The Morwell Historical Society News.

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Price .. 30 cents.

Vol. 10; No. 1 .....15th. February, 1971.

The Morwell Historical Society News.

Journal of the Morwell Historical Society. Published quarterly - on the 15th. February, May, August, and November.

Editor ..... I. T. Maddern, Morwell High School, Morwell, Victoria, 3840.

Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission as a periodical.

Membership Fees.

Annual Subscription .....$ 1-00
Life Membership .....$10-00.

Treasurer .....Mrs. G. Taylor, 17 Denise Street, Morwell, 3840.

Latrobe Valley Historical Societies.

Early Activities for 1971.

None of the three most active Latrobe Valley Historical Societies has yet had its Annual Meeting or its first general meeting for 1971, so the full year's programme has not yet been arranged. Below, we give details of the February-March programme:-

Sunday, 28/2/71, Excursion to Platina, near Walhalla.

Traralgon Historical Society has arranged for this excursion to Platina, which used to be a railway station on the narrow gauge railway line, Moe to Walhalla. It was so called because the mineral platinum was found there.

Those who heard last year the excellent talk given by young Ralph Durr of Traralgon on the Walhalla Railway Line, will remember that there was a serious accident at Platina, when the little train left the line at a sharp curve, and plunged down a steep embankment.

Traralgon members are asked to meet at the Traralgon Post Office at 12.30 p.m. in their cars, and to go from there to the Moe Historical Society Club Room in Kirk Street, Moe. The whole party will then leave - at 1.00 p.m. - for Platina, led by Mr. A. Summerton, who has agreed to act as our guide for the day. Remember to bring your own afternoon tea.

This should be a very pleasant outing, an excellent start for the 1971 year.

Tuesday, 23rd. March, 1971.

Annual Meeting of the Morwell Historical Society, in the Library of the Morwell High School, commencing at 8.00 p.m.

Sunday, 28th. March, 1971, Excursion to Glengarry.

Cars will leave from the Traralgon Post Office for Glengarry, at 1.30 p.m. Our guide for the day will be Mrs. Jean Court, President of the Traralgon Historical Society, who has just completed the history of Glengarry and its district. The township of Glengarry is not as old as the district, which was previously known as Eaglehawk, and before that, as Toongabbie South. The township came into existence when the Traralgon-Bairnsdale loop railway-line was built in 1883.

The area was low-lying and swampy, until better drainage converted it into the present lush pasture land.

Tuesday, 30th. March, 1971. Annual Meeting, Traralgon Historical Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Traralgon Historical Society will be held at the Civic Reception Rooms, City Council Buildings, Traralgon, starting at 8.00 p.m. The guest speaker will be Mrs. Jean Court, who will tell us all about Glengarry and District.

Morwell Historical Society.

Life Members.

Miss G. Auchterlonie, Narracan, 3824
Mr. R.N.Auchterlonie, Narracan, 3824
Mrs. R. Bates, Crows Nest,N.S.W.,2065
Dr. H.C.Disher, Strathfieldsaye, 3551
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Most Rev. A.F. Fox, Sale, 3850
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Mr. T.M.Ramsay, Richmond, 3121
Mr. A. Ringin, Moe, 3825
Mr. A. Ronald, Morwell, 3840
Cr. M. Walker, Yinnar Sth,3869
Yarram Historical Society
Cr. Alan Hall, Budgeree,3840

Members -- 1970.

It is much too early in the year to publish a list of financial members for 1971. Instead, we give below the complete list for 1970, as an indication of the support the Society receives, and perhaps also as a reminder that the 1971 subscriptions are now due. An asterisk beside a name indicates that the 1971 subscription has already been paid.

Mons. J. Allman, Sale
Mr. A. Bryson, Tennyson, 3572
Mrs. B. Cain, Morwell
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Miss K. Green, Morwell
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Mrs. S. Nicholls, Middle Brighton
Miss E.A.C. Payne, Hawthorn
Mr. R.V. Stephens, Boronia
Mrs. H. Suares, Morwell
Mrs. L. Sutherland, Wonthaggi
Sale High School
Mr. G. Taylor, Morwell
Mrs. G. Taylor, Morwell
*Mrs. S. Walker, Morwell
Mr. A. Wiens, Morwell
Mrs. L. Wiens, Morwell

Distribution of the Morwell Historical Society News.

Until this year we have been pretty free with our distribution of the Morwell Historical Society News. Unfortunately, the steep rise in postage has forced us to put strict limits on future distributions. Of course, members must receive their copies, and libraries must remain on the free list.

One difficulty is the large number of people belonging to sister societies (e.g. Traralgon Historical Society), who have been receiving copies without making any contribution to our costs. This is in no way a reproach, since, in the good old cheap days, we volunteered to give this service. Perhaps one way out of this difficulty is for us to hand over copies in bulk to the Treasurer of Traralgon Society for him and his Society to distribute. (There is a cheaper rate for local distribution).

And what about the large number of historical societies affiliated with the Royal Historical Society of Victoria, and to whom we have been sending our copies. Perhaps, many of these societies are not really interested in the local history of Morwell and Gippsland generally, and could well do without our "News". For those few who really want copies, we think we could manage to oblige them, on the old, free basis. If so, let us know, and we will keep you on the list.

However, for this first issue under the new conditions, we will let you all have your copy as usual, partly because we want you to know what is happening and what we are doing, and partly because, with this first issue for 1971, we intend to do our usual annual good turn, perhaps for the last time, of publishing the list and addresses of all the Victorian Historical Societies. This may not be entirely comprehensive or absolutely accurate, but it must be of some use, and may help the Royal Society perhaps to produce something better.

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The History of the International Language, Esperanto.

Chapter 1 .....The Evolution of Languages.

In the history of the languages of the world, we find two major divisions of development - firstly, the evolution of many languages from one (or a few), and secondly, the evolution or rather the dominance of one language (or a few) over the many.

The story of the Tower of Babel in the Bible may not be literally true, but it does give to us in picturesque language and in a simple story, an idea of the fundamental truth that one original, common language broke up into many separate dialects. Out of simplicity and uniformity, grew complexity and diversity.

Let us consider first this spread of language diversity. Philologists tell us that the modern languages of English, German, Dutch, and quite a few others, grew from the one language, Old German. Similarly, French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese developed from Latin. Cornish, Breton, Welsh, Irish, and Gaelic all had the one parent language, Old Celtic.

But before these parent languages of German, Latin and Celtic, there was yet an earlier language, Indo-European from which all three major divisions sprang. It does seem that the Tower of Babel story could be right in its basic premise that "the Lord said, Behold, the people is one and they have all one language".

How and why did such changes occur? The main cause, and perhaps the only cause, was the barriers of geography, which isolated men in separate, little tribal groups. Great mountains, wide seas, distance itself kept one tribe apart from another, and what was once the same language, became many different tribal languages, or dialects or national tongues. At first the changes would be small and insignificant, but as the centuries and generations of men passed, the differences multiplied and varied so much that one language was different from another and could not even be easily recognized as springing from the same source. This isolation was made more complete, and the great changes were made more inevitable by the inability of primitive man to read and write a phonetic script. The spoken word was never recorded or "fixed" by writing.

The language and the changes made in one place and by one tribe, were never heard or read in another place and by another tribe. That is how, an original common language broke up into the thousands of languages and dialects we still have, though there are less today than 200 years ago.

We are English-speaking people. Alfred the Great was an English king and spoke the Old English of 1000 years ago. But if Alfred could suddenly appear in our midst now, we would not understand his English, and he would not understand ours.

But the second process in language evolution has already begun - the process of unification, the move towards fewer languages, easier, more direct communication, and the common understanding and brotherhood of man. The tremendous technical advances made by mankind during the last few centuries have destroyed the old, separating geographical barriers, and this has brought back to the mind of man the idea of a world language, not necessarily to replace our family languages, but as a second language common to all families whereby we could communicate readily with one another.

The modern story on the subject of languages really begins with that movement known to historians as the Renaissance, or the recapture of the learning and the knowledge of the ancient world of Greek and Roman times.

The Renaissance began some time, within a century or two, about 1200 A.D. Changes began then, and very slowly, but are still continuing with a vastly increased tempo, and have influenced the lives of all men, and their languages. To the learning of the ancient civiliztions has been added new knowledge, discovered by energetic and intelligent minds. The Renaissance is still an existing force pushing the minds of men into hitherto unknown regions of thought. The Renaissance and its technical advances, by breaking down world barriers, have made an international language a necessity; they have also given man the power of mind to make an international language not just a possibility, but a certainty.

Already, from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries, barriers between some countries have been broken down and union of countries and unity of language have been achieved. Scotland, Ireland and Wales have been joined to England to form the United Kingdom. Although, in the most isolated parts of Scotland and Wales, a little of the old Gaelic language remains, it is clear

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that English has swept away the languages of the smaller partners. The last person to speak Cornish as his native tongue, died in 1770.

Even in England itself, the diverse dialects are disappearing rapidly before the pressure of standard English in radio, television, education and general communication.

In Australia, and the United States, the arrival of English-speaking Europeans, resulted largely in the disappearance of the native peoples and their languages with them. Everywhere, the bigger tribes are swallowing up the smaller tribes; the bigger nations are absorbing smaller nations; and one language takes the place of many. Perhaps evolution in this way has delayed the acceptance of one common,second language, since the strong, well-populated and big countries tend to think that an international language is unnecessary, or else they desire, because of their national pride, that all the world should adopt their language.

Once upon a time, in the history of Europe, there did exist a common language, the language of Latin. When Rome was master of the whole western world, the language of the Romans was the language of that world, and Latin remained long after the Roman Empire died.

In the universities of the early Renaissance period, Latin was the language of both teachers and students. All the books were in Latin, and a student could go to any university in any country in Europe, knowing that the one language would be used there. At first glance, it might seem that here, in Latin, we have the answer to the problem of an international language. Not so. For scholars, men of great intelligence, and spending all their time in study, Latin served well enough, but it is too difficult and takes too long for the ordinary, busy individual to learn. It should be noted that the creator of Esperanto, Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, first of all had the idea of re-establishing Latin as the international language - until he realized how difficult it was for the ordinary man, how impossible it was for the ordinary man to learn it. And so, he set to work to create a better language, Esperanto, well-described by a French scholar as "the Latin of democracy".

Although the Roman Empire collapsed before the attack of virile, barbarian tribes, in the fifth century A.D., Latin was still used by scholars and diplomats, right up to the eighteenth century, nearly 1400 years later. When Cromwell's government executed King Charles 1 in 1649, and came under verbal fire (in Latin) from the Catholic countries of Europe, Milton defended the government - also in Latin.

When George 1, a German Prince, became King of England in 1714, he and his Prime Minister, Walpole, could converse only in Latin, since George 1 could not speak English, and Walpole could not speak German.

For centuries after the beginning of the Renaissance, there were no translations from Latin into any national language, and there was no national literature. It was thought that the languages of the people - English, French, German, and so on, were too vulgar, too limited in expression, too lacking in culture to use in either original work or in translations. It seems incredible to us and laughably absurd, that the language experts of those days should consider such a rich and lively language as English, as unworthy of anything but mundane use. Today, we see the same kind of conservative prejudice, ignorance and stupidity, when scholars and educationists pretend that English is the perfect language, and that Esperanto is limited and lacking culture. The reverse is true. Esperanto is a better, nobler and clearer language than English. The world of the future will ridicule the irrational language poseurs of today, just as we smile at the follies of the Latin protagonists of yesterday.

Suddenly, the idea of one common, second language for all struck the minds of many men about the same time. The hour had come for one more gigantic step forward by mankind. Unhappily, the energies and enthusiasm of mankind directed to such a noble project, were dissipated somewhat in a multiplicity of hasty, unsatisfactory, poor attempts to create an international language, the last and perhaps best-known attempt being that of Basic English.

Early attempts included a picture language - but how can we converse over a telephone, for example, using pictures, and in any case, how clumsy and limited such a language would be. Someone suggested a sign language, a language which could neither be spoken nor written.

As Dr. Bernard Cavanagh, President of the British Esperanto Association, says, only one international language has ever got beyond the planning stage, has been tested and proved successful, has been used widely for many years, and is being more and more widely used from year to year, - and that language is Esperanto.

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The History of the International Language, Esperanto.

Chapter 2..... The Search for an International Language.

A Russian linguist and historian has calculated that, during the last 300 years, there have been at least 300 attempts to devise a suitable international language.

One of the earliest protagonists for a common language was the French philosopher, Descartes, who obviously gave the subject much deep thought, and propounded the basic principles which must underlie such a language. Here is his brilliant conception on language structure for an international tongue: "Such a language must have only one form of conjugation or declension, and a regular method of word-construction. It must be complete, and it must have no irregularities or exceptions. Changes to indicate verb tenses, and the building of vocabulary must be by means of affixes added either to the beginning or the end of root words. Such a language could be used by the average man with very little study".

It was 250 years later that Zamenhof produced his language, using some of the fundamental principles of language structure so well enunciated by Descartes, but without knowing that Descartes had laid down such rules.

In 1663, Voss, a Dutch philologist advocated a sign language similar to that used by the deaf and dumb. It is true that a sign language can be used, and always will be used, in certain elementary situations. For example, a person travelling by car in a foreign country can easily indicate by signs or pantomime, if he wants petrol for the tank or air for the tyres. But this can hardly be dignified with the name of "language".

About the same time as Voss, an Englishman, John Wilkins, Bishop of Chester, published a book entitled, "A Philosophical Language". It is said that only two persons ever read the book - himself, and a friend. It was based on the work of Dalgarno, but had no particular virtue.

In 1653, Sir Thomas Cromarty published his "Introduction to a Universal Language", but seemed to think that the greatness of a language depended on its difficulties and complexities. Incidentally, this seems to be the line of thought of many university authorities. One of their chief arguments against Esperanto is that it is too easy to learn. This is the reverse of Descartes' idea.

In Odessa, Professor Scherzl tried combining natural sounds (like the crying of a child) with a sign language - surely too clumsy and limited a procedure to be taken seriously by anyone.

In 1860, a German theologist and historian, Tritemius, became interested in a common language for all mankind, and put his ideas into print, but he was accused of dabbling in the works of the devil (for had not God, himself, brought about the confusion of languages), and his books were publicly burnt.

A Berlin architect, Herr Tiemar, invented a number language. Words in various languages having the same meaning, would be given the same number, and speech would be in a succession of numbers, so that "12 - 80 - 17", for example, might mean "I love you". It is a better idea than many others, but it takes no cognizance of the differing grammatical constructions in languages, and demands a tremendous effort of memory to remember all the words and their appropriate numbers. It is not very satisfying either, emotionally.

Later, Sudre, a music teacher, noticed that music - or music forms - constituted a kind of international language in music. He thought this idea might be extended to general conversation, but we are left wondering how.

Then, a whole crop of language projects arose, all of the inventors basing their international language on a simplified form of their own national languages - one Italian, three Spanish, one Scandinavian, one Slav, one German (called "Weltdeutsch" or World German), and finally, much later, Basic English, which was bought by the British Government, but failed to gain any adherents. The threefold defects of all such attempts were the national nature of the languages (and therefore unacceptable to every other nation), the difficulties that still remained in them, and their wretched limitations in expression. A.P. Herbert laughed Basic English out of existence when he explained that the famous Churchillian expression of "Blood, sweat and tears", could be translated in Basic English only by "Blood, body-water and eye-wash".

Then came Volapuk (World Speech) launched in 1880 by its author, Father Martin Schleyer, a Roman Catholic priest in Germany, a brilliant man and a distinguished linguist. His language was a complete one and truly international - but it was very difficult. At first it took Europe by storm, but it failed, as interest rapidly declined when people found they could not learn it. Then, in 1887, Esperanto took its place.

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Chapter 3 .. .. Esperanto.

The three fundamental principles upon which the language is based are:

1. Spelling and pronunciation are phonetic;
2. The grammar is simple and regular;
3. There is a regular and logical system of word construction.

The Phonetic Nature of Esperanto.

In Esperanto every symbol, or letter of the alphabet has only the one sound, and each particular sound can be represented by only one symbol or letter. Some of the letters in the English alphabet, for example, merely repeat or duplicate the sounds represented by other letters. Such unnecessary duplication is avoided in Esperanto.

The letter "x" in English is always pronounced "ks"; the letter "c" is always pronounced "s", or "k"; and the letter "q" is only used with "u" to give the "kw" sound. It would be more logical and more regular if we spelt the following words, exactly as we pronounce them:

"box" as "boks"; "nice" as "nise"; "cake" as "kake"; "quince" as "kwins".

Hence, the letters "x", "c", and "q" have been dropped from the Esperanto alphabet, although "c" has been re-introduced to represent another sound.

Conversely, there are some letters in English grossly overworked, having two, three, four, and sometimes five different sounds. A simple example is the letter "g" which has one sound in a word like "gate", and an entirely different sound as in "age". In Esperanto, the letter "g" always has the hard sound as in "gate". To represent the soft sound, as in "age", Esperanto uses an accent over the "g", as in the word "aĝo" meaning "age".

There are no new symbols or letters in Esperanto, but merely accents over existing symbols to represent a different sound. The "sh" sound, as in "ship" is represented by "ŝ" as in "ŝipo", and the "ch" sound as in "church" is represented by "ĉ" as in "ĉielo" (sky).

When you learn the sounds of the 31 symbols in Esperanto, which takes about five minutes, you can spell any pronounced word, and pronounce any spelt word, with the absolute certainty of being correct.

Grammar.

Unnecessary grammatical rules (and there are many such in every national language) have been eliminated, and what few remain are completely regular, without any exception. The foolish, unnecessary grammatical gender in languages such as French and German, do not exist in Esperanto (or in English, for that matter). This one saving reduces the time-cost or work-cost of learning the language, by hundreds of hours.

Just as important is the Esperanto simplicity in verb forms. The simple tenses in Esperanto, for each one of the hundreds of verbs, can be learned in two minutes. The infinitive verb ends in "i", the present tense in "as", the past tense in "is", and the future tense in "os". For example, we have:-

lerni = to learn; lernas = learn, learns; lernis = learned; lernos = will learn.

Other grammatical matters are treated in a similar common-sense way. That is the story of the beautiful simplicity of Esperanto grammar.

Vocabulary.

If a student wishes to be as proficient in a second language as in his own, native language, and if he knows 5,000 words in his own language, he must learn the equivalent of those 5,000 words in that second language - a tremendous effort of memory. This learning of vocabulary in Esperanto also requires time and effort, but a clever system of word building greatly reduces the difficulty.

All verbs (the infinitive) end in "i"; nouns in "o"; adjectives in "a", and adverbs in "e". Hence from the root word "rapid" , we can form four words:-

rapidi = to hurry up; rapido = speed; rapida = fast; rapide = rapidly.

The affix "mal" gives the opposite meaning; the suffix "in" gives the feminine of the species. Hence, we get double value from learning certain words:

bela = beautiful; malbela = ugly; knabo = boy; knabino = girl.

