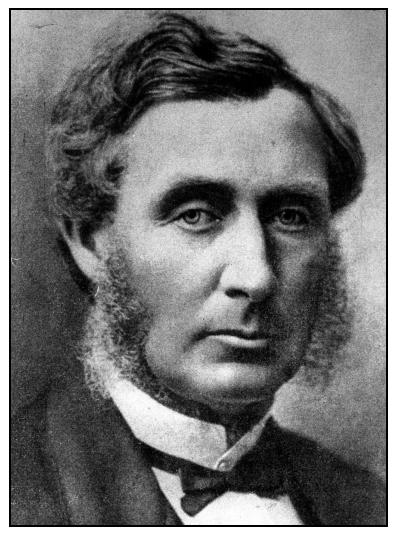
THOMAS SUTCLIFFE MORT PIONEER in FOOD REFRIGERATION

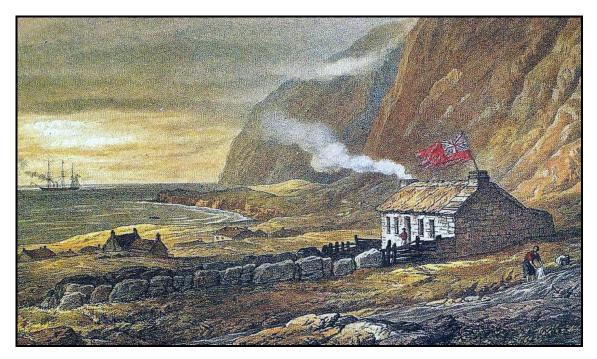
By Brian Roberts, CIBSE Heritage Group



Thomas Sutcliffe Mort. 1816-78

Thomas Mort was born on 23rd December, 1816, at Bolton in Lancashire, England and brought up in Manchester where he received a sound and practical education as the second son of Jonathan Mort. On the death of his father, he and his elder brother William, both clerks, struggled financially. However, when Thomas was offered a position in Australia he seized the opportunity, arriving in Sydney on the ship *Superb* in February (1838 according to one report, but in 1837 according to his memorial plaque).

The voyage to Australia took some four months in challenging conditions.

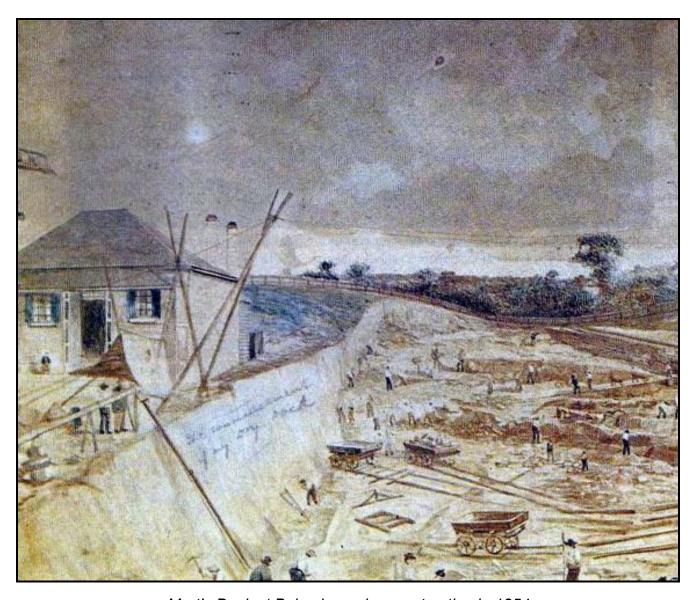


Tristan da Cunha, where Mort's boat party was stranded for three days in November 1837



Sydney Cove at the time of Mort's arrival, showing immigrants disembarking and being rowed ashore (Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales)

Mort became a clerk, gaining extensive experience in local and international commerce. He married in 1841. In September 1843, he set up as an auctioneer in general and wool sales. He prospered by specialising in sales of wool alone, but went on to auction both livestock and property, providing finances and expenses to purchasers. In the 1850's, he arranged for farmers to consign wool through him for sale in London. He became associated with a number of businesses and became Sydney's leading auctioneer. He also opened a dry dock at Waterview Bay. Mort's wealth multiplied several times over in the 1850's and he was particularly successful in land speculation, eventually owning 38,000 acres. After a visit to England in 1857-1859, he went into farming in a big way and became involved with the mining of copper and coal, and improved his dock facilities where he had interests in a company assembling imported railway locomotives.



