**LIGHTING**

In the early to mid-1800s, there was no electricity in Australia. Light was provided by candles, or by lanterns and lamps that burned kerosene or oil. Candles were made from beeswax or tallow (mutton fat), and oils were often made from the fat of animals like whales.

**THE SETTLER'S HUT**

A basic hut was a one-storey building, with one or two rooms and a chimney. It had dirt floors, timber walls and a roof made from bark. Sometimes people used clay and mud or pasted newspaper on the walls to stop draughts from getting in.

Many settlers planted vegetable gardens and fruit trees.

**AGRICULTURE**

Settlers planted wheat, oats and barley crops on their land. They also raised livestock like cattle and sheep. The cattle supplied the settlers with milk and beef, while the sheep provided wool and mutton.

**TOOLS and CLOTHING**

An axe was an important tool for a settler. It was used to cut timber to build his home, wood to build furniture and also logs for the fire. Other items some settlers owned were a gun, a pair of boots, a hat and a whip.

**HORSES**

Horses were an important mode of transport for settlers, either by riding on a horse's back or in a horse-drawn carriage. Drovers rode on horses to move livestock across long distances.

A horse-drawn cart called a dray was also used to transport heavy items, such as logs of timber and bales of wool.

**COOKING**

The fireplace was made from stone. Meals were cooked in large cast iron pot called a 'boiler'. The handle attached to a hook that suspended the pot over the fire. Beef, pork, mutton, flour and tea were staples in the settler's kitchen.

Common recipes included thick bread called damper, and a stew of meat and vegetables.

**LAUNDRY**

Washing clothes was a very physical job. Buckets of water were heated over a fire in a boiler or a metal tub known as a 'copper'. Soap was flaked into the tub and the dirty clothes were added. A thick stick was used to stir the clothes or they were scrubbed on washboards.

Irons were heated over the fire, but the handles had to be held with a thick pad of cloth, as they were so hot.