Other affixes enable the learner to double, treble, and even quadruple his basic vocabulary, without further effort.

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Chapter 4. .... Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, 1859-1917.

Ludovic Lazarus Zamenhof, creator of the international language, Esperanto,was born, 15th. December, 1859, at Bialystok, in Russian Poland, the eldest child of Marcus and Rosalie Zamenhof (nee Sofer). The Zamenhofs were a Jewish family, and all their lives suffered from the petty,permanent persecutions,and the sporadic severer persecutions,the Jewish race has suffered for centuries. All three of Ludovic Zamenhof's children were to suffer execution at the hands of German Nazis, for no other crimes than those of being Jews and Esperantists.

Marcus Zamenhof was a teacher of languages. He knew seven different languages, but his son surpassed this, and became proficient in twelve.

In 1873, when Ludovic was 13 years old, the family moved to Warsaw, but it was while he was still at Bialystock that the child, Ludovic, had begun to create his international language. In Bialystok, there were four separate national and religious groups - Russians, Poles, Germans and Jews, and constant friction and distrust between all four. It was Ludovic's idea that the language barrier caused much of the suspicions and hatreds, and that if only the various groups could communicate easily and freely with one another, then Bialystock might be a more peaceful and happier place.

His mother gave him a birthday party in Warsaw in December,1873, but the party was also a celebration by him and a few school friends of the launching of his early international language.

In 1879, he completed his secondary schooling and entered Moscow University to study medicine, the only profession open to Jews. His father, anxious for him to succeed in his studies, commanded him to abandon his international language work - and, in fact, burnt all his new-language note-books. In the long run, this was not the great disaster that it seemed, since it forced a longer time on young Zamenhof, and brought a greater maturity and experience to bear on the construction of a finished and perfect product, the language Esperanto.

Family and financial considerations forced him to return to Warsaw in 1881, and to complete his university course there. He graduated in medicine in 1885.

He practised as a doctor in two or three small country centres until he decided to specialize in eye-work, and settled down in Warsaw, for the rest of his life.

In 1887, he had married Clara Zilbernick, and it was Clara and her father, Alexander Zilbernick, who helped him establish Esperanto. "Your Ludovic is a genius; my daughter, you have a sacred task before you", said Clara's father to her. And Alexander Zilbernick provided,out of his scanty capital, the money for Zamenhof to publish a book on his world language, under the pen-name of Doktoro Esperanto (or Dr. Hopeful).

The book was a success and quickly gained for Zamenhof the support of leading philologists in many countries. The number of practising Esperantists grew, remarkably rapidly. The first International Esperanto Congress was held at Boulogne, France, in 1905, and Zamenhof was awarded the Legion of Honour, by the French Government, the first of several decorations from various countries.

But the nations of Europe went to war in 1914, and the idea of international brotherhood was submerged beneath the hatred of nations at war. Zamenhof died in Warsaw, 14th. April, 1917.

Genealogy.

Marcus Zamenhof 1837-1907 married, 1858, Rosalie Sofer 1839-1892.

2. Sara, 1860-1870
3. Fania, b.1862
4. Augusta, 1864
5. Felix, 1868
6. Henry, 1871
7. Leon, 1875
8. Alexander,1877-1916
9. Ida, 1879

1. Ludovic Lazarus Zamenhof, 1859-1917
   m. 1887, Clara Zilbernick,1864-1924.
   - 2. Sophie, 1889-1942 (executed by Nazis)
   - 3. Lydia, 1904-1942 (executed by Nazis)
   - 1. Adam, 1888-1940 (executed by Nazis)
     m. Wanda Frenkel (died 1954)
     - Ludovic Zamenhof, b. 1925
     - Two daughters.

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The History of the International Language, Esperanto.

Chapter 5. Esperanto, 1887-1971. Booms and Depressions.

Let us first cast an overall glance on the story of Esperanto from its inauguration in 1887 until the present time, illustrating and explaining the ebb and flow of popular acceptance and support, the effects of outside circumstances, its suppression by tyrannical governments, and the dedicated work of idealists and progressive people, who slowly but surely are establishing Esperanto as a major contributor to the lifting of our spiritual standards, and leading mankind from the eras of petty, tribal warfare to one of universal brotherhood and peace. It is strange,indeed, that religious, political, and philanthropic organizations, while loudly professing their desire to create a better world, have largely ignored Esperanto, and the practical help it can give in achieving such desirable aims. Worst of all, our educational authorities, particularly in Australia, studiously ignore Esperanto, the most cultural, practical and educational subject available.

In table form, the big divisions in the history of Esperanto are:

1. 1887-1908. A period of unalloyed success, of tremendous expansion, of unchallenged acceptance by linguists and governments.
2. 1908-1919. A period of abeyance, when Esperanto was at first hampered by division amongst its adherents, and then impeded by the hatreds amongst nations, engendered by World War 1.
3. 1920-1930. Resurgence, as people turned wearily from the disaster of war to hope for a better world.
4. 1930-1946. The depressing period of the Great Depression, with the limiting factor of world-wide poverty, followed by the rise of brutal, despotic governments in many countries, such as Russia, Germany, Italy and Spain. In all these countries, Esperanto was partially, or wholly, suppressed by law. Suppression of Esperanto became necessary for such governments, when communication with the free peoples of the world would nullify the effects of national propaganda.
5. 1946-1971. Once again there has been a vast reaction in favour of Esperanto, and against the crippling influences of nationalism and war. At first, the new progress was slow, naturally, since the world needed time to recover from the vast, incalculable losses of the holocaust of war. Then, the tempo increased, until today, the Esperanto movement is stronger than it has ever been. There can be no doubt, that we are reaching the final stages, when Esperanto will be accepted by every nation, and taught in every school and university throughout the world. It is a great pity that we, in Australia, through lack of educationists and administrators of understanding, have to sit back and wait for other countries to lead the way, when we presumably will follow, not because of virtue and understanding, but because of the lesser motive of simply doing what other people do.

The Establishment of Esperanto.

In retrospect, the immediate success of Esperanto, following the publication of Zamenhof's book in 1887, was amazing and incredible, in the face of two huge handicaps. The language barrier was the first handicap, since his book was in Russian, and therefore could reach only a very limited reading public, and secondly, there is the very human failing that we readily accept change, only when everybody else has accepted it. Any reform, no matter how great and how necessary, has difficulty in getting off the ground. Zamenhof and a few friends were the only ones who could speak Esperanto. It was not yet a world language. Why should anyone else bother to learn it? And yet, the language was accepted, and thousands of people learned it - an indication of the intrinsic merits of this wonderful language.

Within four years, by 1891, there were available 33 text-books in 12 different languages. By 1894, there was a multi-lingual Esperanto dictionary available, giving the equivalent English, French, German, Russian and Polish vocabulary.

Immediately, a literature of original and translated work began to appear, with Zamenhof himself, an author of considerable merit, contributing mightily.

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The History of the International Language, Esperanto.

It is extraordinary the amount of work Zamenhof did. Apart from the heavy load of correspondence he now had with many of the greatest linguists and scholars in Europe, and in addition to many articles, and literary compositions, he produced a second book on Esperanto in 1888, and a third in 1889. In 1890, he translated one of the lesser known novels of Charles Dickens.

The first Esperanto magazine appeared in Germany (Nuremberg) and the second in Bulgaria, both in 1889 - only two years after the launching of the language.

But everywhere, in every country, Esperanto was being accepted widely. It had the support of the great German linguist, Max Muller, and of the great Russian novelist, Leo Tolstoy. Richard Geoghegan, the brilliant Irish philologist, was the first English-speaking person to learn Esperanto, and it was he who translated Zamenhof's books on the subject into English, in 1889, under the title, "Dr. Esperanto's International Language".

In 1893, Zamenhof founded the League of Esperantists, the precursor to the present Universal Esperanto Association.

Joseph Rhodes, a journalist, founded the first Esperanto Club in England (at Keighley), in 1902, and in the same year, H. Bolingbroke Mudie, supported by the famous editor, W.T. Stead (lost in the Titanic,1912), founded the present London Esperanto Club.

By 1908, there were Esperanto Societies in Russia, Poland, England, Germany, Sweden, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Roumania, Austria-Hungary, Holland, France, and other countries in Europe, as well as in the U.S.A., Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Cuba, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and North Africa, - a very remarkable growth in twenty years.

France. Congresses.

It was in France, that Esperanto had its first most enthusiastic support - although, it was also in France, that the unfortunate schism of 1908 occurred, hindering,but far from stopping,the advance of Esperanto. The leaders in France were Louis de Beaufront, Carl Bourlet, General Hippolyte Sebert,Emile Boirac, Theophile Cart, Alfred Michaux, Rene Lemaire, Gaston Moch, Gabriel Chavet, Paul Fruictier, Ernest Archdeacon, and Dr.Emile Javal. They were all men of distinction, leaders in their professions, most of them with university degrees, and some of them university professors.

In 1904, a meeting of the leading Esperantists took place at Calais, France. There were 180 Esperantists taking part,and as a result of the success of the gathering, which, in some ways, might be considered as a preliminary World Congress, Michaux suggested a full-scale Congress for 1905.

So, the first Universal Esperanto Congress was held at Boulogne in 1905, and, excepting for the war years, an annual congress has been held ever since, during the first week in August. Below, we list the congresses and the places where they were held, from 1905 to 1970:

1. 1905..Boulogne
2. 1906..Geneva
3. 1907..Cambridge
4. 1908..Dresden
5. 1909..Barcelona
6. 1910..Washington
7. 1911..Antwerp
8. 1912..Krakow
9. Ber Berne
10. 1914..Paris
11. 1915..San Francisco
12. 1920..The Hague
13. 1921..Prague
14. 1922..Helsinki
15. 1923..Nuremburg
16. 1924..Vienna
17. 1925..Geneva
18. 1926..Edinburgh
19. 1927..Danzig
20. 1928..Antwerp
21. 1929..Budapest
22. 1930..Oxford
23. 1931..Krakow
24. 1932..Paris
25. 1933..Cologne
26. 1934..Stockholm
27. 1935..Rome
28. 1936..Vienna
29. 1937..Warsaw
30. 1938..London
31. 1939..Berne
32. 1947..Berne
33. 1948..Malmo
34. 1949..Bournemouth
35. 1950..Paris
36. 1951..Munich
37. 1952..Oslo
38. 1953..Zagreb
39. 1954..Haarlem
40. 1955..Bologna
41. 1956..Copenhagen
42. 1957..Marseilles
43. 1958..Mainz
44. 1959..Warsaw
45. 1960..Brussels
46. 1961..Harrowgate
47. 1962..Copenhagen
48. 1963..Sofia
49. 1964..The Hague
50. 1965..Tokio
51. 1966..Budapest
52. 1967..Rotterdam
53. 1968..Madrid
54. 1969..Helsinki
55. 1970..Vienna.

Congresses for the next two years have been arranged for London (1971) and Portland (U.S.A.)(1972).

Average attendances at these congresses are about 2,000 Esperantists, the largest being 4963 in 1923, and the lowest 163 in the war year,1915 in the U.S.A.

The 1908 Schism.

In 1908 occurred a remarkable incident which did some damage to Esperanto, and at the same time wrecked the reputation of two men, who, up to that time, had been counted amongst the most fervent supporters of Esperanto.

Some organization or group of individuals in France decided to set up an official commission, which would make a study of the various international language projects, and select the best one, which the world might accept. In that way, the divisive and stultifying effect of having several sections all advocating a different language, would be avoided.

There was nothing in this to worry Esperantists, because they were confident that Esperanto would be the language chosen. There was no other language project, which could possibly stand a chance against Esperanto.

The Chairman of the Commission was a linguist of standing, and also an Esperantist, Louis Couturat. The Commission then laid down a strange rule of procedure, which, although strange, aroused no suspicions at the time, that no creator of a language could argue his case for that language before the Commission, but he could send a representative.

There was only one man that Zamenhof, in the circumstances, could choose as his representative - Louis de Beaufront, the leading Esperantist in France, editor of the Esperanto journal there, and a close associate and follower of Zamenhof from the beginning.

The case for Esperanto was not presented. Instead,De Beaufront put forward another project which he called Ido, a modified version of Esperanto, the author of which wished to remain anonymous.

Couturat, who seemed to be working in close conjunction with De Beaufront, in advocating Ido, wrote to Zamenhof, suggesting the reforms be accepted, and adding as a sop, that the new project could be called Esperanto. Zamenhof, with quiet dignity, refused, saying that the language,Esperanto, now belonged to the Esperantists, and could only be changed with their consent.

The Commission put the Ido suggestion to a postal vote - and received only four votes in favour - and yet, Ido became the language adopted by the Commission. The Esperantists in Europe were furious - except for Zamenhof, who remained calm, and expressed his pity for De Beaufront rather than any anger.

Later, De Beaufront admitted that he was the author of Ido, apparently not realizing that he was admitting deceit and skulduggery of a double kind. In the first place he had betrayed Zamenhof's trust in him, and had put no case for Esperanto, and secondly, he had deliberately broken the rule that no author could attend the Commission to argue for his project. It seems that Couturat also was a party to this double treachery.

The only explanation for this strange action of these two men, is that both were ambitious for fame and glory, and wished to be placed at least as the equal of Zamenhof, as benefactors of mankind.

If that was their object, subsidiary to the stated aim of the Commission, they failed doubly. In the first place, they did not bring unity into the universal language question, but division. In the second place, they achieved no fame, but only notoriety, and the scorn of their erstwhile friends.

Of course, they gained a little following, but Ido is dead now, as are other plagiarisms, and Esperanto has been left in the field as the only acceptable, and accepted international language.

We have no space to tell of the vicissitudes of Esperanto between then and now, but we can give something of the present picture.

Esperanto Today.

Most of the great classics of every country have long since been well translated into Esperanto. The Esperanto translation of the Bible, in full, was dedicated in Edinburgh Cathedral in 1926.

Sixty publishers, apart from Esperanto Societies, regularly publish books in Esperanto. Between 100 and 200 Esperanto books have appeared regularly for the past 50 years. The smaller standard dictionary for English Esperantists only, has sold 120,000 copies, and there are similar dictionaries for all the countries. It is taught as a school subject in over 600 schools, and as a degree subject in at least six universities. The Universal Esperanto Association has a membership of some 40,000 Esperantists, and this is increasing yearly.

This Association, the Universal Esperanto Association is perhaps the biggest and widest flung World Organization in existence. It has 3000 consuls or ambassadors in 50 countries or more, to help fellow Esperantists.

A recent petition to U.N.O asking for its recognition of Esperanto represented 76,000,000 individuals.

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Chapter 6. Esperanto in Australia.

We do not know who was the first Australian Esperantist, but quite early in the Esperanto story, Zamenhof had some communication in Esperanto with an Australian. The Australian Encyclopaedia states that George Alphonse Collingridge de Tourcey, 1847-1931, founded the first Esperanto Club in Australia, but gives no date. This could be true, because Collingridge (as he was known here) was an early and enthusiastic Esperantist, but that does not necessarily make him the first individual Esperantist.

In Zamenhof's first Address List, 1889, appeared two names from Australia, D. G. Rienits, and Herman Ritz, both from New South Wales. By 1909, there were exactly 100 names from Australia, in the various address books, of whom 29 were from Victoria, 23 - New South Wales, 16 - Queensland, 16 - South Australia, 8 - Tasmania, and 8 - Western Australia, but there must have been a great many more, who were not members of the Esperanto League.

Of the early clubs or societies, Melbourne Esperanto Club seems to have been the biggest and the most active. The early minute books of the Club show that it was established in 1905.

Australian Esperanto Congresses.

The first Australian Esperanto Congress was held in Adelaide, (at the University of Adelaide), from the 26th. to the 28th. October, 1911, and was highly successful. An imposing list of Patrons included the Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia; the Premier and five members of his cabinet; eight university professors; an Archbishop, a Bishop, and five clergy; a Director of Education; and a number of other dignitaries.

The full list of Australian Esperanto Congresses is:

1. 1911..Adelaide
2. 1912..Melbourne
3. 1920..Sydney
4. 1923..Sydney
5. 1925..Melbourne
6. 1929..Perth
7. 1950..Melbourne
8. 1952..Sydney
9. 1954..Perth
10. 1956..Canberra
11. 1958..Melbourne
12. 1960..Hobart
13. 1962..Sydney
14. 1964..Melbourne
15. 1966..Canberra
16. 1968..Manly
17. 1970..Perth
18. 1972..to be at Melbourne.

The Australian Esperanto Association.

Although Australian Congresses were held from 1911 onwards, it seems as though there was no official Esperanto Association until 1915, and this probably faded away quickly because of the war situation then. The present Australian Esperanto Association was formed in 1937.

Presidents have been:

1937-1939..Joab Eliot
1939-1941..Cedric Cowling
1941-1942..Allan Turner
1942-1949..Florence Rawson
1950-1951..Dr. C. J. Caldera
1952-1955..Ken Linton
1956-1959..Dr. Fred Williams
1960-1961..Ralph Harry
1962-1963..Dr. Ross Robbins
1964-1965..Marcel Leereveld
1966-1967..Ivan Maddern
1968-1971..Ken Linton

Secretaries.

1939-1941..Mrs. N. D. Cowling
1941-1945..G. H. Hillerman
1946-1947..Dr. C. J. Caldera
1948-1949..Miss O. Strempel
1950-1967..Herbert Koppel
1968-1971..Cecil C. Goldsmith.

Editor of "The Australian Esperantist"...Mr. F. R. Banham.

Recent Growth.

Since the Second World War, the number of Esperanto Clubs in Australia has grown from six (one in each capital city) to fourteen, made up of five in Victoria, four in Queensland, two in New South Wales, and one each in Western Australia and South Australia, and Canberra.

Morwell High School.

Morwell High School introduced Esperanto as a regular school subject in 1964, with approximately 300 pupils every year taking the subject. It has now been recognized by the authorities as an examination subject at the Leaving Certificate level. Other schools, led by Box Hill High School, and Donald High School, are introducing Esperanto also.

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Chapter 7. .....Opposition to Esperanto.

A history such as this would not be complete if it did not deal in some measure, with the opposition,that has existed and still does exist, to both the idea of an international language, and to the language itself.

Practically all of the criticism is subjective, rather than objective. In other words, the critics do not examine the whole question, dispassionately, and with open minds, and then form their opinions. On the contrary, they form their opinions first, and emotionally, and then think up bad arguments to support their wrong decisions. For example, one critic, a university graduate, and therefore, supposedly an intelligent human being,put his position in this way: "I know nothing about Esperanto, but I am against it".

Some reasons for such attitudes are apathy, laziness, misplaced national loyalties, and a vested interest in the maintenance of existing languages. Strongest opposition comes from the teachers and professors of national languages, whose real opposition to Esperanto, is a fear of the displacement of their own language, or the second language they teach, and because of which they hold their present status positions, and earn their comfortable salaries. Some years ago, a teacher of Greek in a Victorian public school retired at the age of 65 years. The next day, he was reported as saying: "I have wasted my life teaching Greek, but I could not say so until now".