Mort's Dock at Balmain, under construction in 1854

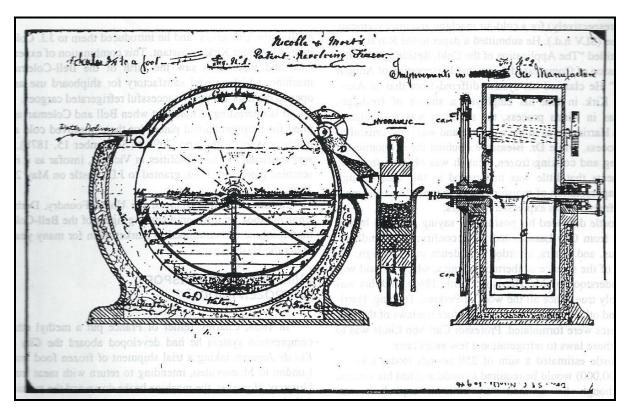
Mort was an entrepreneur not an engineer, but in the mid-1860's he realised the enormous potential in refrigeration for the storing and transportation of meat, butter and milk. From 1866 until 1878, he financed experiments by the French engineer Eugene Dominique Nicolle to design and produce refrigerating machinery suitable for use in ships, trains and cold-storage depots. Although their machinery was never used for shipping frozen meat, Mort and Nicolle developed commercially viable systems for the New South Wales Fresh Food and Ice Company formed in 1875. These were used in "a slaughtering and chilling works at Bowenfels in the Blue Mountains, a cold store at Darling Harbour, milk depots in the Southern Tablelands, and refrigerated railway vans for meat and milk." It has been reported that Mort spent over £100,000 on these projects, his returns being negligible.



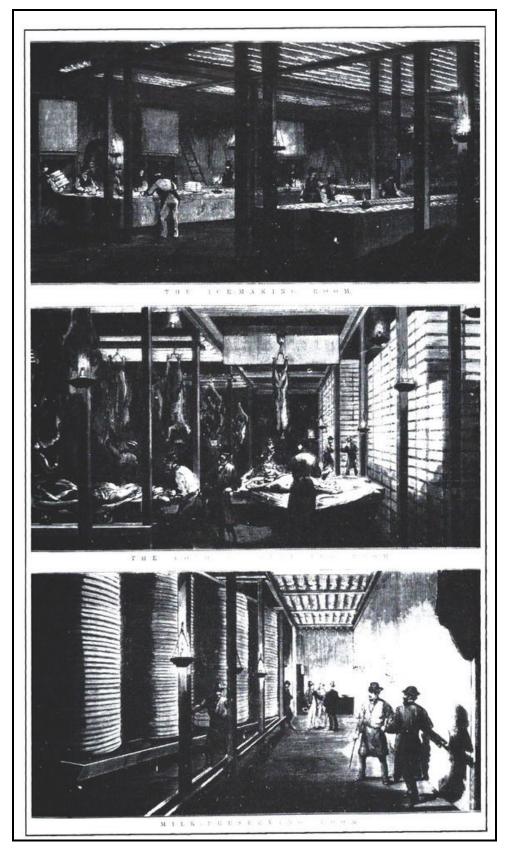
Eugene Nicolle and his family

Nicolle was born in 1823 in Rouen, France, arriving in Australia in 1853. He registered, with his partner Richard Dawson, his first ice-making patent in 1861. The next year, Nicolle, Dawson and the Wilkinson brothers bought the Sydney Ice Company from James Harrison and Peter Russell with the franchise to use Harrison's machine in New South Wales. This was to eliminate competition with his ammonia absorption machine. He tried unsuccessfully to raise finance for its use on ships, but in 1866 he teamed up with Thomas Mort to establish the successful adoption of refrigeration in the food industry. Nicolle died on 23 November, 1909.

