiny bones that are the equivalent of the digits in the human hand'.

# LEO

AUSTRALIA has a new cat species, the extinct marsupial 'lion', *Lekaneleo*.

The feline's fossilised remains reveal a house cat-sized creature with powerful razor teeth which roamed the Queensland rainforests about 24 million years ago. Researchers first believed *Lekaneleo* belonged to a different group *Priscileo roskellyae*.

But the animal's bolt cutter-like teeth and small size set it apart from other genuses of marsupial lion. These pouched lions lived from about two million years ago and died out about 35,000 years ago.

University of NSW palaeontologists Anna Gillespie, Michael Archer and Suzanne Hand, reporting in *The Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology*, said the killer cat was a member of a 'strange' group of marsupials closely related to other mammals including koalas, wallabies and wombats. Working for decades at the heritage-listed Riversleigh fossil site in north-west Queensland, they



found the evolution of marsupial lions started out small then increased in size.

In all cases, they sported teeth and premolars capable of cutting through and crushing bone.

Near the *Lekaneleo* discovery site, other marsupial lions found include *Microleo attenboroughi*, named after Sir David; *Wakaleo schouteni*, about the size of a big dog; and larger lions, the *Thylacoleonids*.

The best known species of marsupial lion is *Thylacoleo carnifex* or Leo (opposite), the most specialised killing machine ever to have stalked the Australian landscape.

Weighing more than 100kg, the genus was first published in 1859 by British anatomist Richard Owen. *T. carnifex* had the strongest bite of any mammal, living or extinct. At 100kg, it had a bite comparable to that of a 250kg African lion.

Rock art depicting what is thought to be a *Thylacoleo* was discovered in the Kimberley in 2008. A second image found in 2009 depicts an animal attacking a hunter who is in the act of fending it off with a multiple-barbed spear.

Though they could be a thylacine, or Tasmanian tiger, scientists say *Thylacoleo* cannot be ruled out.



*Thylacoleo carnifex*



IN 2002, WA palaeontologists absailed into caves on the Nullarbor Plain near Mundrabilla where they unearthed one of Australia’s biggest fossil finds in a century.

Marsupial lions, including a complete skeleton of *Thylacoleo carnifex* (pictured above), a 3m-tall short-faced kangaroo,

giant wombats, horned wallabies and birds were identified in three caves spotted by eastern States speleologists flying over the arid landscape.

The ‘secret’ site has been dated at between 1.75 million and 46,000 years ago as Australia’s megafauna thundered towards extinction.

# PASTIME

SPAGHETTI, ravioli and tortellini are household names today. But what a long and winding road from myth to dinner plate.

Latin texts as early as 1279 refer to an inventory of household goods in Genoa where there is mention of a barrel of 'maccheroni' already known in Italy about 20 years before the return of Marco Polo from the Far East.

So did spaghetti really come from China?

The 14th century writer Boccaccio, in *Decameron*, describes a mountain of Parmesan cheese with people on top who make ravioli and maccheroni for everyone to enjoy at the bottom of the mountain where the 'gluttonous' consumed the pasta with a stream of white wine.



*Stages of pasta making:  
Courtesy Bridgeman/Tacuinum  
Sanitatis in Medicina, Austrian  
National library, Vienna*

In 1284, Franciscan friar Salimbene de Adam, from Parma, on St Clare's Day (August 11) tells us he ate for the first time some 'naked' ravioli, without the usual thin pastry.

He mentions it, "to show how far the refinements of gluttons can go, as opposed to the simplicity of our ancestors, who were happy with food created by nature".



*Early 19th century 'macaroni eaters' of  
Naples by Saverio della Gatta  
Image courtesy Christies/ La Scala Florence*

# PASTA AT PORTOROSA



FRESH, local and deliciously divine, served with hot tomato sauce, basil and a combination of choice meats including your favourite seafood.

Pasta makers at Portorosa are cooking up a storm, the popular Italian food venue offering customers takeaway pasta made the same day.

A staple of Italian cuisine, Portorosa lovers can order their next meal from Portorosa Spearwood where most of the pasta is produced during this challenging time for businesses in Fremantle.

“We decided to make our own pasta rather than buy the dry pasta and pre-cook it,” Portorosa owner Joe Napoli told *StreetWise*.

“Fresh is best. Customers can tell the difference and they appreciate it.”

Check out the latest specials at [www.portorosa.com.au](http://www.portorosa.com.au) or call (08) 9430 6126.

Portorosa takeaway and delivery prices at [www.facebook.com/portorosafreo](https://www.facebook.com/portorosafreo) or [spearwood@portorosa.com.au](mailto:spearwood@portorosa.com.au)



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