These language experts are wrong to be afraid of Esperanto. There can be no doubt that Esperanto will replace all the second languages now taught in our schools, but we will need these language teachers more than ever. It will mean a new lease of life for this profession. These men can be,and should be, the Esperanto teachers in our schools and universities. They would be teaching Esperanto to hundreds of thousands of willing students, instead of teaching national languages to a handful of unwilling students, forced to take those subjects by unnecessary, and irrational, pre-requisite provisions.

Recently, a group of such teachers condemned Esperanto (although they know nothing, or next to nothing about it) on the three following grounds, which we will examine a little more closely:

1."Esperanto is a hotch-potch of a language."

The word "hotch-potch" is an emotive word, a derogatory description of a mixture, which might be either good or bad. These critics use the word to mean a "bungle". If they said Esperanto was a skilful selection of the best elements in language structure, they would be nearer the mark. But Esperanto is not really a mixture; it is the purest language in the world. On the other hand there is no greater a "hotch-potch" in languages, than English itself, a confused mixture of Old English, Danish and French, with words of many other languages also. But, we Esperantists would not call English a "hotch-potch". We have too much respect for it. A language can be a mixture, and still a fine language,just as you may have a building of great architectural beauty, though a "hotch-potch" of cement, metal and glass.

2."Esperanto has no cultural value".

We wonder if those people who bandy the word "culture" about so much, really know what it is. Can they define it? Perhaps we could say it is a knowledge and appreciation of those things, which develop our own abilities, and at the same time, add to the richness and happiness of our lives. In other words, we equate it with education, with development. Most of our culture or education comes through contact and communication with others. If we learn French, we may communicate with 50 million Frenchmen, a tiny part of the world's population; if we learn Esperanto, we can communicate with intelligent and cultured people in every country of the world. There is no second language so important to our culture and education as Esperanto.

3. "English is already the international language".

Really! We had not noticed it. Why then do we bother to teach French in our schools, if the French already know English? Why are some of our experts in education urging us in the schools to teach Asian languages? Surely, all the Japanese and Chinese and other Asiatic people know English. Why has the United Nations Organization officially recognized five languages, if, as is claimed, we already have English as the international language. This statement by the critics of Esperanto is simply not true. It is a further example of the illogical attitude of people who desperately want not to recognize Esperanto, who think up "bad arguments to support a wrong decision".

Price .....30 cents.

Vol. 10; No. 2. .....15th. May, 1971.

The Morwell Historical Society News.

Journal of the Morwell Historical Society. Published quarterly - on the 15th. February, May, August, and November.

Editor ..... I. T. Maddern, Morwell High School, Morwell, Victoria, 3840.

Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission as a periodical. ..... Category B.

Membership Fees.

Annual Subscription .....$ 1-00
Life Membership.....$10-00.

Treasurer ..... Mrs. G. Taylor, 17 Denise Street, Morwell, Victoria, 3840.

Addresses of Victorian Historical Societies.

Additions and Amendments to the List Given, 15/2/71.

17. Camperdown H. S. .. Mr. James Wilson, "Boonat", Camperdown, 3260.
17a. Casterton H. S. ... Mrs. N. Edwards, 22 Jackson St., Casterton, 3311.
22. Colac H. S. ..... Mrs. I. McIntosh, Colac, Victoria, 3250.
28a. Dimboola H. S. .... Mr. E. Muir, 26 Hope St., Dimboola, 3414.
29. Donald H. S. ..... Mrs. B. K. Grewer, "Coolabong", Cope Cope, 3477.
49a. Korong H. S. ..... Mrs. E. Beacham, Waitchie St., Wedderburn, 3518.
44. Horsham H. S. ..... Mrs. S. Rudge, Box 14, Horsham, Victoria, 3400.
46. Kerang H. S. ..... Mrs. G. D. Marrow, Box 30, Kerang, Victoria, 3579.
45. Kaniva H. S. ..... Mr. Alex Hicks, Box 126, Kaniva, Victoria, 3419
65. Nhill H. S. ..... Miss A. M. Jordan, "Lister Vale", Kiata, 3415.
73. Portland H. S. .... Mrs. D. M. Sandeman, Box 58, Portland, 3305.
85. St. Arnaud H. S. .. Mrs. Elvie McDonald, St. Arnaud, Victoria, 3478.
79a. Sale H. S. ..... Mr. Stuart Ashton, 21 Macalister St., Sale, 3850.
85a. Stratford H. S. ... Mrs. Alice Baxter, Blackburn St., Stratford, 3862.
86. Swan Hill H. S. ... Mrs. G. F. Fraser, Ferguson Court, Swan Hill, 3585
91. Warrnambool H. S. . Mrs. M. Snell, 49 Timor St., Warrnambool, 3280.
2a. Apollo Bay H. S. .. Mr. K. Watkins, Apollo Bay, Victoria, 3233.
43a. Heytesbury H. S. .. The Secretary, Timboon, Victoria, 3268.
53a. Lorne H. S. ..... Mrs. G. Wheal, Lorne, Victoria, 3232.

Moe Historical Society... Change of Monthly Meeting Nights.

The Secretary of the Moe Historical Society, Mr. Andy Ringin, has notified us that the monthly meeting night for the Society has been changed from the fourth Thursday of the month to the fourth Tuesday of the month.

Moe's next meeting will therefore be in the Society's Club Rooms (the Old Water Trust Building in Kirk Street) on Tuesday, 25th. May, 1971.

Obituary.....Trevor King, 23/4/71.

It was a very great shock to us to learn of the death, suddenly, apparently from a heart attack, of Trevor King, who has so often entertained historical societies in the Latrobe Valley with his folk songs of Early Australia, and his racy anecdotes of life on the diggings, and on stories of bushrangers. Trevor had lived all his life in Traralgon, until recently, when, because of the closure of the Gas and Fuel Corporation here, following the Bass Strait discoveries of natural gas, he moved to Melbourne.

He was only 46 years old. He was a cheerful man, an interesting personality, a good friend, and a keen historian in his specialized line - the songs of our early Australians. We will miss him very much.

Historical Exhibition, Rosedale, 30/4/71 to 7/5/71.

Assisting the Rosedale Centenary Celebrations Committee, the Traralgon Historical Society mounted a magnificent History Exhibition in the Rosedale Shire Depot Building, in Cansick Street, Rosedale.

The 1971 Programme of the Traralgon Historical Society.

Sunday, 28th. February.....Excursion to Platina, near Walhalla.

Sunday, 28th. March.....Excursion to Glengarry.

Tuesday, 30th. March. .....Annual Meeting, Civic Reception Rooms, Traralgon. The guest speaker was Mrs. Jean Court, President of Traralgon H. S., who spoke on "The Pioneering Families of Glengarry and District".

Tuesday, 25th. June. ..... Monthly Meeting at the Civic Reception Rooms. Guest Speaker .. Rev. Selwyn Reynolds, whose subject will be "The Diary of Rev. Thomas Moorhouse". Rev. Thomas Moorhouse is the speaker's grandfather, and was Traralgon's first resident Church of England minister, 1878-1883. His diary is invaluable source material for the history of Traralgon.

Tuesday, 22nd. June..... Monthly Meeting at the Civic Reception Rooms. Guest Speaker... Mr. I. T. Maddern, who will speak on the "History of Cowwarr".

Monday, 12th. July..... Monthly Meeting at the Civic Reception Rooms. The programme will include the showing of historical slides of Traralgon and District.

Tuesday, 24th. August..... Monthly Meeting at the Civic Reception Rooms. Talk by Ralph Durr, on "Ballarat".

Monday, 13th. September...Monthly Meeting at the Civic Reception Rooms.

Monday, 11th. October. ....Monthly Meeting at the Civic Reception Rooms. "Early Writings on Early Australian History" .. a programme arranged by Mrs. Jean Court (President) and Mrs. Teasdale (Town Librarian).

Monday, 8th. November....Monthly Meeting at the Civic Reception Rooms. An address on "Rosedale", by Mr. E. M. Crooke, of Holey Plains.

Monday, 13th. December...Christmas Party. The guest speaker will be Mr. Andy Ringin, Secretary of the Moe Historical Society, and his subject will be "Bogong Jack".

Special Activities for 1971, with details still to be arranged.

June, 1971..... An excursion to Melbourne by bus.

September, 1971..Annual Dinner of the Latrobe Valley Historical Societies.

November, 1971...Excursion to "Mount View", Briagalong, the historic home of Mrs. H. B. Challen.

Centenary Celebrations of the Rosedale Shire, 1871-1971.

"The Centenary History of the Shire of Rosedale".....by I. T. Maddern.

This book, consisting of 108 pages, including many illustrations, has just been published. It is obtainable from the Secretary, Shire of Rosedale, Shire Offices, Rosedale, 3847. Price...$3-00.

"Back to Rosedale".

To mark the Centenary of the Shire, a "Back to Rosedale" from Friday, 30th. April to Friday, 7th. May, was organized.

A very full programme, particularly for the week-end, was carried out in near perfect weather conditions. We list below, some of the more important items in the celebration programme:

Friday, 30/4/71...A Special Centenary Meeting of the Council, attended by many guests.
Evening...Old Time Dance in the Rosedale Mechanics' Hall.

Saturday, 1/5/71..."Back to School". Street Procession. Concert. Little Athletic Meeting. Football Matches. Aircraft Display.

Sunday, 2/5/71. Church Services. Vintage Train from Melbourne.

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A History of Glengarry and District.

by

Mrs. Jean Court

Introduction.

This is "A History", and not "The History of Glengarry", a little township and its surrounding district, situated about half-way between Traralgon and Toongabbie. The township of Glengarry is a few hundred yards east of the Traralgon-Toongabbie Road, and six miles from each of those neighbouring centres. Of the three places, Toongabbie is the oldest, having its beginnings in 1863, with Traralgon, starting as the homestead area of the Traralgon Cattle in 1844, but not achieving any real township status until the Melbourne Coach Service began in 1865. Glengarry township did not come into existence until 1883, when the loop railway line, Traralgon to Bairnsdale was built, and a railway station was established at that spot.

Toongabbie South; Eaglehawk; La Trobe; and Glengarry.

The township, taking its name from the station, has always been known as Glengarry, but the district was first known as Toongabbie South, then Eaglehawk, so named from the creek on which it is situated; then La Trobe, for a short time; and finally, Glengarry.

Much of the land in the area was low-lying and inclined to be swampy, until drains were made to carry off the surplus water, leaving lush pastures. Toongabbie South was the natural name for the area to begin with, since Toongabbie was an important staging place on the main tracks from Sale to Walhalla and Rosedale to Walhalla; and since it was cut off from Traralgon by the Latrobe River, until the Scarne Bridge was built in 1875.

Maybe the Education Department was responsible for the change of name to Eaglehawk (in 1880), since it had made the mistake of naming two of its schools, Toongabbie South - No. 1235, and No. 2281.

But Eaglehawk was also a confusing name, since there was a township and a school, so called in the Bendigo area, and hence, we find the change to a third name, La Trobe, in 1882. This was not a very good choice, either, since the school at Willow Grove had been called Latrobe. We do not know whether it was the Education Department or the Railways Department, which hit upon the final, and most satisfactory name of Glengarry, in 1883.

"Glengarry" was the first name for the Latrobe River, and it was given by Angus McMillan in his journey through Gippsland in 1840. He named it after Aeneas Ronaldson Macdonnell, Chief of the Glengarry Clan, who had come to Australia about that time. Perhaps it was McMillan who influenced him to settle at Greenmount, near Yarram in 1841. This man, the 16th. Chief of the Glengarry Clan, did not stay long at Greenmount, but moved on to New Zealand. No-one seems to know anything more about him. It is even possible that he returned to Scotland. Mrs. Harrison (formerly Miss M.E.Bermingham) of Glengarry, on a trip to New Zealand, discovered the grave of his son, Alistair Ronaldson Macdonnell, the 17th. Chief of Glengarry, died at Dunedin, 2/6/1862, aged 28.

The History of Glengarry.

A very good "History of Glengarry" was written by the late Alan G. Burnet, for the "Back to Glengarry" Celebrations of 1955, but he had little space to do more than mention by name the early Glengarry pioneers. This story that we have to tell could well serve as a supplement to his "History", adding to his account, the interesting stories of the earliest families to settle in the area - and some of them came as early as 1866. But, it will be necessary to repeat some of the background facts, given by Mr. Burnet.

The Squatters.

The squatters soon poured into Gippsland, after the explorers, Angus McMillan, 1839, 1840, 1841, and Strzelecki, 1840, blazed the trails. The Glengarry area, seems to have bordered on to three of the early Cattle Runs - Snake Ridge; Scarne; and Rosedale (now generally called 'Old Rosedale', to distinguish it from the township of Rosedale).

John Reeve is shown as holding Snake ~~Reeve~~ Ridge in 1842, and Scarne in 1847. David Parry-Okeden took up Rosedale Run in 1844, and held it till 1854. John King, as a partner in the squatting firm of T. Holt and Co., and also, acting as a station-manager for that firm, was in Gippsland as early as 1842, and apparently in this area from 1849 onwards, since he is shown as holding Snake Ridge in 1849, and his firm as holding Scarne in 1853, and Rosedale Station in 1854.

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The Selectors.

The first type of settler in Australia was the squatter, a man of wealth, who was able to lease many square miles of land, at a nominal fee. At first, the fee was a mere £10 a year. The big expenses for the squatters were those of stocking and running the station.

In the 1860's, governments began to make land available for small farmers, and on generous terms. For example, a settler could lease 20 acres of land for a rental of £5 a year, and if he lived on his farm, cultivated it and improved it, after seven years or more, he could apply for a land grant - or in other words, assume the ownership of his small plot.

In the 1870's, the governments became even more generous in a process called "unlocking the lands". Renewal of leases was refused to the squatters, and the land was divided into 320 acre lots, called selections, and made available to "selectors". If the selector paid 2/6 an acre rent for this land, and if he farmed it satisfactorily for three years, the property became his. The old squatters were allowed some compensation. They were allowed to keep as their own property 640 acres of their former leasehold land. Naturally, they normally chose the best 640 acres, land near water, and on which their homesteads and sheds were built. Many of them secured many more acres, by nominating members of their families, and paying agents (or dummies) to take up the adjacent selections.

There were other defects in the system. No distinction was made between the quality of the selections, so that a farmer might have to pay just as much for a stony stretch or a swampy patch, as another did for rich, arable land. Some, like John Bermingham of Glengarry, were unlucky to strike what we now call "red-tape" government, when petty officials in their Melbourne offices, remote from the struggling farmer, harassed him with unsympathetic, and impossible technicalities. Nevertheless, if the farmer had courage and persistence, things eventually turned out well, as the story of John Bermingham shows.

The Selectors at Glengarry.

How is it that selectors were on the scene at Glengarry, years before selectors at Morwell, Traralgon and other places? We find definite evidence of this in the dates of the establishment of schools in these respective areas.

The earliest school at Glengarry was State School No. 1235, the number indicating that it opened (or was approved) in 1873, whereas the earliest schools in the Morwell area were Hazelwood Ridge, No. 1768, (1876), and Maryvale Ridge, No. 1939 (1877).

There are three reasons. First of all, there was some gold found at Glengarry, and such land was immediately alienated to the government. Farmers could select land within an area of ten miles of a gold-field. Similar action was taken, when towns sprang up, as Toongabbie did from 1863 onwards. The squatters were not allowed to hold land needed for town purposes.

And perhaps the squatters were not very interested in the land at Glengarry, because much of it was heavily wooded, and some of it was little better than a swamp.

The third reason was that the roads to the goldfields were the busy highways in the 1860's. There would have been much more traffic on the Rosedale-Toongabbie-Walhalla Road, than on the Rosedale-Morwell-Melbourne Road. Farmers in such an area might make a good living by selling their produce to the people on the gold fields.

Alan Burnet, in his booklet, lists the following as some of the pioneer selectors at Glengarry:

Northern area: - Families by the name of Slater, Christensen, Hambrook, Carey, Bermingham, and Williams;

Eastern area:- Families named Russell, Duke, Waite, Humphrey, Bassett, Keon, Treston King, John King, John Walker, Ned O'Mara, A.V. O'Mara, McCauley, Spuck Bros., Christensen, Farmer, Jackson Orr, T. Lloyd, and Heddinnot.

Western area:- The Pratt, Christensen, Chrichton, and Lang families.

Undoubtedly, some names will have been missed. There was John Kyne, for example, who had a farm, in the centre of the area -- opposite the present Glengarry State School, No. 2888. Some of the families have died out (like the Pratt family) and others, or their descendants, will have left the district.

In any case, we must limit ourselves to a few of them.

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The Township of Glengarry.

The first survey of the district was made in 1866 by Surveyor George Hastings. There was another survey made of the township area in 1886, by George Robinson, although it could hardly be called a township survey, since it only served to allot a half-acre block each for a mechanics' institute, and for the Church of England. Apparently the township has just grown up round the railway station, by private arrangement, and without any control by the Lands Department.

There were earlier public buildings scattered round about - the first school, Toongabbie South (1), No. 1235, one and a half miles north-east of the station, Toongabbie South (2), No.2281, known locally as the Scarne School, one and a half miles south-west of the station, and the first Church of England, on the Cairnbrook Road, on half an acre of land, given by John King, from his property.

In the following list of public buildings in Glengarry, we have added, where possible, the date of establishment, in brackets.

The Railway Station (1883)
The Railway Hotel (1882)
The Commercial Hotel (1885)
(re-built in 1927)
Shamrock Hotel (1883)
(delicensed, 1913)
Mechanics' Institute, (1887)
Church of England (1878)
(later moved into the township)
Roman Catholic Church, (1885)
Methodist Church, (1890).
State School, No. 2888 (1888)
Butter Factory, (1890).

The first store was conducted in turn by John English (1882-1885), Richard King (1885-1909), Mr. Burgess (1909-1918), W. B. Fox (1918-1928), R. Coates, Manager for Layton Bros., Traralgon, (1928-1937), since when it has been a branch of W. A. Purvis Stores.

There is a second store at Glengarry, a baker's, and a butcher's. There was a blacksmith' shop opened in 1883 by C. J. Williams, and it flourished well in the early days, but engines have long since replaced horses, and garages have taken the place of the village blacksmith.

The first service in the Church of England, on the old site, was taken by Rev. Thomas Moorhouse of Traralgon, Sunday, 21/7/1878.

Saw-Milling.

Saw-milling was an important industry in the Toongabbie area in the early days, serving a double purpose, firstly, providing a livelihood for many people, and secondly, clearing the land for the more permanent prosperity of agriculture. The timber resources of the area must have been large in quantity and good in quality. Apparently much of it was red-gum, and paving blocks from the Glengarry mills and others were used in their thousands for the streets of Melbourne, and for Flinders Street Railway Station.