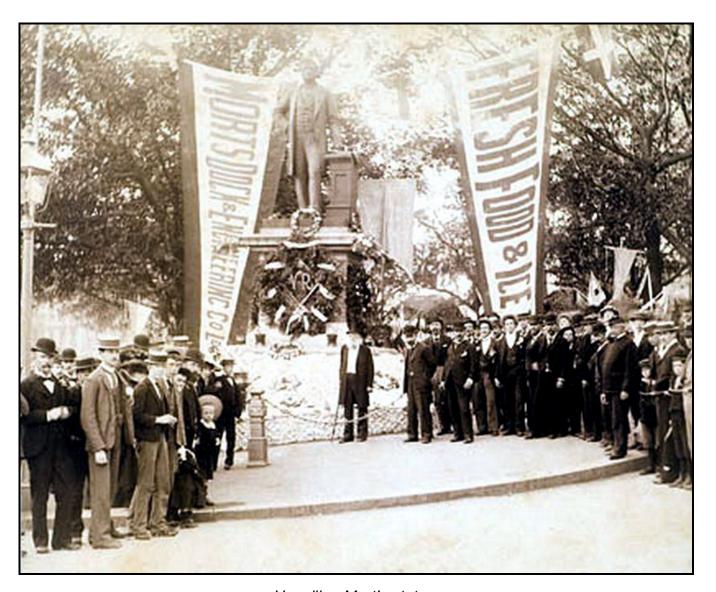




Nicolle and Mort's Revolving Freezer



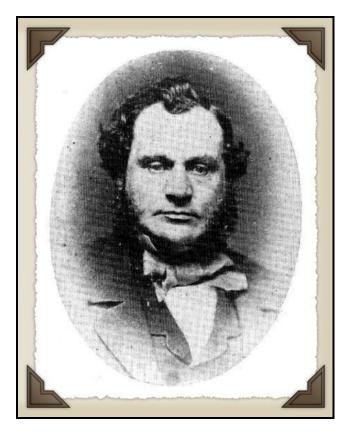
Mort's Freezing Works at Darling Harbour began operating in 1875 From the top: The Ice-Making Room, the Cold & Freezing Room, and the Milk Preserving Room (From Illustrated Sydney News, 27 May, 1876)



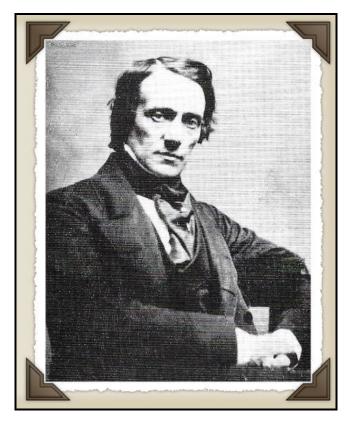
Unveiling Mort's statue

He viewed these investments as a community service and it was by the community that he was appreciated. He died on 9 May 1878 from pneumonia at Bodella where he was buried. At the time of his death he was spoken of as "the greatest benefactor the working classes in this country ever had."

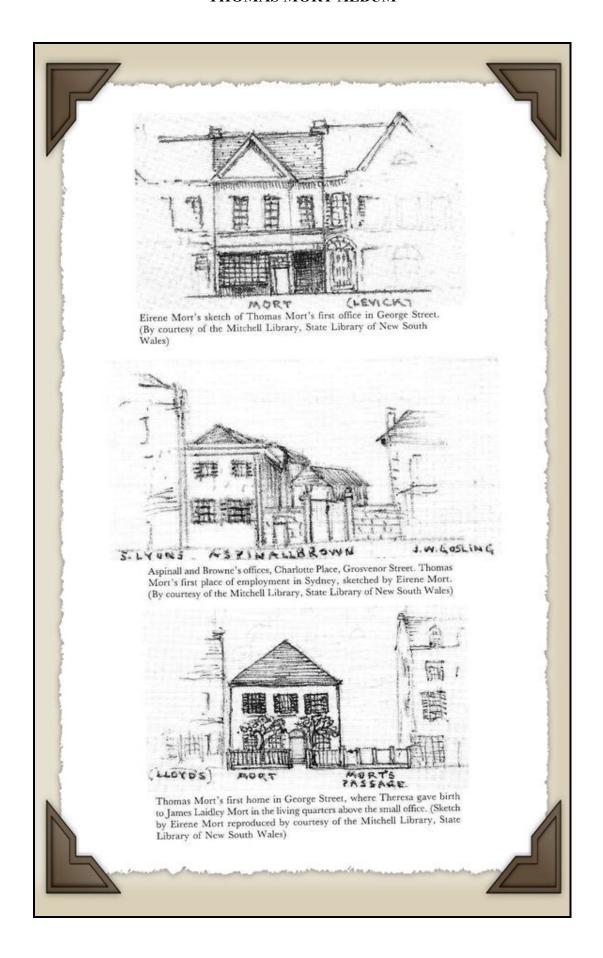
"On 14 May, a meeting of working men in Sydney resolved to show the esteem and respect in which they held his memory, as a result his statue, sculpted by Pierce Connolly, stands in Macquarie Place" (in Sydney).



Brother Henry Mort

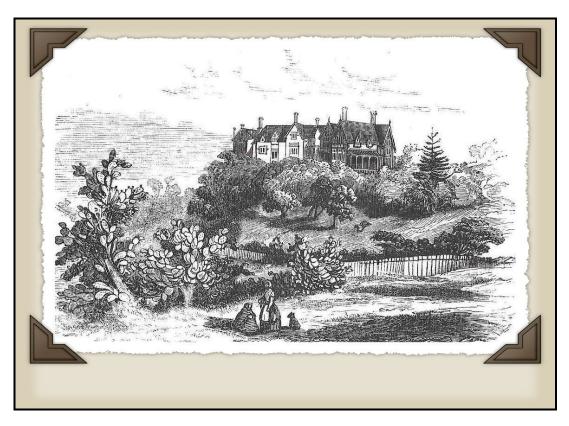


Brother William Mort





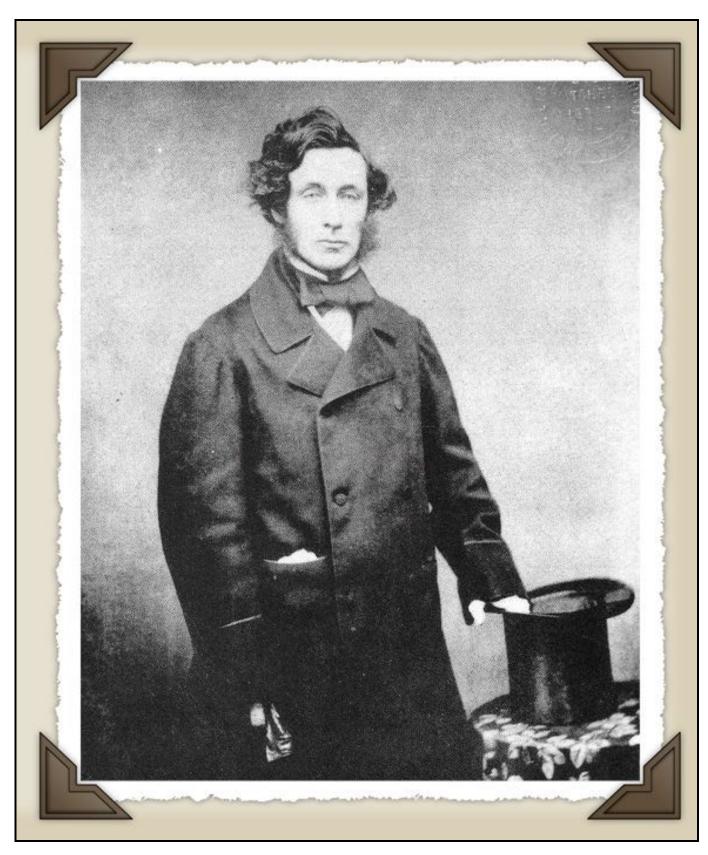
"Mona" at the time of Thomas Mort's occupation in 1844