In the "History of Toongabbie, 1862-1967", it is stated that Mr. W. H. Goodwin came to Toongabbie from Walhalla in 1877, and opened the first saw-mill there, in partnership with Mr. Mitchell. He sold out his share to James Lang, but when the firm of Mitchell and Lang moved to Glengarry, he began a new saw-milling business at Toongabbie.

Apparently, the first saw-mill in the Glengarry district was Mooney's Mill on Eaglehawk Creek, where the creek emerges from the hills on to the plain country. James Lang worked at this mill from 1875 onwards, until he went into partnership with Mr. Mitchell.

Communications - The Scarne Bridge, 1875.

While the main connection with the outside world lay with the road to Rosedale, where the Latrobe had been bridged in 1862, and to Port Albert, the isolation from Traralgon was of no great importance. But as the Sale-Melbourne road became more generally used, and Traralgon grew, and a parallel railway-line was mooted, it became necessary to link the two townships on opposite banks of the the Latrobe River. The Scarne Bridge was built in 1875 by Messrs Miller and James for £400. Miller and James also had contracts to build sections of the railway line, and the Scarne Bridge gave them access to the red-gum sleeper supplies from the saw-mills north of the Latrobe - particularly Mooney's Saw-Mill.

The Scarne Bridge had to be replaced after the great flood of 1934. The bridge at the Bluff was built seven years later, in 1882.

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Some Pioneer Families of Glengarry .....by Mrs. Jean Court.

The King Family, of "Brookleigh", Cairnbrook Road, Glengarry.

The pioneer member of this family, John King, 1830-1902, is not to be confused with the squatter, John King of Snake Ridge Station, nor with the Glengarry storekeeper, Richard King. These three families were not related in any way.

John King was born in County Cavan,in Ireland, in 1830, and married in 1860, Miss Pratt, a sister of Thomas Pratt, another Glengarry pioneer, and also from County Cavan.

The King family emigrated to Victoria, and settled at Fyansford, near Geelong, where Mrs. King died in 1869, leaving four surviving children, the fifth, one of twins, dying soon after birth, and about the same time as his mother. The four surviving children were John, (born 1862), Margaret,1864, Robert, 1866, and Thomas, 1869.

In 1870, John King married again, his second wife being Eliza Jane Rountree, a cousin of his first wife, and newly arrived from County Cavan.

Shortly after their marriage, they travelled to Glengarry by bullock dray, and selected the property now known as "Brookleigh", which is still held by the King family. Their first home here was the typical wattle and daub construction of the early days, built on the original selection of 280 acres, on Cairnbrook Road, east of Eaglehawk Creek. This house was replaced by the present large, and comfortable home, occupied now by John King's grandson, Richard (or Dick) King, and his family.

The eldest son of the second family, James King, was something of a scholar, became a teacher, and was the head-teacher of Moe State School, 1904-1906. He had three sons, the eldest of whom, John King, graduated as a Civil Engineer, and supervised the designing and building of the present Rosedale Bridge, built in 1934-1935.

Most of the information about this family was provided by a grand-daughter of the pioneer, Mrs. W. Saxton of Longford, who was formerly Janie King, daughter of Stewart King. We give below the family tree:

John King, 1830-1902.
m. (1) 1860, Miss Pratt .....John (1862),Margaret (1864), Robert (1866) Thomas (1869); Twin brother (1869-1869)
m. (2) 1870, Eliza Jane Rountree.

1. James (1871-), Head-teacher, Moe State School, 1904-1906, m.(1) Louise Kelly (no issue); (2) Mary Campbell - 3 sons.
2. Eliza Jane, 1873-1894.
3. William (1875), m. Isabella Widdis .... two daughters.
4. Stewart,(1877),m. 1901, Nellie Moller.....John, Janie (Mrs. Saxton), James, Ellen, Fanny, William, Thomas, Marjorie, Kenneth, Frederick, Noel.
5. Elizabeth (1879) m. Noel Courtenay.
6. George (1881), m. Mary King.....Mary, Richard, George, Dorothy.
7. Mary Ann (1883), m. Charles Bassett.... one daughter.

The Christensen Brothers, Zacchaeus, Adolph, and Christien.

Zacchaeus Christensen was a lime-burner living at Boggy Creek, near Sale, when he applied for 80 acres of land at Glengarry in 1866. In 1871, he found that he had complied with the conditions of the 1869 Land Act, which enabled him to buy the land for £80, which included his five years' rental.

Christien Christensen applied in 1870 for an adjoining block of 33 acres, but suffered from the bushfires of 1878, which delayed his opportunity for outright purchase. This man was a councillor of the Shire of Rosedale,from 1877 to 1881, heading the poll for Toongabbie Riding in the first elections for the twelve-man Council, in 1877.

Adolph Christensen, was a carpenter at Eaglehawk, when he applied for the lease of 50 acres of land at Glengarry in 1873. After eleven years of occupancy, he was granted ownership of the property for a total cost of £53, or a little over £1 an acre.

It seems that the first Glengarry school, No. 1235, was built on his property, or close to it, about 1½ miles, north-east of Glengarry.

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Some Pioneer Families of Glengarry ...by Mrs. Jean Court.

The Pratt Family of "Riversdale", Glengarry.

Robert Pratt,1844-1886, died at Glengarry, aged 42 years, and unmarried.

Thomas Pratt, 1840- ?.

The two brothers, Thomas and Robert Pratt came to Victoria from County Cavan, Ireland, where they had been neighbours of John King, who had married their sister, and later their cousin.

They, too, settled at first in the Geelong district - at Batesford, where Thomas Pratt, in 1871, married Catherine Turner, who had come from Helensburgh, Scotland. The Pratts followed the King family to Glengarry, then known as Eaglehawk, with Thomas selecting land on the north side of the river, and Robert taking the block directly opposite, on the south side. When the younger brother,Robert, died in 1886, his property passed to Thomas Pratt.

There were six children of the marriage, but since only the youngest married and left no issue, the Pratt family has now disappeared without descendants - a very sad story. The six children were:

1. Elizabeth (Lizzie) b. 1873
2. Mary Anne (Annie), 1874
3. Eleanor (Nellie), 1876
4. Agnes Jane (Janie), 1878
5. Thomas William (Tom), 1880
6. Robert Ernest (Ernie),1882.

As a child, Annie met with an accident when she fell between a boat and a wharf, whilst on a holiday, and this left her crippled. She was a musician, a flower lover, and an artist. For many years, she was the organist at St. John's Church of England, Glengarry. Some of her paintings can still be seen in Glengarry homes today.

After the first wattle and daub house, Thomas Pratt built a spacious and gracious home on his "Riversdale" property, a home that became a social centre at Glengarry, with card evenings, musical evenings, and such pleasant neighbourly gatherings. There was a magnificent garden and orchard, the water for which being pumped from the river by a windmill. There was a boat on the river, and their friends, the Waites, the Humphreys, the Kings and others would sometimes join them there in river picnics and trips in the boat.

The youngest and last surviving member of the family, Ernie Pratt died in 1956, and the estate was auctioned.

The Farmer Family of"Bushfield Park", Glengarry. John Farmer, 1831-1911.

John Farmer was one of the earliest settlers at Glengarry, selecting land there in 1869. Both he and his wife, formerly Mary Ann Mansfield, were born in County Kerry, Ireland.

He had arrived in Australia in the early 1850's, and for some years tried his luck on the goldfields. After their marriage at Bacchus Marsh in 1861, the couple spent a further three years in that area before moving to Sale in 1864, where John Farmer was engaged in a carrier's business between Sale and Port Albert. In 1869, he selected land at Glengarry, and died there in 1911. He was one of the pioneers of the Glengarry Creamery Co. and Butter Factory, and was a director of the Company for 16 years. He was also a prime mover in getting the first Glengarry school established, No. 1235.

Children of John and Mary Farmer were:-

Elizabeth, 1862 (died young)
Richard, 1864
John, 1866
Robert, 1868
Mary Ann, 1870
Thomas....1872
Elizabeth Jane, 1874-1874
Rosanna, 1876.

Dr. Archibald Macdonald, 1826-1918.

Dr. Archibald Macdonald, the son of a Scottish doctor, and the father of an Australian doctor, was born at Antigonish, Nova Scotia in 1826, emigrated to Australia in the gold-rush days of the 1850's, lived at Ballarat, and possibly Stawell for a while, and then,eventually, set up a practice at Horsham in 1861. There, he married Christina Langlands, a member of Horsham's oldest family. It seems that he came to Gippsland about 1863, and lived for some years at Eaglehawk (Glengarry), before transferring to Sale, where he built his residence,"Armadale", and where he died in 1918.

He was most energetic in urging the construction of the Scarne Bridge,1875. He was a member of the Rosedale Shire Council, 1873-1876, and he took a major part in the capture of two "bushrangers" at Moe in 1877.

Mrs. McMicken of Rosedale is a grand-daughter.

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John Bermingham of "Lynchville", Glengarry.

John Bermingham, 1849-1924, was born at Roscommon, Ireland in 1849, and arrived at Port Albert in 1867. For some years he was a driver on the coach run from Port Albert to Rosedale.

In 1874, he married Elizabeth Lynch (1857-1932) of Jack River. Her parents came to Australia in 1857, from Dublin. Elizabeth was born on the ship.

John Bermingham had applied for land at Glengarry in 1872, and immediately after the marriage, the young couple settled down on their block of land at Glengarry. This property, called"Lynchville", was half of a 640 acre allotment, the other half being taken up by Stephen Hambrook, a cousin of John Bermingham.

There were eight children in the family, consisting of:

1. James, b. 1875
2. Annie, 1877
3. Thomas, 1879
4. William,1881
5. John, 1883
6. Kate, 1885
7. Nellie, 1887
8. Frank, 1889.

John Bermingham had to fight hard against officaldom to gain recognition of his work, and his right to the property, but eventually won, in 1880, six to eight years after he had been granted a lease.

James Lang of "Oakenshaw", Glengarry.

James Lang, 1838-1911, was a sawyer at Mooney's Mill, when he decided in 1875, to take up farming. He called his property "Oakenshaw", after the place in Lancashire, England from which he came. He still retained an interest in saw-milling, and went into partnership with Robert Mitchell, in a mill at Toongabbie, and later at Glengarry.

In 1864, he had married Mary Alice Starkie, (1844-1928), and there were six children:

1. William Abraham, 1866
2. John Henry, 1869
3. Mary Jane, 1871
4. James Starkie, 1873
5. Joseph Suthers, 1875-1876
6. Benjimond Peter, 1876.

Mrs. ~~Bermingham~~ Lang had come from Clitheroe, Lancashire, and the pair were married at Brisbane, Queensland, 1864.

James Lang was a councillor of Rosedale Shire from 1889 until his death in 1911, when his son, W. A. Lang was elected in his place serving in the Council, 1911 to 1938, giving father and son a combined total of 50 years.

The school, officially known as Toongabbie West, or Glengarry West School, No. 2884, was more generally known locally as Oakenshaw School, since it was established on the Lang property.

School Petitions.

Frequently, the names of the earliest pioneers of a region can be found in the petitions for a school. The first petition for a school in the Glengarry area, which resulted in the establishment of Toongabbie South School, No. 1235, was presented in 1872 and carried the following names:

Hugh Brown	John Farmer	Daniel O'Mara	John Waite
Robert Duke	John King	Benjamin Russell	Thomas Williams.

Additional names in 1873 were:

Hugh McCauley	T. King	C. Christensen	James Slater
Joseph Banks	- Rodgers.		

The petition for the school at Scarne, early in 1879 carried the signatures of:-

John Bermingham	Z. Christensen	James Lang	Charles Taylor
James Brookes	John Duke	P. McInerney	Thomas Timms
William Burns	Joseph Fitzgibbon	Walter Marstin	Thos. Twomey
James Campbell	C. W. Fleischer	Oliver Wentworth	James Nixon
William Campbell	Stephen Hambrook	Thomas Pratt	John Kyne
William Carey	John Smith.		

A second Scarne petition in 1880...Messrs. Binns, Cone, Duncan, Hensley.

The Schools of Glengarry.

1. No. 1235, Toongabbie South State School, 1873-1894
2. No. 2281, Toongabbie South State School (2), 1880-1892 (Scarne).
3. No. 2884, Toongabbie West State School, 1888-1914 (Oakenshaw).
4. No. 2888, Glengarry State School, opened 1888.

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1. No. 1235, Toongabbie State State School (1), 1873-1894.

(Also called Eaglehawk; La Trobe; and Glengarry).

The township of Glengarry did not exist when this school was founded in 1873. Traralgon was a very small centre, but Toongabbie, the last staging place on the way to the immensely wealthy gold town, Walhalla, was the really important place in the area. It is easy to understand why this school was called Toongabbie South, rather than Traralgon North.

The school was situated about two miles or less, north-east of the present township of Glengarry, its location still clearly indicated by a box-thorn hedge. If you take a square of three mile sides, with Glengarry township in the centre of the square, and then draw the diagonal from the north-east corner, through Glengarry to the south-west corner, three of the schools we are dealing with, would be spaced along this diagonal. The first school, No. 1235, would be at the north-east of this diagonal line; the second school, No. 2281 (Scarne) would be at the south-west end of the line, and the fourth school, No. 2888, the present Glengarry School, would be at the centre of the line, equidistant (about two miles) from the other two.

The first petition by the residents for a school at Toongabbie South, - or Glengarry North-East, was presented to the authorities in 1872, and it seems that the school was either approved or set up privately by the local people in 1873 or 1874, with a Mr. E. Alexander as the first teacher.

A further petition in 1874 suggests that the Education Department had not, up till then, been able to provide a teacher.

As stated elsewhere in this story about Glengarry, the people who signed these early petitions were Hugh Brown, Robert Duke, John Farmer, John King, Daniel O'Mara, Benjamin Russell, John Waite, Thomas Williams, all on the first petition, with the further names of Joseph Banks, T. King, James Slater, C. Christensen, Hugh McCauley, and Mr. Rodgers appearing on the second, or 1874 petition.

Officially, the school opened at the beginning of 1875, with Charles F. Woolnough as the head-teacher. However, the number of the school, No. 1235 is a sure proof that it was registered as a State School as early as 1873. Compare, for example, its number with that of No. 1300, Denison State School, which opened in 1874.

The name of the school was changed from Toongabbie South (1) to Eaglehawk State School in 1881; from Eaglehawk to La Trobe State School in 1883; and from La Trobe to Glengarry State School in 1885.

When the railway line came through in 1883, and a township began to grow up at the railway head, it soon became necessary to establish a State School there, and this was done in 1888. This central school sapped the strength of the two nearby schools, and they, inevitably, closed - Toongabbie South School (2), unofficially known as "Scarne" School, in 1892, and the Toongabbie South School (1) (or Eaglehawk, or La Trobe, or Glengarry) in 1894.

The head-teachers at this latter school were:

1874..... Mr. E. Alexander
1875-1878.. Charles F. Woolnough
1878-1889.. Alfred William Crowe
1889-1890...Walter B. Camfield
1890-1894...Frances M. Cairns.

Two of these teachers are of particular interest to us.

Alfred William Crowe merely transferred from the old Glengarry school in 1889 to the new Glengarry school, where he taught for five years, 1889-1893, giving him a total of 16 years teaching at Glengarry. Later, he taught at various other schools in the Latrobe Valley, and Gippsland, such as Moe State School where he was the head-teacher, 1906-1911. He was a very competent musician, and, indeed, his name and his musical ability have been handed down to his grandson, and his great grandson. Mr. Alfred Crowe of Morwell is the grandson, and his son, in turn, is another Alfred Crowe, the eighth in a direct line to bear that name.

Miss Frances Margaret Cairns, 1857-1944 is one of the great, early characters of Rosedale. She was the organist, and a Sunday School teacher for many years at the Presbyterian Church, and also the Church of England at Rosedale. At various times she taught at Rosedale, Sydney Cottage, Glengarry, Seaton, Cowwarr.

2. No. 2281, Toongabbie South State School (2), 1880-1892.

(Unofficialy, but more generally known as "Scarne" State School)

Thcugh known locally as Scarne School, the official name for the school always remained Toongabbie South State School (2), the number being added to distinguish it from the earlier Toongabbie South State School (Eaglehawk, La Trobe, or Glengarry).

It was, in fact, situated on the northern border of the pre-emptive right area of the old Scarne Cattle Run, and two miles south-west of the present township of Glengarry, close to the point where five roads meet, and known, locally, as Five-Ways.

On the 7th. August, 1879, a meeting of parents was held at the home of Mr. Marstin, and they decided that "the most desirable site for a new State School is on a portion of land offered by Mr. Oliver Wentworth, situated on the east side of the road, Tyers to Toongabbie, and on the north side of the road, which is the northern boundary of the Scarne Pre-emptive Right." Those attending the meeting were Messrs. Pratt, Lang, Bermingham, Hambrook, Smith, Carey, Marstin, Timms and Nixon. The petition which followed, stated:

> "We, the undersigned parents residing in Toongabbie South, being debarred from sending our children to the present State School, No.1235, through the impassable state of the roads, and the distance to travel being over three miles, beg to recommend that the site selected at a public meeting, and described in the minutes attached, be approved, and a school erected there as soon as possible."

Listed below are the parents and their children who would be served by this school:

John Bermingham (3 children under 15), William Carey (3), James Brooks (5), John Duke (1), John Kyne (5), Stephen Hambrook (2), James Lang (5), Walter Marstin (1), Thomas Pratt (3), James Nixon (7), John Smith (6), Thomas Timms (5), Thomas Twomey (6), and Charles Taylor (5).

Charles Taylor is shown as a hotel-keeper; all the others were farmers.

Another list names the children expected to attend. They were:

Cone.....Mary (6), Owen (5), John (3), Edwin (2), and Catherine (1).
Binns.....George (12), Matthew (10), Walter (7), and Maria (4).
Brooks.....Elizabeth (12), Bertie (9), Ellen (6), Henry (7½).
Duncan.....Lilian (11), Fred (8), Jessie (6), Christobel (4), Grace (1). They live nearer Tyers School, but the road is impassable.
Fitzgibbon..Joceph (13), Edward (11), Michael (10), Mary (9), Elizabeth (7), and Catherine (6). A difficult creek to cross.
Hensley.....Marian (7), Lilian (9), Sydney (8).
Hower.....Annie (12), Barbara (10), James (9), Charles (7).
Marstin.....Charles (14).
McInerney..Four children, aged 6, 4½, 3, and 1.
Fleischer..Thomas (12). Father has just died, and family may leave.
Pratt.....Elizabeth (6), Annie (4), Ellen (3).
Russell.....Harriet (13), Maria (11), Susan (8).
Smith.....Farquhar (14), James (12), William (10), Catherine (7).
Taylor.....Elizabeth (12), George (7), Alf (9), Ben (5), Lilian (3).
Timms.....Four children aged 9, 7, 5 and 3.
Twomey.....William (11), Alfred (9), Thomas (5), Augustus (3).