Mort's "Greenoakes Estate" in 1857



Mort Family Group (I-r standing) sons Robert, Edward, William (seated) Annie, Marianne (Macaulay), Alice (foreground) Ernest



Mort in 1858



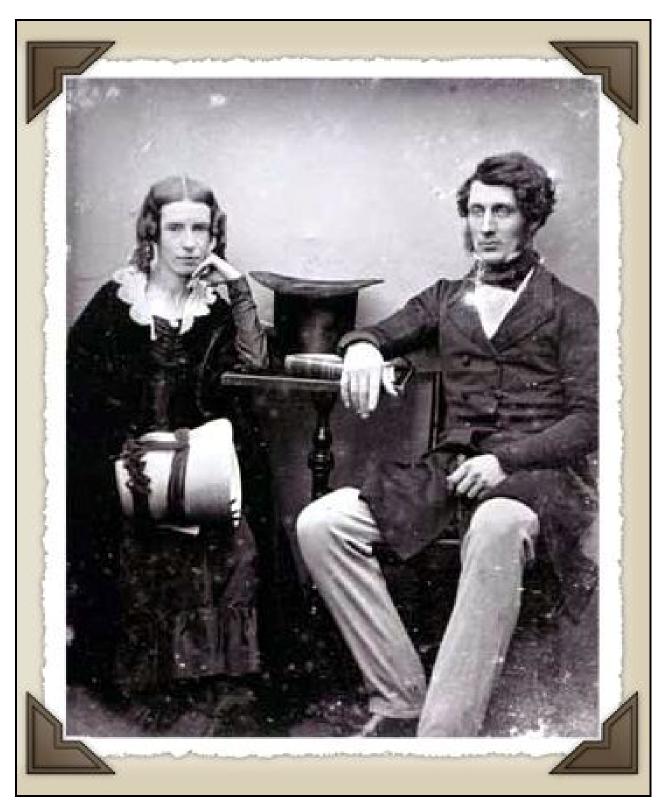
Photograph of Mort, used to model his Macquarie Place statue in Sydney