The head-teachers at this school (Scarne), serving the area west of the present township of Glengarry, were:

1880-1882..Ruth Broadway
1882-1885..Margaret Scott
1885-1886..Mary J. Robertson
1886-1887..Thomas B. Dobson.
1887-1888..Helen B. Pennycuick
1888-1889..Elizabeth J. Lister
1889-1892..Julia A. Coomber

Thomas W. Kewish is shown as the head-teacher briefly in the early part of 1882, but perhaps he was only relieving at the school.

A letter from Miss J. A. Coomber to the Department reports that she ceased teaching at the school, 3.30 p.m., Monday, 8/8/1892. She then became the head-teacher at No. 2730, Yinnar South School.

Thomas B. Dobson must have gone straight from "Scarne" School to Moe State School, (No. 2142), where he was the head-teacher, 1887-1888.

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3. Toongabbie West State School, No. 2884 (Oakenshaw).

This school was known locally as "Oakenshaw", because it was built on James Lang's property of that name.

In 1887, neither the Education Department nor the people of Glengarry knew what to do about the schools in the area, because the new railway, and the rise of a new township had changed the population placement. There were three interlocking problems. The people at Toongabbie West wanted, and needed a school there. The new township of Glengarry needed a school, and the people near the two Toongabbie South schools (1) and (2), now known as Glengarry and "Scarne" respectively, did not want their schools closed or moved.

Alfred Crowe, for example, wrote to the district inspector, Mr. Hepburn, suggesting the removal of his school (No. 1235) to the station, and so "to have one school instead of three", and then to establish a new school at Toongabbie West". This was the plan eventually adopted.

However, Mr. Jackson Orr wrote a letter, 12/12/87, strenuously opposing the shifting of No. 1235 into the township, "as a parent of eight children, and likely to have eight more". (We have never discovered if Mr. Orr achieved his ambition).

The Toongabbie West parents held a meeting in the Mechanics' Institute, Glengarry, Friday, 23/9/1887, and unanimously decided to ask for a school in the north-west of the area.

William Carey offered to lease his barn for six months as temporary premises for the new school.

The Board of Advice thought the site chosen was unsuitable, since it was close to "a dangerous creek", and "because of the impenetrable nature of the scrub surrounding it, and the difficulty of approaching it".

A district inspector, William Hamilton, thought the site, on a hill, was excellent, that the creek was not dangerous, and that in any case, it would be bridged within two months.

The school opened in July, 1888. In January,1889, James Lang reported that Mr. Carey needed his barn in three weeks' time, that there were 46 pupils on the roll (Average attendance of 33),and that the Department had done nothing about providing a proper school building.

The school had to be closed for seven months, until August,1889, when teacher and pupils moved in to their new school on Mr. Lang's property of Oakenshaw.

Twice the school was threatened with bush-fires. In January, 1898, the year of the Great Gippsland Fires, John Bermingham wrote,"Unless rain falls tonight or tomorrow, the Toongabbie West State School and residence will be in great danger of getting burnt by bush fires raging to the north, within 40 chains, and on the west, within three-quarters of a mile. The school is surrounded by scrub and timber. Everyone is engaged trying to save his own place". In March, 1914, the teacher, Mrs. Mary Cameron, wrote that a bush-fire had threatened the school.

Head-teachers at the school were:

1888-1891..Mary Broderick
1891-1897..Annie E. Nolan
1898.....Louis Kepert.
1899-1903..Edward J. Grieve
1903-1907..Henry S. O'Neill
1908-1910..Rose A. Kyne
1910-1914..Mrs. Mary A. Cameron

We have been unable to find the exact date of the closure of the school, since our records end in 1914.

John Kyne's selection was right where Glengarry township is now. He had seven children - Owen, Mary, John, Francie, Ted, Ellie and Rosie. Owen, Francie and Rosie, all became teachers, with Rose Kyne being stationed at "Oakenshaw" for at least two years, 1908-1910. She was also at the Rosedale school (as an assistant), and other schools in Gippsland. Phonse Kyne, the former, well-known Collingwood footballer was a son of Owen Kyne.

Mrs. Harrison, formerly Nellie Bermingham, daughter of John Bermingham, was also a teacher in several Latrobe Valley schools, including Cowwarr, Traralgon and Sale. She went to school at "Oakenshaw" in the time of Edward J. Grieve, who, she says, was an excellent teacher. In 1901, when Australia became a Commonwealth, at a celebration to mark the occasion, she planted a Norfolk pine on one side of the entrance gate, and Ada Lang, an oak tree on the other.

She tells us that Mr. Grieve,eventually, became the head-teacher of Williamstown State School; that one of his sons became the first Superintendent Doctor at St. Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne; and that another son, is, or was, a professor at Perth University, Western Australia.

4. No. 2888, Glengarry State School (the present school), 1888-

The numbers of the two schools, Glengarry West, No. 2884, and Glengarry, No. 2888, indicate that they were opened at about the same time. No. 2888, Glengarry State School began, 24/7/88, in the local Mechanics' Hall, and was conducted there for a little over a year, until 30/9/89, when the new school building - across the road from the present school building - was ready for occupation. This site must have been low-lying, since there was constant dampness trouble, aggravated by the drainage works of the school's neighbour, John Kyne. The eventual solution of this trouble was the shifting of the school to its present site - a move which took place in 1915.

There is a short, interesting description of the township of Glengarry, given in January, 1888, by Mr. Mark Ellwood, who was objecting to the establishment of a school in Glengarry, in opposition to the original school, No. 1235, approximately two miles away. He belittled the place, saying that it consisted only of two hotels (Commercial Hotel and Shamrock Hotel), two stores, a butcher's, a blacksmith's, two cottages, and a sawmill. To the unbiassed reader, however, this seems to be high praise rather than condemn--ation, and ample justification for the establishment of a school.

Head-teachers at the school have been:-

1888.....Elizabeth Cheyne
1889-1893..Alfred William Crowe
1893-1894..Mrs. Angelina Thomson
1894-1917..James Thomson
1917-1920..John E. Chenhall
1920-1922..George J. Quick
1922-1931..James R. George
1931-1933..David A. Dorrity
1933-1937..William A. Watson
1937-1941..Victor J. Barlow
1941-1942..Sydney H. Wickens
1942-1945..Arthur D. Ward
1945-1950..Reuben H. Bennett
1951-1955..Alfred Haley
1955-1957..Stanley Annear
1958.....George Valentine
1958-1960..Edwin G. Prince
1961.....Valerie J. Sinclair
1961.....Ronald Winzer
1962.....Kenneth L. Rogers
1963.....David W. Pollock
1964-1971..William Charles Sutton.

Mrs. Angelina Thomson, 1893-1894, was the wife of James Thomson, her successor at the school. Before her marriage, she was Miss Angelina Canale, and both she and her husband had been teaching at country schools in the Drouin area before coming to Glengarry. Later on, she was the sewing-mistress at Glengarry school.

James Thomson reigned at the school for 23 years, 1894-1917.

The Glengarry School Register.

From the first two pages of the register, we can calculate that the gross enrolment of the school in its first year, 1888, was 45. Pupils were:

Annie and John Bermingham; Lily Brooks; Christina and Mary Bryde;
Thomas, Maggie, Katie and James Considine; Mary Drane; William Farrier;
James, Frances, Maurice and John Hambrook; Beatrice Coghlan; George Fisk;
Ada, Jessie, Annie and Hector McNeil; Robert Enwright; Annie Hazel;
Annie, George, Elizabeth, Stewart and William King;
Lily, Clara, Thomas, Nellie and Edward Taylor;
Owen, John, Frances, Edward, Ellen and Rose Kyne;
Mary, Katie, and Nellie Williams

New enrolments in the second year, 1889, were:

Alfred, Annie, Edward, and Victor Crowe; Eliza, Annie, and Agnes Murtagh;
Harry, Herbert, Ada, and Daniel Lillingston; Marion and Jessie Thomas;
Alice, Henry, John, William and James Duke; Daisy and Lily Bryde;
Arthur, Beatrice, Lily, and Florence Duff; Charles Berg; Samuel Davy;
Kate Bermingham; William Whittle; Robert Duke; Alexander Horne;
Isabel Paul; James King (17½). (This was the James King, who became a teacher. He left Moe State School in 1906 to go to Victoria's first high school, the Melbourne Continuation School , presumably to teach there).

Parents and Their Occupations

In the Register, most of the parents are shown as being farmers. Some of the others were:

Hotel-Keepers:- Charles Taylor; John McNeill; Kate Coghlan; William Moore; and Henry Smith.
Station-Masters:- James Considine and Alexander Mowatt.
Blacksmiths:- Charles Williams and Harry Reynolds.
Carriers:- Henry Berg; William Friar and Charles Andrews.
Storekeepers:- William Horne and Richard King. Wheelwright - John Holt.
Commission Agent:- John Doctor Heywood. Railway Worker:- John Duke.

Vol. 10; No. 3. .....15th. August, 1971.

The Morwell Historical Society News.

Journal of the Morwell Historical Society. Published quarterly - on the 15th. February, May, August, and November.

Editor .....I. T. Maddern, Morwell High School, Morwell, Victoria, 3840.

Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission as a periodical.

Membership Fees.

Annual Subscription ... $ 1-00
Life Membership $10-00

Treasurer..... Mrs. G. Taylor, 17 Denise Street, Morwell, 3840.

Latrobe Valley Historical Societies.

Remaining Programme for 1971.

Tuesday, 24th. August...Monthly Meeting at the Civic Reception Rooms, Traralgon, of the Traralgon Historical Society.
Guest Speaker.....Mr. Ralph Durr.
Subject....."Sovereign Hill", North Ballarat.
For supper, on this occasion, and on all other occasions, would members contribute by bringing a plate of supper edibles.

Friday, 24th. September...Third Annual Dinner of the Combined Latrobe Valley Historical Societies, to be held at Phelan's Restaurant, Traralgon, commencing at 6.30 p.m.
Guest Speaker.....Mr. C. G. Gregory of Hedley, South Gippsland.
Subject....."The History of Port Albert".
Bookings - $3-00 per person, should be made before 1st. September.

Saturday and Sunday, 2nd. and 3rd. October,... "Back-to-Cowwarr". This promises to be a most pleasant, well-organized function, and it should attract a large crowd of visitors to this pretty, little township - one of the oldest in the Latrobe Valley.
A book, "The History of Cowwarr, 1868-1971" is being published for the occasion. A limited number of copies will be available at $1-00 per copy.

Friday to Sunday, 1st to 3rd. October,.... The Fourth Biennial Conference of the RHSV will be held in Melbourne, with the Victorian Arts Centre, and the University of Melbourne being the principal venues.

Monday, 11th. October.....Monthly Meeting of the Traralgon Historical Society, at the Civic Reception Rooms.
"Guest" Speakers....Mrs. Jean Court, and Mrs. Teasdale (Librarian).
Subject.... "Early Writings about Early Australian History".

Monday, 8th. November.....Monthly Meeting of the Traralgon Historical Society.
Guest Speaker....Mr. E. M. Crooke, of Holey Plains.
Subject....."Rosedale".

Monday, 13th. December....Christmas Party.
Guest Speaker....Mr. Andy Ringin, Secretary, Moe Historical Society.
Subject....."Bogong Jack".

The Current Issue of the "News".

We have devoted this number, almost entirely to Cowwarr, hoping to arouse a healthy interest in its "Back-to-Cowwarr Celebrations", early in October. We invite those, who may be better informed than we are on the story of Cowwarr, to add to, or subtract from, our account of the history of the place. In that way, the book on Cowwarr now being assembled may be made a more interesting, a more accurate, and therefore a better History of Cowwarr, than it could otherwise be. Speak now, or else for ever hold your peace.

Victorian Committee of Affiliated Historical Societies.
Gippsland Region.

Morwell High School,
Morwell, 3840
4th. August, 1971

To the Secretaries of Gippsland Historical Societies:

Bairnsdale H. S.	Leongatha H.S.	Omeo H.S.	Stratford H.S.
Berwich H. S.	Maffra H. S.	Orbost H. S.	Warragul H. S.
Foster H. S.	Moe H. S.	Traralgon H. S.	Wonthaggi H. S.
Korumburra H. S.	Morwell H. S.	Sale H. S.	Yarram H. S.

Dear Secretaries,

The existence of a Gippsland Federation of Historical Societies is more imaginary than real, more a matter of wishful thinking than of actual fact. The idea was sponsored by the Royal Victorian Historical Society, some two or three years ago, but in Gippsland, at least, the theory has not yet become a concrete reality. Perhaps it is time we considered if our Societies are in favour of such a Federation, if they are willing to cooperate, and if an executive should be formally appointed or elected. To test the feelings amongst our Gippsland Societies, we have now decided to call a meeting, inviting all our Societies to send at least one delegate. This meeting will be held:

Sunday, 12th. September, 1971, at Morwell High School, 11-00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m.

The programme will be:

11-00 Assembly and Morning Tea
11-15 Business Meeting. Reports of Delegates
12-45 Lunch. We suggest that delegates bring cut lunches with them. Tea and Coffee will be provided.
1-30 Business Meeting. Address on, "Early Descriptions of Gippsland Towns".
3-00 Afternoon Tea and Closure.

Business

The main items of business will be:

1. Formation of a Gippsland Federation of Historical Societies - to be or not to be?

2. A Federation - or Two Federations (West Gippsland and East Gippsland).
The extremities of our long, pennant-shaped Gippsland are pretty remote from one another. For example, to meet at Morwell, delegates from Omeo and Orbost will have to travel 164 and 143 miles respectively, from the eastern extremity; and the Berwick delegate will have to travel 72 miles from the western extremity.
Would it be better to have Morwell as the centre for a West Gippsland Region, and Stratford for an East Gippsland Region?

3. If a Federation (or Federations) is formally established, an executive (or Executives) must be elected. What meetings should be held, and when, and where? One suggestion is that there should be an annual meeting, the first or second Sunday in April, and an annual dinner, the first and second Friday in October.

4. Reports. Basic information which should be supplied is:

(a). Names and addresses of the President and the Secretary of each Society.
(b). Date, time and place of regular meetings.
(c). Number of members.
(d). Advance notice of the year's programme, or of coming programmes.

Would Secretaries please notify me, before the end of August, if delegates will be attending the Meeting, Sunday, 12th. September?.
Would Secretaries also please send in the basic information, listed above, of their reports? If this is done, we can arrange for this matter to be printed and made available to all, obviating the need for an oral report, and saving a great deal of time.

I. T. Maddern
V.C.A.H.S. Regional Representative.

The History of Cowwarr.

Cowwarr is a small township on the Traralgon-Heyfield Road, eighteen miles from Traralgon, and seven miles from Heyfield. It is also a railway stopping place on the loop line, which branches off the main line at Traralgon, and passes through Glengarry, Toongabbie, Cowwarr, Heyfield, Tinamba, Maffra, to join the main Melbourne-Bairnsdale line again, at Stratford. A glance at the map will show that it is less than fifteen miles away from Walhalla, as the crow flies, a little south of due east from Walhalla.

It was the discovery of gold at Walhalla in December, 1862, which brought about the establishment of the transport and supply centres of Toongabbie (1863), and Cowwarr (1868), situated on the plains, just before the rugged mountain area begins, turning the "crow-flying" distance of 15 miles, into a considerably longer road over rough, and difficult mountain tracks, for the earth-bound miners.

The road through Toongabbie was the first direct road from Sale to Walhalla (1863), but an alternative road was developed through Cowwarr, about 1868.

The Forty-Second, or Cowwarr.

Cowwarr was first called The Forty-Second, surely a strange name for any township, and one liable to misinterpretation, as though it was built at the forty-second milestone from somewhere, or that it was the forty-second township established in Gippsland. In fact, it was called The Forty-Second, because the authorities allowed selectors to take up land in this area, under the provisions of the forty-second clause of the Amendment to the Land Act of 1865. This clause reads:

> "The Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, issue licences for any period,not exceeding one year, which shall entitle the holders to reside on or cultivate any lands on any gold-fields, within the meaning of any Act, relative to the goldfields or adjacent lands thereto, not exceeding 20 acres, subject to the payment of the licence fee and such terms approved."

Up till 1869, the squatters held the bulk of the wide lands of Victoria. They did not own the land, but held, individually, anything from ten to fifty square miles of land on yearly leases for the price of a few pounds each. The discovery of gold introduced a new situation, and on the gold-fields, miners' rights replaced the squatters' leases. Provision had to be made, not only for a township area at any gold strike, but for transit towns on the way to the goldfields, and perhaps for adjacent farming areas, on which food could be grown for the mining towns. While Toongabbie was mainly a "packing-centre", where goods were transferred from the wagons and drays to packhorses and mules to finish the last section of the long haul to Walhalla, presumably places like Glengarry and Cowwarr were meant to be agricultural or farming centres, producing some of the vast quantities of food needed by the gold-miners of Walhalla and neighboring strikes.

It was not until 1869, and 1870-71, that further Land Acts limited squatters to a pre-emptive right of 640 acres, and threw open the rest of the agricultural and pastoral lands to selectors, entitled to select 320 acres each.

Twenty Acres or Eighty Acres.

Twenty acres of land seems a very small area for a farm, and soon we find the holders of land at Cowwarr voicing their protests. The "Gippsland Times" for the 12th. June, 1869, reported that a meeting was held at Cowwarr to protest about the 42nd clause of the Amendment to the 1965 Land Act limiting selection to 20 acres, a much less generous provision than the 12th. Section, which allowed the selection of 80, or 120 acres. Apparently, the protestors convinced the authorities, for we read of no further protests, and a survey of the district, 1870-1871, shows regular allotments of 80 acres or more.

The Name, "Cowwarr".

The name of "The Forty-Second" for the township,did not last very long - perhaps no more than a year, officially. In the issue of the "Gippsland Times" for 23rd. January, 1869, we are told that "the inhabitants of that rapidly rising little town, Cowwarr, more familiarly known as the Forty-Second Township, have had reserved an area of one acre, for a Catholic Church."

No-one seems to know who bestowed the name of "Cowwarr", (also spelt "Cowar", "Cowarr", and "Cowwar", at various times), but one authority says that it is an aboriginal word meaning "mountain". "Mountain-View" would be a better description, for Cowwarr is situtated on the edge of a plain.

The First Settlers at Cowwarr.

We have a reasonably full list of the early families that settled at Cowwarr or in the Cowwarr District. These have been obtained from the first petitions for the first two schools, the Church of England School, and the Roman Catholic School, both established in 1869; and from the early maps of the township and the district, provided by the Lands Department. Presumably, the first surveys were made as early as 1868, or possibly a year earlier, and then, as the blocks of land were sold, the owners' names were added to the survey maps.

Roman Catholic School Petitioners, 16/9/1870.

An application for aid for the Roman Catholic School in Cowwarr, which really means an application for the acceptance of this school as the Cowwarr Common School, entitled to government financial assistance, was made 16/9/1870, by Rev. Matthew Hayes, a Roman Catholic clergyman, resident at Stratford, and by William Fogarty, storekeeper; Theodor Gebhardt, hotel-keeper; Hugh Harkin, farmer; Patrick O'Brien, farmer and miner; and James Rice, farmer and miner. In this petition, they listed the following families, whose children were attending or would be attending the school:

William Fogarty ——Catherine Gibney (5 years);
Joseph Fitzgibbon (the teacher) -- Joseph (4½); Edward (3); Michael (2);
Theodor Gebhardt ——Minnie (3);
Mary Hillier ——Eliza (11);
Charles Johnson ——Elizabeth (16); Jane (15); Catherine (13); Caroline (10); Isabella (8); Mary (6); Louisa (6); Emma (4);
John Kilmartin ——Daniel (14); Anne (11); Mary (9); Michael (3); John (6);
Peter McEwen ——Richard (9); Peter (7); Robert (5); Edward (3);
David Morgan ——William (11); Catherine (9); Fanny (7); John (5); David (5); Ellen (2);
Denis O'Brien ——Elizabeth Holliday (14); Denis (5); Patrick (4); Edward (4); William (2);
Patrick O'Brien ——Catherine (2);
James Rice ——Michael Doyle (16); James O'Connor (11); Francis (5); Susan (3); Alice (2); Mary O'Connor (8);
James Woodhouse ——Ellen (15); James(14); Alexander (12); William (10); Daniel (8); Charles (6); David (4);
Edward Wykes ——Daniel (11); Sarah (8).

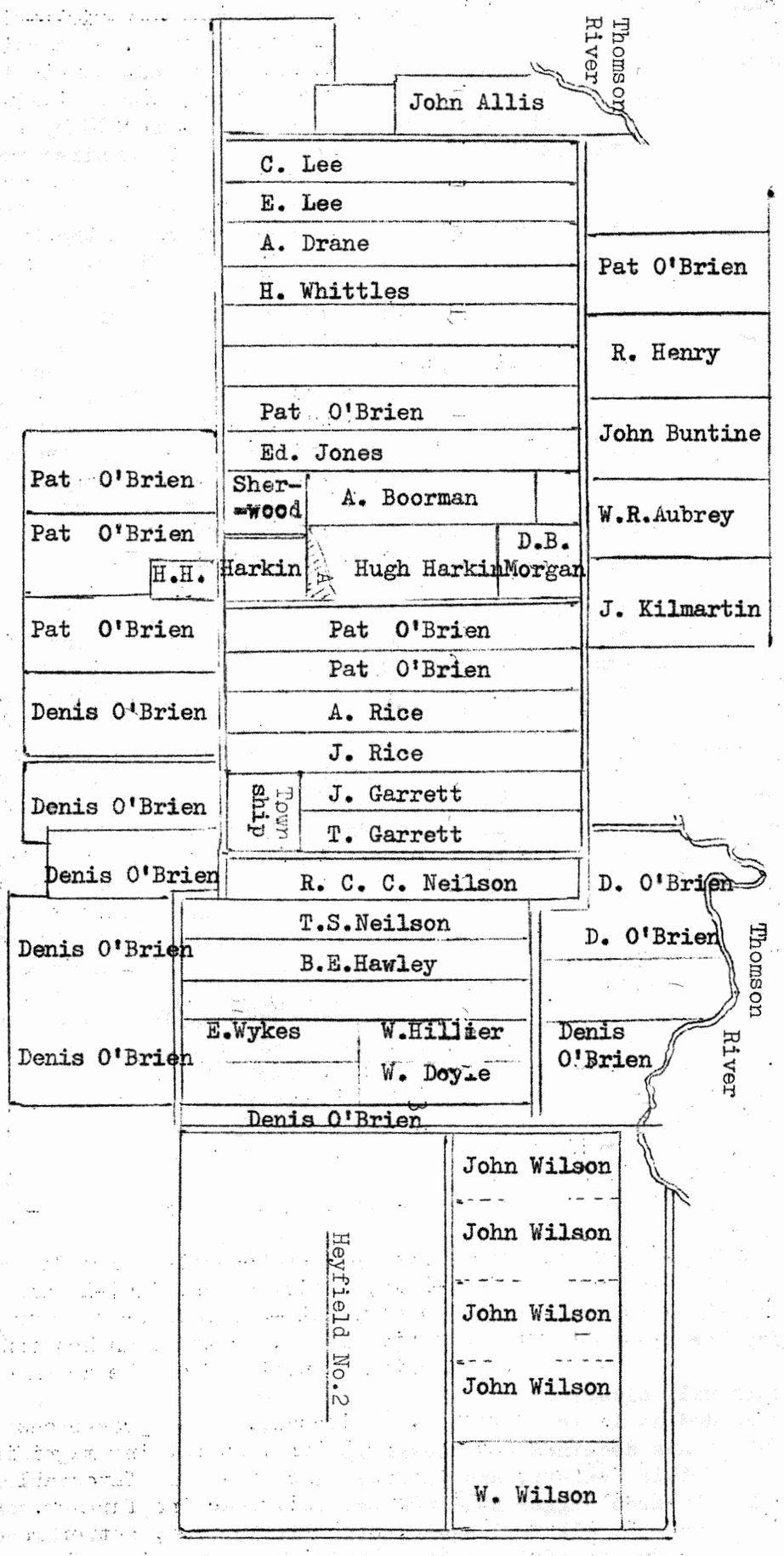
Church of England School Petitioners, 27/4/1872.

This petition was supported by the signatures of the following fifty residents:

John Alliss ——John (3); Susan (7); Ada (5);
John Baker ——Mary Jane (8); Alice (5); Martha (3);
John Buntine ——Thomas (15); Mary Ann (13); Jane Symington (11); Hugh Alexander (9); John Symington (7); Robert (5);Benjamin (3);
William Campbell ——James (6); William (4);
John Drane ——Catherine (13); Annie (10); Frederick (7);
Theodor Gebhardt ——Robert Smith (9);
Robert Henry ——Margaret (6); John (4);
Alfred Hollingsworth -- Elizabeth (10); Sarah (8); Mary (6); Ellen (3);Alfred (3);
Thomas Irvine ——Jessie (6); George (4);
Charles Johnson ——Catherine (4);Caroline (12);Isabella (10);Louisa (8);Mary (8);
James Johns ——Emily (11); Annie (9); Harriet (7); James (5);
Edward Jones ——Francis (14); Eliza (10);
Edward Martin ——Ellen (16); Annie (14); Millicent (11);
Francis Sherwood ——Isabella (10); Louisa (6);
Henry Whittles ——Henry (14); Jessie (13); William (11); Esther (9); Lucy (7); Caroline (4);

Samuel Allardyce;	Andrew Falla;	Robert Mann;	John Stephens;
Richard Andrews;	James Farrow;	Edward Martin,sen.	Charles Thompson;
William Aubrey;	Martin Fox;	Robert Martin;	Edward Timmins;
John Bodycomb;	Joseph Garrett;	James Mitchell;	John R. Tolmie;
Benjamin Clarke;	Henry Hawthorne;	Francis Moore;	William Tulloch;
John Colquhoun;	J. A. King;	William O'Meara;	George Walker
William Cook	Alex Lyons;	Richard Packett;	Henry Walker;
H. Davies;	Henry Mallington	John Powell;	Henry Williams;
			Thomas Young.

Map Names (not mentioned in school lists) were....C. Lee; E. Lee; A. Boorman; Neilson; Doyle; John Wilson; Napper; E. Gibney; and J.C.J. Johnson



COWWARR DISTRICT, 1869-1873.

An early survey showing land holdings taken up between the years, 1869 to 1873.

Note the small shaded area, marked A, site of the Church of England school, and also the central township site.

The Morwell Historical Society News, Vol. 10; No. 3.....15/8/71.

A Condensed History of Cowwarr.

There is sometimes, some advantage to be gained by telling the main story of a locality, or giving its general background, before going on to the detailed story, or the history of individual families, or organizations, such as the first pioneers, or a particular church, or institution.

Some of our source material comes from a series of articles in the Traralgon "Journal", 11/1/1937 to 22/3/37, written by Mr. O. S. Martin, son of an early head-teacher at Cowwarr State School, Mr. Thomas P. Martin (1889-1901), supplemented by further information from another former, old resident, the late Mrs. Mary Anne Iseppi (nee Smith). The State School records held at the school, and also at the Latrobe Library; early survey maps held by the Lands Department; and information provided by the yearly Municipal Directories, are important source material also.

We know that Cowwarr began in 1868, when selectors were allowed to take up 20 acres of land at first, and then 80 acres, because the area was accepted as being within the allowable margins of a gold field.

In 1869, two schools were established, - a Roman Catholic School within the township boundaries, and a Church of England School, about 1½ miles west of the township. For some time, there was rivalry between the two schools as to which one would gain the favour of the authorities, and be accepted as the Cowwarr Common School, with government subsidies. The Roman Catholic School proved to be the better patronized, and it became the Cowwarr Common School until the beginning of 1873, when subsidized Common Schools were replaced, under the Great Education Act of December, 1873, by free and compulsory State Schools. Under a special provision of the Education Act, the Roman Catholic Common School, was allowed to continue for another five years, as a Capitation School, or a school subsidized by the Government at a rate of so much per head, or per pupil.

This arrangement ceased in December,1877, at the end of the five years' grace, when a regular State School, No. 1967, was opened, its first pupils all transferring in December,1877, from the Cowwarr Capitation School. But the Roman Catholic School continued to exist, the lineal descendent of that first Catholic School, opened in 1869.

In its first full year, 1878, the Cowwarr State School had a gross enrolment of 77 pupils. Since the Roman Catholic School might well have had just as big an enrolment (for Cowwarr has always been a very strong Catholic centre) Cowwarr in 1878 must have been a very thriving little township.

The 1880 Municipal Directory showed Cowwarr (as a township within the Rosedale Shire) as having two churches, two hotels, and a population of 300 people, but by 1885, when a third hotel had been established, the population figure was drastically amended to 115 people. Perhaps the first figure of 300 included the surrounding farmers, and perhaps the second figure referred only to the township proper.

The Traralgon-Heyfield-Maffra-Stratford loop railway line was built in 1883, and must have helped considerably in firmly establishing the township.

An interesting comment in the 1885 Directory was that "the largest racehorse training-stable in Gippsland is at Cowwarr".

In 1902, the establishment of a butter factory at Cowwarr was noted, and the population was given as 200.

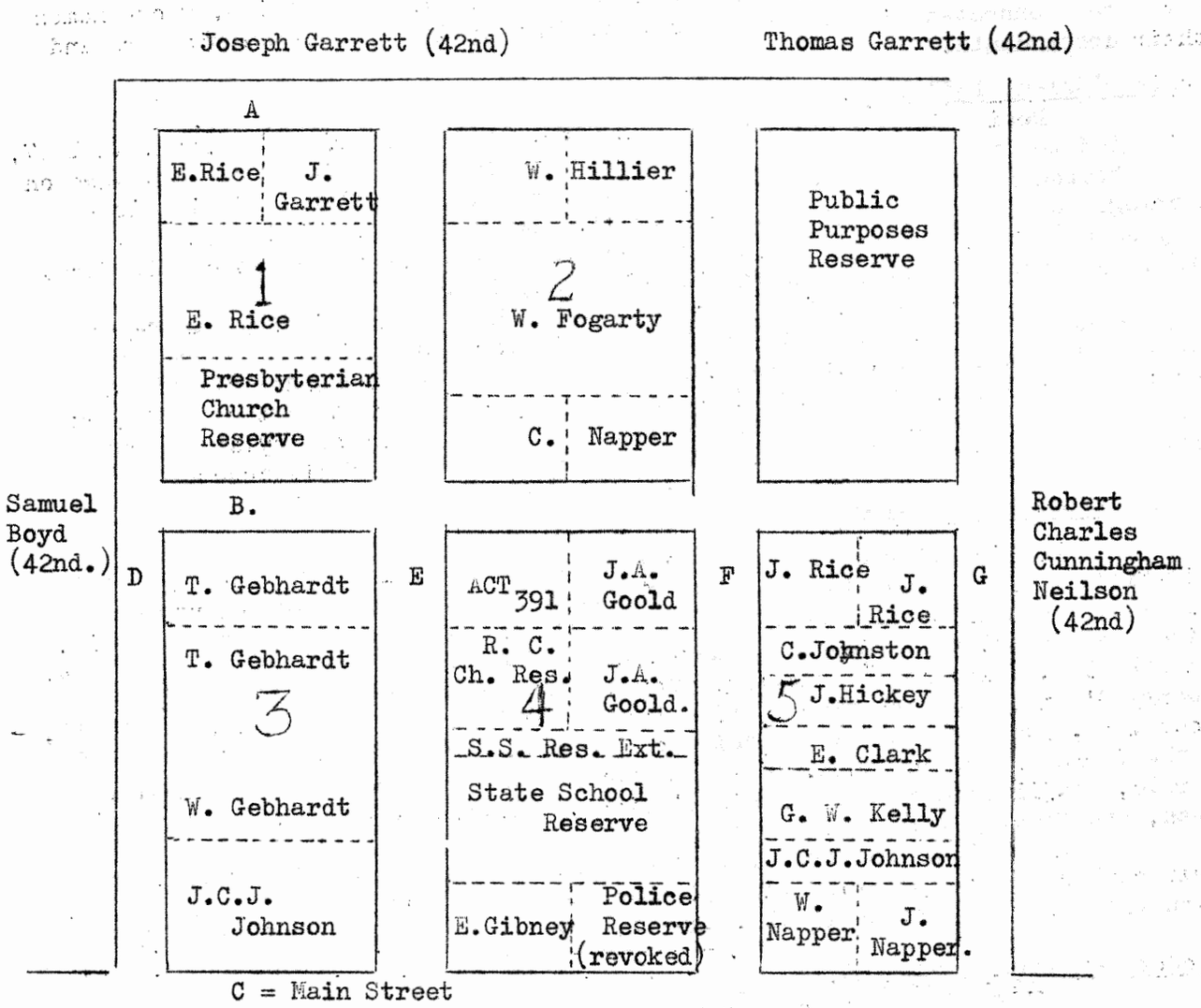
Postmistresses listed were: 1894-1898, Mrs. Gebhardt; 1899-1910, Dora (Dorathea Eliza) Andrews.

Cowwarr identities who have served on the Rosedale Shire Council have been William Fogarty, 1880-84 and 1889-1919; David Morgan, 1907-15 and 1926-44; James Stewart Neilson, 1916-26; David Aubrey, 1922-25; and Norman Thurman Farley, 1963-70. The present representative is Cr.Barrett John Houston, elected in December 1970, in the by-election resulting from the death of Cr. N. T. Farley.

Cowwarr will always be a pretty, a pleasant, and a prosperous little township, surrounded as it is by rich,pastoral land, supporting magnificent homesteads, but it has declined as a township since the more favourable days of the early years of this century, and it could easily decline further. The modern tendencies towards bigger holdings, smaller families, better roads,faster cars, and centralisation, all tell against the little townships. The butter-factory is closed; there is now only one hotel, where once there were three; the Catholic School has closed with the pupils and teaching sisters travelling daily to Heyfield; and the State School enrolment is as small as it has ever been. The gold of Walhalla, which brought Cowwarr into existence, has gone, and the big towns of Sale, Traralgon and Morwell shepherd little Cowwarr away from the main highway, Melbourne to Sale.

COWARR.

First Survey, 30/9/1868 .....Contract Surveyor .. M. Liddiard;
District Surveyor... W. Dawson, Sale.



Street Names.

No names are given on the survey map to the seven streets that bound and divide the township into blocks. According to the local residents, the streets we have marked A.and B. still remain nameless. The others are:

C.. Main Street, or Toongabbie-Heyfield Road.
D = Morgan Street
E = Cricket Street
F = Church Street
G = Backwater Road.

Land-Holders.

The six persons holding land on the boundaries of the township - Joseph Garrett, Thomas Garrett, Samuel Boyd, Robert Charles Cunningham Neilson, Peter McEwan, and Denis O'Brien all held their land under the provisions of the 42nd. clause of the Amendment to the 1865 Land Act, which, at first, limited the holding to 20 acres. This was soon extended to 80 acres.

Allotment Owners.

Apparently, the first sale of allotments was made in October, 1868, (30/10/1868), exactly one month after the first survey. Further sales were made 24/8/1869; 10/12/1869; 17/7/1870; 25/10/1870; 23/5/72; 12/11/72. Purchasers were: In 1868...J.C.J.Johnson; C.Napper; J. Napper; W.Napper; In 1869 ...C. Johnston; J. Rice; W.Hillier; J.A. Goold; J. Hickey; In 1870....E. Gibney; W. Fogarty; In 1872....E. Rice; J. Garrett; T. Gebhardt; In 1874... G.W. Kelly.

Morwell Historical Society News, Vol. 10; No. 3. .....15/8/71.

Some Cowwarr Families.

Space does not permit us to tell the story of every interesting Cowwarr family. We must limit ourselves to a few of those families, whose names have been connected with Cowwarr for approximately 100 years,-the pioneers and their descendents.

Denis O'Brien, 1837-1921.

Denis O'Brien was born at Abington, County Limerick, Ireland, in 1837, emigrated to Victoria in 1861, at the age of 24 years, married Miss Mary Gleeson at Melbourne in 1864, and died at St. Kilda, 5/5/1921. Children of his first marriage were Denis (1865), Patrick (1867), Edmund (1869); William (1871), Mary Jane (1874), Margaret (1878) and Nora (1880). After the death of his first wife, he married Catherine Clancy in Melbourne, in 1886.

Denis O'Brien joined several gold-rushes before finding his way to Stringer's Creek (Walhalla), where he made his fortune, and then turned to farming at Cowwarr, becoming the biggest land-holder in the district. In the 1890's he further increased his land holdings by buying that part of the Tyson Estate of Heyfield, lying between Cowwarr and the township of Heyfield, for £76,000 cash. All of this property is still in the hands of his descendents.

Patrick O'Brien, 1828-1902.

Patrick O'Brien was not related to Denis O'Brien, but they met on the gold-fields, and became close friends for life. He too, made his fortune at Walhalla, and then settled down on the land at Cowwarr. He was born at Orwell, Prince Edward Island (which is situated in the Gulf of St.Lawrence, Canada, and, incidentally, which is the smallest province in Canada) in 1828, the son of Gregory O'Brien and Catherine O'Brien (nee McCarthy). He emigrated to Australia about 1848, just before the beginning of the gold era in 1851. He first mined on the Yarra River, and then, in succession on the gold fields at Caledonia, Emerald, Tanjil (where he met Denis O'Brien), Matlock, Woods Point, Donnelly's Creek, and finally Walhalla.

In 1864, he married Miss Ellen Mulcahy at Brighton, Melbourne, and their children were Catherine (1869), Anne (1872), Gregory (1874); Mary (1876), Ellen (1878), John Stephen (1881), Agatha(1883), Ita (1876) and Teresa (1878).