"Foreshore of Double Bay," possibly by Thomas Mort



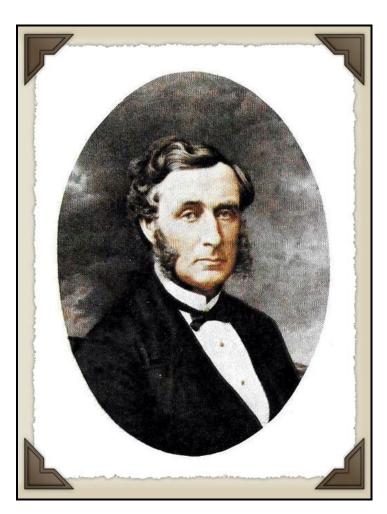
A 1988 painting of Mort's Cottage



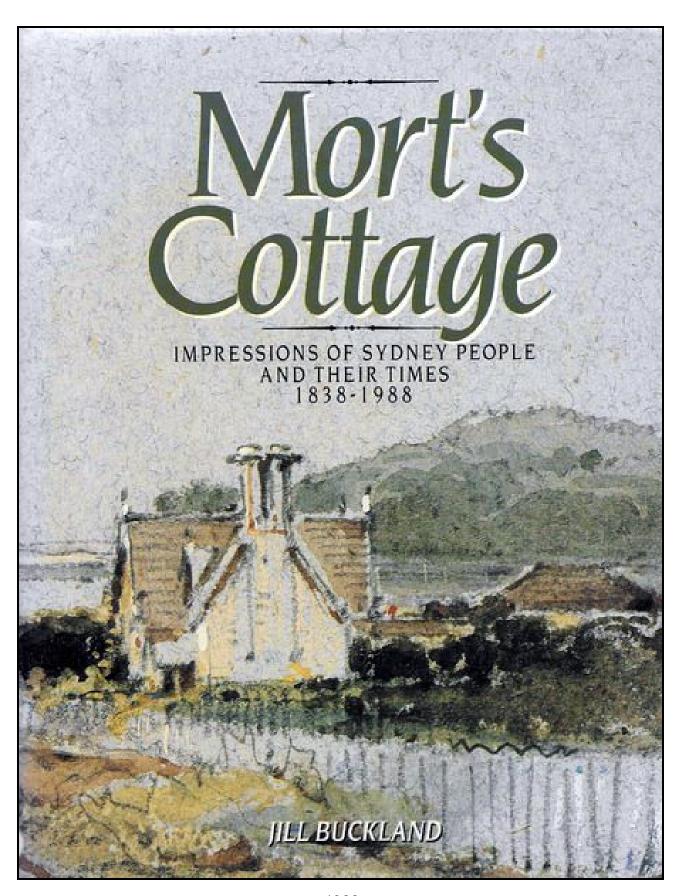
Mr and Mrs Thomas Mort

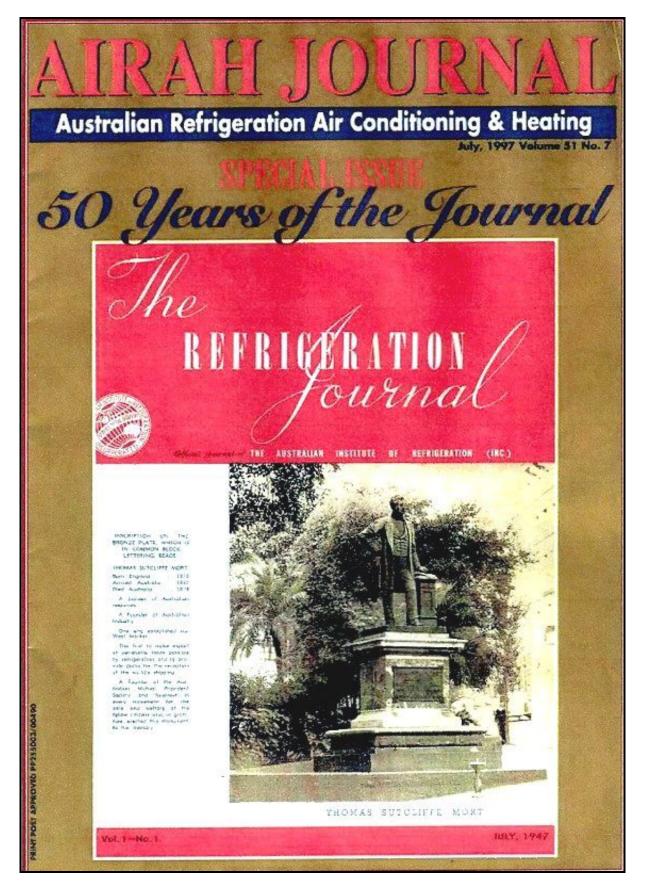
BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1974 Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, Alan Barnard, Australian Dictionary of Biography, Vol. No. 5
- 1979 *A History of Refrigeration throughout the World*, Roger Thevenot (translated from the French), International Institute of Refrigeration, Paris
- 1988 Mort's Cottage: Impressions of Sydney People and their Times, 1838-1988: Jill Buckland, Kangaroo Press, Australia
- 1994 Heat & Cold: Mastering the Great Indoors, Barry Donaldson & Bernard Nagengast, ASHRAE
- 1995 Times of Challenge- The Cold Makers in Australia, Geoffrey C Luscombe, Trans. ASHRAE, CH-17-2, Chicago, 1995
- 1997 Australian Refrigeration Air Conditioning & Heating, AIRAH Journal (50 Years of the Journal), Special Issue, Vol. 51, No. 7, July
- 2003 James Harrison-Pioneering Genius, W R (Roy) Lang, IMAG Digital Media, Victoria, Australia
- ---- Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, Wikipedia

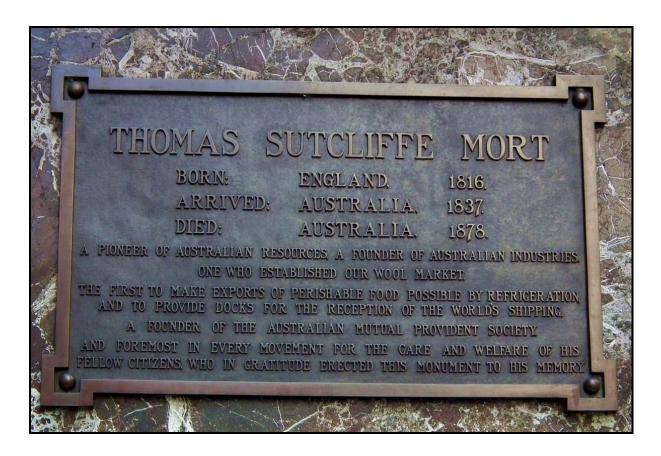


Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, 1816-78, "Merchant and Pioneer of Darling Point"



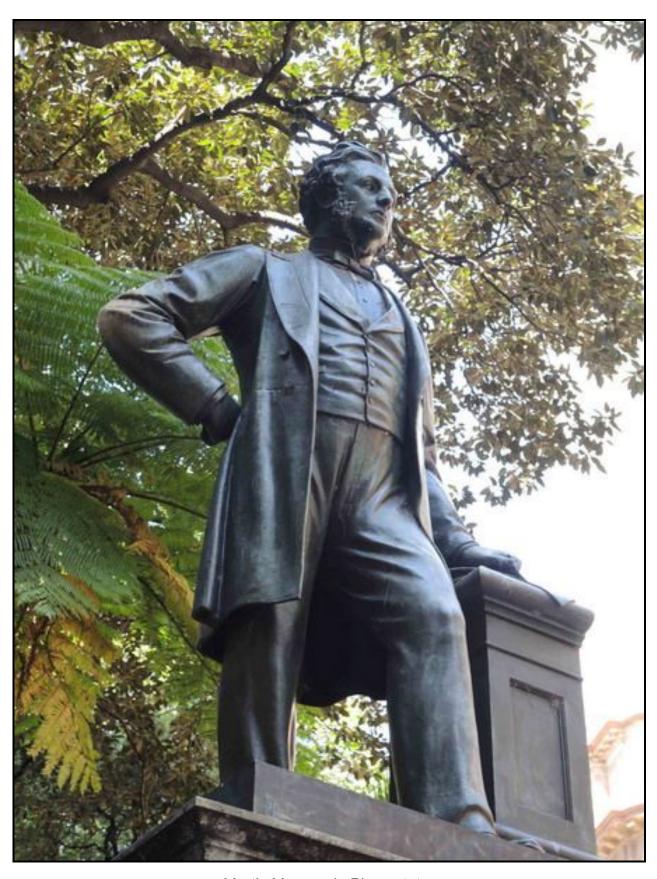


EPILOGUE





Mort's Statue in Macquarie Place, Sydney



Mort's Macquarie Place statue