Theodor Gebhardt, 1824-1880.

Theodor Gebhardt, of German parentage, was born in Poland, where his father was Carl Gebhardt, a brass founder. He came to Victoria in 1850, and in 1853, married Miss Wilhelmina Moeller, in Melbourne. The couple had no children but adopted a little girl, known as Wilhelmina Gebhardt. From evidence available, it seems probable that the little girl was a relative,sent to them from Germany.

Theodor Gebhardt was both the first hotel-keeper (Cricket Club Hotel), and the first postmaster at Cowwarr. Apparently the Gebhardt family continued to conduct the post-office after Theodor's death, for Mrs.Wilhelmina Gebhardt is shown as the post-mistress up to 1898, when her grand-daughter, Dorathea Eliza Andrews succeeded her and held the position until 1937.

James Rice, and Ellen Rice, 1846-1889.

James Rice was one of Cowwarr's early personalities, but we are handicapped in our research into his story by the fact that we do not know when he died, and we are therefore unable to procure a copy of his death certificate. Apparently he died while travelling in the Dargo area, and was buried,temporarily,by the roadside. Before better funeral arrangements could be made, a fire swept through the area, destroying the markings of the grave.

However, from his wife's death certificate, we find that she was formerly Ellen Connor, born 1846, the daughter of David and Honora Connor (nee O'Connor), and that she married James Rice in in 1863. Children of the couple were Francis (1865), Susan (1867), Alice (1868), David (1870), Arthur (1872), Maurice (1874), Agatha (1877), Nora (1879), Sydney (1881), Vincent (1883), and Leo Sebastian (1886).

Hugh Harkin, 1838-1892.

Hugh Harkin's name appears on the Catholic School petition of 1870, and he is listed as a member of the School Committee. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1838, the son of Hugh Harkin, farmer, and Anabella Harkin (nee Doherty). He came to Australia in 1855, and in 1868, married Miss Mary Mulcahy, at Brighton. Children of the family were John (1870), Ellen (1872), Hannabella (1873), Rosanna (1875), Gerald (1877), Frances (1881), and Mary Clare (1885). He lies buried in the Sale Cemetery.

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Some Cowwarr Families (continued).

William Fogarty, 1839-1927.

William Fogarty opened the first store in Cowwarr, in 1870 or earlier. He was born in Ireland in 1839, the son of James Fogarty, farmer, and Mary Fogarty (nee Ryan). He emigrated to Victoria in 1866, and was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Kennedy, whom he married in 1867 at Maffra, and their children were Mary (1870), Winifred (1872), Catherine (1874), and Agnes (1876). Mrs. Mary Fogarty died in 1876, aged 29 years.

In 1880, William Fogarty married Miss Ellen Doyle, at Creswick, and their children were William (1882), James (1884), Thomas (1886), Ellen (1888), and Winifred (1890).

William Fogarty represented Cowwarr (Toongabbie Riding) on the Rosedale Shire, between the years 1880-1903, and he was President of the Shire, 1891-92, and 1896-97, and 1899-1900).

Edward Jones, 1820-1881.

Edward Jones (more commonly known as Ned Jones) was born in Birmingham, Stafforshire, England in 1820, and emigrated to Tasmania in 1840. Like many others, he was attracted to Victoria in the gold rush days, though he tended to be more interested in supplying, and catering for the miners, rather than in mining for gold himself. For example, he was in Toongabbie as early as 1865 or 1866, and built and conducted the second hotel there, in 1866. He bought a block of land at Cowwarr in 1871, and there built Cowwarr's second hotel, the "Prince of Wales Hotel", not right in the township, but a little way out on the west side, on the road to Toongabbie.

In 1851, he married in South Gippsland, (probably in the Tarraville area) Miss Eliza Sherwood, and their children were Emma (1854), Edward (1857), Francis 1858) and Eliza (1862). He died 4/6/1881 and was buried at Toongabbie.

Edward Jones, 1857-1932, the eldest son of Edward and Eliza Jones, was born at Tarraville, 1857, but the family moved to the Toongabbie-Cowwarr area, while he was still a boy.

He was married first to Miss Catherine Campbell at Toongabbie, in 1876, and then to Miss Catherine Williams, at Cowwarr, in 1887. His children of the first marriage were Alice (1878), Edward 1881) and Eliza (1883), and of the second marriage, William (1889), Herbert (1891), Leslie (1900), Olive (1903) and Clement (1910).

Ted Jones, the President of the "Back-to-Cowwarr" Committee, is the son of Mr. Clem Jones and Florence Mary Jones (nee Sidders) who were married at Traralgon in 1930. He is therefore, the great-grandson, of the original Cowwarr Edward Jones.

It is said that the bricks for the hotel were made from clay in the property of Edward Jones and the adjacent block, owned by Hugh Harkin. The hotel closed in 1913 (Robert Douglas being the last licencee), and was used as a private house until it was demolished in 1955. The horse stables, made of brick, can still be seen on the property, close to the road. It is said that this hotel was a coaching stage in its early days.

The Reminiscences of Mr. O. S. Martin, and the late Mrs. Mary Anne Iseppi.

Just before the last "Back-to-Cowwarr" held at Easter time, Friday to Monday, 26th. March to 29th. March, 1937, Mr. O. S. Martin wrote a series of articles on the History of Cowwarr, for the Traralgon "Journal", 11/1/1937 to 22/3/1937, and these were supplemented by an important additional article sent in by Mrs. Mary Anne Iseppi, (1/3/37), then aged 80. She said her family (the Smith family) moved to Cowwarr in 1867, when she was ten years old. This makes the year of settlement at Cowwarr, at least a year earlier than we have estimated it (1868).

She stated that the first building in Cowwarr was a bark shanty "on the late Mr. George Wood's property", conducted by Mr. and Mrs. C.Johnson. "Their daughter, Lizzie Johnson was drowned in the backwaters, and her body recovered by Hughie Doherty. My first memories of Hughie Doherty were before he was married, and when he lived on the backwater near Mr. and Mrs. Hillier, in a bark hut. He prospered by carting provisions from Port Albert by bullock team, along with William Hillier and Thomas Neilson.

The first hotel was kept by Theodor Gebhardt - the same hotel now carried on (1937) by Mrs. Boyd. It was there that most of the dances were held, in a room built at the back for that purpose."

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Reminiscences (continued).

Mrs. M. A. Iseppi, in her reminiscences, went on to say:-

" William Fogarty built the first store. I knew him before, when he delivered drapery around Denison with a pair of horses in a caravan. The next hotel was built by Ned Jones senior, and kept by him and his two daughters, Emma (now Mrs. Doolan), and Lizzie, (the late Mrs. Slater). Later, the hotel was leased by the late William Allen. It was at this time that Robert Pollock, one of the early bullock-drivers in the locality, cleared most of Mr. Allen's property, now known as Chester's Estate.

Then, Bob went on to cart milling timber for Munro's sawmill, Mr. Eldridge being the manager pf the mill, which was on the opposite side of where the butter factory now stands. Mr. Eldridge resided in Mrs. Gibney's cottage, Mrs. Gibney being a dressmaker.

The school was then held in the Catholic chapel by Mr. Tennyson. The only shoemaker was James King. The following are some of the people who lived in Cowwarr, when I was there:

Jack Evans (butcher)	Dan Kilmartin	Alex Drane	William Hobson
George Anderson (saddler)	Mr. & Mrs. Wilks	Dan Luske	Harry Sherwood
Ned Cummings (blacksmith)	Mr.& Mrs.W.Thompson	Harry Davis	Johnny Jackson
Dick Eldridge	Mr.& Mrs. Davis	Mick Doyle	
Hamilton family	Mr.& Mrs. Page	Joe Garrett	

Mr. Denis O'Brien's homestead stood near the old stockyards on the Heyfield Road. His son's present property was owned by James Doyle."

Mr. O. S. Martin's Story.

And here are a few extracts from the lengthier articles of Mr. O. S. Martin:

"The Cowwarr flats were so densely covered with dogwood and other scrub, at the first selection, that it was impossible to get through. The first fences put up by the pioneers were post and rail fences, some of which are still standing (that is, in 1937).

I remember the late Mr. Edward Martin, father of Mrs. M. A. Heywood of Tyers, telling me how he and his daughter (Mrs. Heywood), came by coach from Melbourne to Rosedale, and from there,on horseback, to Stony Creek, which was in flood, and which they could only cross by means of a rope flung across by friends on the other side. Mrs. Heywood was the first Sunday School teacher in Cowwarr. Following her was Mrs. Gebhardt, and then Mr. Uriah Sadler.

Most of the new settlers were "horsey" men. Mr. Jack Rice built a racing stable, a first-class job, and he owned some of Gippsland's best race-horses. Mr. Pat O'Brien also had a racing stable, and owned the Ellenvale Race Course.

William Fogarty opened the first store, but later bought Shamrock Lodge, one of Cowwarr's best dairying properties. He sold his store to Mr. Irvine, who,in turn, sold it to Mr. George Wood (about 1885) and the Wood family ran it for over 50 years (until 1936).

Munro started a sawmill in James Rice's paddock adjoining the railway line, cutting red gum sleepers for the railway construction gangs, and blocks for paving Melbourne streets. Sam Eldridge was boss at the mill, Bill Kenevan the engine-driver, George O'Meara, the benchman, and Jack Ing and Jack Nippe, the tree-fellers.

Bill Richie opened a small smithy in the western corner of the mill paddock. Steve Dwyer had a buchery business across the road from the old Catholic school. Bob Oates and Dick Andrews were the early carpenters. They helped to build the Cricket Club Hotel, then the Prince of Wales Hotel, and finally, the third hotel, Mr. Allen's Cowwarr Hotel.

The first bakery was run by Mrs.Oates across the road from the State School ground. This building became Charlie Riley's bootmaker's shop.

Walter Napper had a beautiful mansion built on Lambrook Park, overlooking the town and flats, and planted a park of about ten acres round the house. Ada Crossley, the famous singer, was a pupil, briefly, at the Cowwarr State School, while visiting her sister, Mrs. Napper.

Ned Murphy was the father of Frank and Len Murphy, the Collingwood footballers. Both boys attended the Cowwarr State School, as did "Mop" Gibbs, the Melbourne star player.

The local dairymen built their own butter factory in the 1890's. The first manager was Jimmy Souter, then Mr. Brown, and finally Mr. T. W. Frawley, who has been in charge there for about 30 years. For a time, the factory also made cheese."

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The Schools of Cowwarr.

The First School, the Church of England School, Cowwarr West.

In 1869, John Wilson applied to the Government for aid for the Cowwarr Church of England School, which was situated near "Boorman's Waterhole," about 1½ miles due west of the township area. This was the same John Wilson, an original member of the Rosedale Road Board, 1869.

Early trustees of the school were Edward Martin, John Buntine, and Edward Jones, and the local committee for the school, in 1872, consisted of John Alliss, farmer; Alfred Hollingsworth, carpenter; John Buntine, farmer; John Baker, packer; Edward Martin, farmer; and Edward Jones, farmer. However, this school was not situated centrally enough; it did not function continuously; we do not know the name of any of its teachers, and some of its keenest supporters, John Wilson (in 1870), and John Buntine, John Baker, and Francis Sherwood (all in 1872-73) left the district. The Catholic School was chosen as the Cowwarr Common School, with aid from the Common Schools' Board, and the Church of England School simply faded out of existence. A plan of the State School site in 1883, shows that Church Street was then called Baker Street, presumably named after the John Baker, who was a member of this school's Committee.

The Roman Catholic School, or Common School, or Capitation School.

The Roman Catholic School also opened in 1869, a few weeks after the Church of England School. It was recognized by the Common Schools' Board in 1872, and so became the Cowwarr Common School for that year.

However, the Great Education Act of December, 1872, introduced free and compulsory education as from the beginning of 1873, replacing the Common Schools' Board by the Education Department, and the Common Schools by State Schools. A special provision of the Act allowed some private or religious schools to continue for five years longer on subsidy at so much a head (or commensurately with the school enrolment), so the school at Cowwarr became the Cowwarr Capitation School. A State school was built in October, 1877, and punctually to the day, at the end of the five years' grace, the per capita payments stopped, and the Cowwarr State School was opened, December, 1877. Thirty-two pupils transferred from the Capitation School to the new State School, virtually next door to it.

The Roman Catholic School continued until 1895, when decreasing numbers forced its closure, and the fourteen pupils transferred to the State School. It opened again in 1919, but closed again in more recent times, with the teaching sisters and their pupils transferring to the Catholic School in Heyfield.

We are not sure whether the Mr. Tennyson mentioned by Mr. Martin and also Mrs. Iseppi, taught at the Church of England School, or the Catholic School, but we do know that Joseph Fitzgibbon was in charge of the latter school in 1870, and that he was followed by John McCarthy in 1871-1873, who covered the Common School period and the transition to the Capitation School. We have no further information on the five year story of the Cowwarr Capitation School, except for the list of transferees in December, 1877.

Cowwarr State School, No. 1967.

Cowwarr State School opened in December, 1877, with an enrolment of 33 pupils, and with George A. Rylah as the first head-teacher. The full list of head-teachers at the school, 1877-1971, is as follows:

1877-1879...George A. Rylah;
1879-1886...Thomas B. Dobson;
1886-1889...Mary J. Robertson;
1889-1901...Thomas P. Martin;
1902-1907...Frances Cairns;
1907-1914...Patrick Moore;
1914-1919...Charles H.E.Smith;
1919-1920...Clifford A. Anderson;
1921-1925...Edgar S. Hall;
1925-1937...Ashley Stuchberry;
1937-1940...Philip Dwyer;
1940-1948...John E. Blain;
1948-1950...Patrick L. Howe
1950-1952...Thomas Gilheany;
1953-1956...Robert H. Dosser;
1957-1962...Arthur K. Jewell;
1962-1964...Ian M. Morley;
1965-1968...Kenneth H. Baxter;
1969.....Barry Gemmell;
1970.....David Wear;
1971.....Peter Hicks.

Some of the early work-mistresses were Catherine Andrews (1878-80); Miss Alice Dobson (1881-84); Mrs. Alma Dobson (1884-86); Phoebe Robertson (1887-89), and Mrs. Emma Martin (1889-1902).

Recent assistants have been Miss Kilgower (1966); Helen Flanders (1967)(now Mrs. Farley); Miss Canavan (1968); Kayrene Christianson (1970), and Miss Frances Bowen (1971).

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Entries in the First Register of Cowwarr State School, No.1967.

Enrolled December,1877 (transferring from the Capitation School) (Ages in brackets)

Mary Ann Riley (13); Wilmaina Gebhardt (10); Dora Andrews (4); Annie Garth (4); John Garth (8); Bridget Campbell (12); Frederick Drane (13); George Drane (10); William Aubrey (11); David Aubrey (9); Marion Weeding (8); Ada Weeding (6); Edward Garth (6); Alice Attwood (11); Annie Clark (10); Samuel Clark (5); Elizabeth Clark (14); Isabella Clark (8); Annie Drane (16); Clarence Clarke (6); Richard Smith (14); Frances Morgan (14); Ellen Morgan (9); George Morgan (6); William Clarke (11); Harriet Johns (13); Nelly Johns (6); Charles Mitchell (6); David Morgan (12); John Morgan (9); John Mitchell; Jane Johns, James Johns

1878 Ada Andrews (3); Eliza Clark (8); Charles Woodhouse (13); David Woodhouse (11); Margaret Woodhouse (4); Christina Woodhouse (9); Eliza Woodhouse (7); Isobel Stone (6); Edward McEwan (11); John McEwan (8); Elizabeth Riley (12); Annie Riley (10); William Riley (8); Henry Riley (6); Helen Wickes (15); Catherine Wickes (10); George James Wickes (7); Ellen Woods (4); Catherine McEwan (6); Francis Rice (13); Robert Oates (7); Mary Frances Wickes (12); David Rice (7); Arthur Rice (5); Harlow Wickes (5); Robert McEwan (13);Peter McEwan (15); Frank Connor (14); Kate Morgan (17); (4 names missing); Frank Croaker (9); Lawrence Rice (11); Ada Mitchell (5); Eva Woodhouse (6); Adam Hamilton (12); Julia Thomas (13); David Thomas (7); James Thomas (9); John Rhoden (6); Eliza Wood (3); John Jones.

1879 Michael Sullivan; Mary McEwan; Ada Crossley, Janet Hamilton; George Hamilton; Alice Aubrey; Albert Garth; Johanna Hayes; Henry Bastin Morrison.

1880 James Mitchell; Julia Wakeling; Susan Andrews; Mary Mulcahy; Elizabeth Mulcahy; Thomas Mulcahy; Ellen Mulcahy; Jeremiah Woodhouse; Edward Crossley; Agnes Riley; Joseph Mulcahy; Margaret Oates; Charles Nippe; Alexander Hamilton; Henry Mitchell; Annie Clark; John Kilmartin; Olga Bruche; Maria Bruche.

1881. Julius Bruche; William Hollingsworth; William Bruche; Anna Bruche; Clara Hollingsworth; Daniel Bedggood; Annie Hollingsworth; Alice Jones; David Johns; Arthur Garth; Madaline Hollingsworth; Robert Woodhouse; Margaret Wilson; Janet Wilson; William Wilson; Mary Wood; William Briggs; William Morrison.

In 1882.

Amelia Nippe; Frederick Nippe; Katie Wilson; Annie Miles; Lilias Gales; Edith Sadler; Margaret Clow; Robert Armstrong; Thomas Martin; William Farrier; Eva Woodhouse; Benjamin Woodhouse; Edward Jones; Annie Maria Bell; Frederick Bell; Dorothy Bell; Amy Norris; Bridget Neville; Margaret Bell; Margaret Neville; George Lee; James Lee; Charles Lee; Alfred Lee; Alice Lee.

In 1883. Walter Morrison; Clara Gales; Patrick Mangan; Lillian Young; Frederick Sadler; William Le Strange; Catherine Blythe; Harriet Lee; Alfred Donnelly; Richard Andrews; Arthur Mitchell; William Wood; Augustus Riley; Clydesdale Morrison; Augustus Garth; Walter Andrews; Louisa Johns; Annie Hamilton; Louisa Williams; Richard Williams; Elizabeth Williams; Richard Verran.

In 1884.

Eliza Le Strange; Ernest Crossley; Harriet Taylor; Oliver Taylor; Georgina Beattie; Bertie Napper; Allen Thompson; Ellen Williams; Mary Ann Barlow; Robert Mitchell; Mary Clark; Linda Clark; Stewart Neilson; Frank Morgan; Philip Nixon; William Nixon; Horace Nixon; Percival Nixon; Henry Sadler; Nellie Evans; Marcella Garrett; Thomas Garrett; Nellie Garrett; William Garrett; Joseph Garrett.

In 1885.

James Morrison; Mari Garrett; Gertrude Andrews; Clara Gales;Arthur Wood; Henry Jones; Mary Emma Jones; Archibald Broadfoot; Lovelock M. Eldridge.

In 1886. George Johns; Eliza Williams; Julia Timmins; Agnes Timmins; Margaret Pollock; William Oates; Henry Colson; William Good; William Timmins; Edward Cole;Hugh Eldridge;Alexandra McRae;Elizabeth McRae; Eliza Garrett; Ellen Folwell; Rosa Folwell; William Folwell; Austin Folwell; Donald McRae.

In 1887.

Walter Andrews; Annie McRae; George Dow; James Dow; Helen Dow; Thomas Mowat; Jane Pollock; Benjamin Woods; James Kirby; Leonard Riley.

Cowwarr State School Register (continued).

Enrolled in 1888.

Harriet Ing; Wilhelmina Morrison; Mary Campbell; Michael Smith; Frederick Le Strange; Harriet Johns; Florence Johns; Catherine Johns; Martha Beard; George Beard; Ernest Beard; Florence Amor; Phillip Malley; John Johns; Elizabeth Hamilton; Annie Dow; Rose Loomes; Douglas McDowall; William Amor.

In 1889. Mary McKay; Joseph McKay; Gregory Garrett; Alice Johns; Annie Neilson; Lily Neilson; Phillip Woodhouse; Albert Amor; Jane Hammill; Robena Hammill; Henry Gotz; Lily Johns; Evelyn Stamm; Emma Stamm; Mary Bruni; Marcella Hibbs; Walter Amor; Florence Napper; Edward Rouch ; Charles Callaghan; Daniel Shiels; Stephen Shiels; Violet Shiels; Ruby Rouch; Hulbert Black; Ada Beard; Mary Clark; Ernest Andrews; Alma Napper; Winifred Wood; Frederic Rumpff; Ethel Grimley; Robert Martin; Arnold Martin; Bertram Martin; Oswald Martin; Charles Martin; Norman Atkinson; Owen Doyle; Charles Banton; William Banton; Blanche Martin; Annie Pollock; Bertie Pratt.

In 1890.

Ellen Wright; Ernest Noye; Robert Woodhouse; John Ward; Andrew Rose; Flora Harbeck; Patrick Ward; Mary Loomes; Edith Sadler; William Morrison; Mary Wood; Alice Jones; Martin Gotz; Thomas Ludbey; Harry Martin; Alice Sadler; James Johns; Ernest Le Strange; Martin Fox; Mary McCole; Pearl Cole.

In 1891. Ernest King; Thomas Morrison; John Kelland; Roderick Kelland; Mary Kelland; Walter Riley; Christopher Pratt; John Dow; Daisy Shiels; Ethel Radcliffe; Sarah Reid; Laurence Ricketts; Septimus Kelland; Annie Kelland; Jane Ing; William Ward.

In 1892. Helen Hawley; Vena Riley; Amelia Ing; Joseph Murcutt; Eva Murcutt; Mary Murcutt; James Murcutt; William Murcutt; Joseph Mulcahy; Bartholomew Mulcahy; Edward Garrett; Elizabeth Banton; Margaret Williamson; Arthur Neilson; Ruby Neilsen; Isabella Docherty; Ernest Smith; Albert Sadler; Maud Miller; Juanita Miller; Walter Miller; Eva Miller; Annie,Mary and Michael Riley.

In 1893. Laurence Hawley; James Jones; Charles Harbeck; Vera Andrews; Mary Duncan; Albert Peirce; Alfred Le Strange; Florence Wood; Charles Dow; Thomas Williamson; David Johns; William Pike; Matilda Pike; James Pike; Herbert Mouat; Archibald McAlpine.

In 1894. James Thomson; Lily Murcutt; Lilly Greenhill; Jessie Greenhill; Victor Greenhill; Arden Greenhill; Clifton Greenhill; Rose Greenhill; James Anderson; Harry Hans Anderson; Margaret Anderson; Frances Neilson; James Stiles; Charles Pike; Julia Beard; Alfred McGregor; Daisy Hamilton.

In 1895. (The first 13 transferred from the Cowwarr Catholic School - closed)

William, James and Thomas Fogarty; Donald,James and Raymond Woodhouse; Helen, Mary and Winifred Doyle; Stephen, Agatha and Ita O'Brien; Donald McGregor; Clare Harkin.

Catherine Fraser; Marion Fraser; Bruce Neilson; Owen Davies; Walter Marstin; John Collins; Arthur Collins; James Garrett; William Burch; Annie Olga Andrews; Charles Wykes; Margaret Riley; Helen Scott; John Martin; Malcolm McGregor; James Russ; William Russ; Mary Russ.

Names and Occupations of Parents (or Guardians).

December, 1877. John Riley (Shoemaker); Theodor Gebhardt (Postmaster); Richard Andrews (Carrier); Henry Garth (Labourer); John Campbell (Farmer); John Drane (Farmer); Jane Aubrey; Thomas Weeding (Farmer); James Attwood (Butcher); Robert Oates (Farmer); George Clarke (Publican); John Smith; David Morgan (Farmer); James Johns (Farmer); James Mitchell (Farmer);

In 1878 James Woodhouse (Farmer); Charles Stone (Packer); Peter McEwan (Carrier); Harlow Wickes (Miner); George Woods (Storekeeper); James Rice (Grazier);

In 1879. Adam Thompson (Farmer); William Thomas (Miner); John Rhoden (Coach Proprietor); Edward Jones (Publican); Timothy Sullivan (Publican); Walter Napper (Grazier); Elizabeth Hamilton; John Morrison (Labourer).

Cowwarr State School Register. Parents' Names and Occupations (continued).

In 1880. George Wakeling (Publican); Richard Andrews (Contractor); Bartholomew Mulcahy (Cattle Drover); Edward Crossley (Ironmonger,Tarraville); Robert Oates (Labourer); John Nippe (Farmer); James Hamilton (Farmer); George Clark (Farmer); John Kilmartin (Farmer); William Bruche (Produce Dealer).

In 1881. Helen Hollingsworth (Teacher); Thomas B. Dobson (Teacher); Edward Jones (Bullock-driver); James Johns (Bullock-driver); James Woodhouse (Grazier); William Wilson (Packer); John Briggs (Labourer); John Morrison (Horse-breaker);

In 1882. Daniel Gleeson (Publican); Charles Gales (Butcher); Uriah Sadler (Shop Assistant); Edward Martin (Farmer); John Farrier (Labourer); Frederick Bell (Boarding-house Keeper); Michael Neville (Navvy); Henry Lee (Publican);

In 1883. Joseph Young (Railway Official); Frank Le Strange (Butcher); Michael Donnelly (Labourer); Charles Andrews (Farmer); Richard Williams (Farmer);

In 1884. Henry Taylor (Ganger); James Nixon (Sawmiller); Joseph Garrett (Farmer);

1885.....Henry Jones (Stationmaster); Wm. Eldridge (Sawmill Manager).
1886.....James Pollock (Police Constable); William Allen (Hotel-keeper).
1887.....Austin Folwell (Baker); William Beard (Cattle-dealer).
1888-90....John Loomes (Gate-keeper); J.S.Grimley (Hotel-keeper); Thomas Martin, (Teacher); Honorah Ward (Gate-keeper); Richard Andrews (Carpenter).
1891-95....Edward Martin (Hotel-keeper); Mary Ann Riley (Nurse); William Murcutt (Constable,1892); Arthur Neilson (Publican); Edward Sullivan (Stationmaster,1893); Thomas Mouat (Carpenter); William Pike (Baker); John Fraser (Creamery Manager,1895);
Later.....George Newstead (Stationmaster,1897); William White (Hotel-keeper); Truman Cook (Sationmaster,1900); Maurice Hoyne (Priest,1900); Dora Andrews (Postmistress,1901); Edgar Hawes (Carpenter,1902); Patrick Clancy (Hotel-keeper,1905); J. Janetzki (Saddler,1907);Patrick Moore (Teacher,190); Thomas Frawley (Butter Factory Manager,1907).

The Churches.

The Roman Catholic Church.

Land was acquired in the Cowwarr township for the Catholic Church in 1869, and in the name of the Most Rev. J. A. Goold, Bishop of Victoria. The first building there, 1869, served both as school and as church. Until 1890, Cowwarr formed part of the Sale Mission, and priests stopped at Cowwarr on their way to Walhalla.

In 1890, Father P. Dawson was appointed Parish Priest of Cowwarr. The list of incumbents from that date until now is:

1890-1894..Rev. P. Dawson
1894-1900..Rev. J. Nolan
1900-1901..Rev. M. Hoyne
1901-1916..Rev. D. Shanahan
1916-1936..Rev. D. McMahon
1936-1946..Rev. J. Fitzpatrick
1946-1950..(Perhaps Rev. O'Donnell)
1950-1960..Rev. J. Cunningham
1960-1971..Rev. J. G. Gallagher.

The Church of England.

Two allotments in Block 5 of the township of Cowwarr were acquired for the Church of England, in 1874, by Rev. G. W. Kelly, Minister in charge of the Rosedale parish.

The first church, Christ Church, Cowwarr, was built in 1874, at a cost of £74-15- 0, and was opened, 16th. August, 1874.

A new church was built in 1901, at a cost of £288,. Rev. H. T. Fowler conducted the last service in the old church, 1/9/1901, and on the following Sunday, 8/9/1901, Ven. Henry Langley dedicated the building in the presence of a congregation of 90 worshippers.

At first, Cowwarr was served from Rosedale, but is now part of the Heyfield charge.

Some of those who have ministered to the Cowwarr Church of England congregations have been Revs. Bradley, Sawtell, Clayden, Wheeler, Benn, Lovegrove, Francis, Hancock, Cairns, Sutton and Hammond, the last three being:

Rev.Paul Dunne;
Rev.Alan Linton
Rev. Brian Petty (from November,1970)

Price 30 cents.

Vol. 10; No. 4. ..... 15th. November, 1971.

The Morwell Historical Society News.

Journal of the Morwell Historical Society. Published quarterly - on the 15th. February, May, August, and November.

Editor.....I. T. Maddern, Morwell High School, Morwell, Victoria, 3840.

Registered at the General Post Office, Melbourne, for transmission as a periodical

Membership Fees.

Annual Subscription....$ 1-00
Life Membership.....$10-00

Treasurer.....Mrs. G. Taylor, 17 Denise Street, Morwell, 3840.

Postage Costs.

Our suggestion that recipients of our "News" might like to send three postage stamps to cover the cost of sending to them the year's four issues, has been well received. Approximately 100 people responded, providing $18-00 for our postage cash-box. In addition, we reduced our mailing list by about 150 names, to save another $12-00, cutting down our circulation to 500, costing $10 each issue, or $40 for the year.

If we retain the same "stamp" support in 1972, our postage expenses will be $40 less $18 in stamps, for a total of $22, which is high enough but bearable

Obituaries.

Mr. Robert Hentschel, 1886-1971.

Mr. Bob Hentschel, a well-known figure in Traralgon and Morwell for many years, died in the Central Gippsland Hospital, Traralgon, on Tuesday, 7th. September, 1971, aged 85 years.

He grew up in Morwell, where, as a young man he conducted a livery-stable business, before becoming an estate agent at Morwell and Traralgon.

He had an active mind and a good memory, attributes which made him a very interesting and helpful member of our local historical societies.

He was a very musical man, and founded the Morwell Citizens' Band, more than 40 years ago. Over the last fifteen years, he has been a dynamic member and President of the Traralgon Eisteddfod Committee. However, most of us will remember him simply as a good friend and a pleasant personality.

Mrs. Alice Baxter.

The death occurred suddenly, early in October, of Mrs. Alice Baxter, of Stratford, Secretary of the Stratford Historical Society, and a member of the Gippsland Regional History Committee.

Mrs. Baxter was born in Wales, emigrating to Australia with her husband after the Second World War. Before her retirement in Stratford, she had been the post-mistress at Denison.

It was she who founded the Stratford Historical Society, only about three years ago, and was the foundation secretary of the Society, a position she held until her death. She was the correspondent at Stratford for the "Gippsland Times", and worked part-time at the Times' office in Sale.

The Tenth Year.

This issue of the "News" (Vol. 10; No. 4) completes our tenth year of publication. We began with a weekly article in the "Morwell Advertiser" (1962 and 1963), went on to produce a monthly news sheet for ten months of the year (February to November,inclusive), 1964-1969, and for the last two years, 1970 and 1971, have made the "News" a quarterly, appearing in February, May, August, and November. Every year, we collect the year's issues into one volume.

We have printed a reserve supply of each of our ten volumes, which are available for purchase at $1-00 for each volume, or $4-00 for five volumes.

Victorian Committee of Affiliated Historical Societies .. Gippsland Region.

The Royal Historical Society of Victoria has grouped its affiliated societies into regions. The Gippsland Regional Group held its first meeting at Morwell High School, Sunday, 12/9/71, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Minutes of the Meeting, 12/9/71.

Represented at the meeting were the Central Committee from Melbourne (Mr. and Mrs. Pullin ,Mr. H. Forster), Maffra (Mr. E. Miles), Moe (Mr. A. Ringin and Mr. A. Summerton), Morwell (Mr. I. Maddern), Traralgon (Mrs. J. Court and Mrs. V. Plant), Sale (Mr. A. Chester and Mr. J. Chester), Stratford (Mrs. Alice Baxter), Warragul (Miss O. Marrabel and Mrs. J. L. Armour), and Yarram, (Mr.and Mrs. M. Howes). An apology,by letter, was received from Orbost H. S.

Mr. Maddern was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Howes, Secretary.

After a very interesting, useful, and happy discussion of the advantages, the difficulties, and the ways and means of holding Regional activities, the following resolutions were accepted unanimously:

1. That the Gippsland Region be divided into two regions - West Gippsland, west of Rosedale, and East Gippsland, east of Rosedale.
2. That Mr. A. Chester, Sale, be appointed the Regional Representative for the new region, East Gippsland.

The following suggestions were made and approved unanimously:

1. That regional meetings should take place once or twice yearly, - in March-April, and/or September-October.
2. That such meetings should be held on Sundays.

The new regional groupings for Gippsland will mean that there will be eight societies in the western region, and eight also in the eastern region, as shown below:

Eastern Region of Gippsland		Western Region of Gippsland.	
Bairnsdale H.S.;	Foster H. S.	Berwick H.S.;	Korumburra H.S.
Maffra H.S.;	Omeo H.S.	Leongatha H.S.;	Moe H.S.
Orbost H.S.;	Sale H.S.	Morwell H.S.;	Traralgon H.S.
Stratford H.S.	Yarram H.S.	Warragul H.S.;	Wonthaggi H.S.

Representative..Mr. A. Chester

I. T. Maddern,
Regional Representative, W. Gippsland

Latrobe Valley Historical Societies.

The final activity for this group will be the Christmas Party at the Traralgon City Offices Reception Room, Monday, 13th. December, starting at 8.00 p.m. The Guest Speaker will be Mr. Andy Ringin, Secretary of the Moe Historical Society, and his subject will be "Bogong Jack".

"Recollections of Early Gippsland Goldfields" by Richard Mackay, Price $3.50

Edited and Republished by Dr. C. Bridges-Webb, Traralgon.

This book of 96 pages, an invaluable historical record of early Gippsland, was written by Richard Mackay in 1915, when he was 81 years old. It was printed privately in Traralgon, and, consequently, original copies of the book are rare.

Now, Dr. C. Bridges-Webb has done Gippsland historians a service by editing the book, writing an introduction for it, and having it re-published. The new publication will include eight pages of illustrations, and two maps.

Orders will be taken by any of the local historical societies, but more directly from Dr. Bridges-Webb himself. His address is Deakin Street, Traralgon, 3844, and the price of the book is $3-50.

Other Publications, 1971.

Gippsland historians have had a busy time in 1971, with five other publications during the year. They were:

"History of Briagalong," published in April, 1971
"Centenary History of Rosedale Shire", published in May, 1971
"History of Morwell High School, 1970 and 1960", published in July.
"History of Cowwarr, 1866-1971", published in October, 1971
"History of Glengarry", (Mrs. Jean Court), published in our"News" for May.

Butler's Wood's Point and Gipp's Land Directory, 1866.

We are devoting this issue (Vol.10; No. 4) to reprinting the Gippsland section of a very interesting and historically valuable Directory, published in 1866. The compiler took each township or settlement in turn, and listed for us the residents and their occupations, house by house, and street by street. His survey starts at Port Albert, and then swings in a wide,northern circle to Sale, Stratford, Grant, Maffra, Bald Hills, Walhalla, Toongabbie, Rosedale, Merton, Yarram, Alberton, and back to Port Albert.

Then, starting again at Rosedale, he travels along the track to Melbourne, through Traralgon, Moe, Berwick, Dandenong, Springvale and Oakleigh, which was then counted as part of Gippsland.

This was the time when the coach service, Sale to Melbourne, had just begun (September, 1865), and twelve years before the railway was built. There was nobody in South Gippsland; Warragul and other townships, brought into being by the railway,did not exist; and places on the coach road were still very small. For example, only seven people are listed for Traralgon, which is spelt "Taralgon".

But the figures for the populations of the townships are a little deceptive, since, with rare exceptions, only the men are listed, and not the women and children. Probably, we should multiply our additions by five or six, or even more, to make the population of Traralgon in 1866, not simply seven, but perhaps 35 or 40 persons.

We make one other comment. These were the days before free and compulsory education, when the majority of people could not read or write. As a result, the spelling of names is frequently inaccurate, as the compiler, perhaps,had to spell the names of people as he heard them.

Port Albert Harbour.

Wharf Street, South to North, Left-Hand Side.

Government wharf
Harbour office
David Fermaner, harbour-master
Timothy McCarthy, storeman
Turnbull's bonded store
Turnbull, Howden & Co.,merchants
Turnbull, Howden & Co.,agents for the "Keera" and "Ant" steamers
Custom House: W.R.Belcher, collector of H.M.C.
Custom House: Thos. M. Turner, clerk and landing waiter
John Gillion, Port Albert Hotel
Office of the "Gipp's Land Guardian"
Jacob Ferris, bookseller,stationer,etc.
Thomas Watson, farmer
— Whymark, carpenter
Cobb & Co.,booking office
Thos Burrows,auctioneer & valuer
Post Office: postmaster,Jacob Ferris: Electric Telegraph Office - manager, Jacob Ferris
David & Thomas Duncan, storekeepers
David & Thomas Duncan, residence
W.B.Hood, Gipp's Land Hardware Co.
W.B.Hood, agents to Colonial Insurance Company
John Hood, merchant, residence.

Tarraville Road, South to North, Left-Hand Side.

D. Mackenzie, Ship Inn (corner)
James Flanner, storekeeper
Thomas Nice, tailor
R.J.Bargery, storekeeper
George Smith, butcher
George Stanway,Victoria Boardinghouse
Rev.James W.Tuckfield, Wesleyan minister, residence
William Carter,boot & shoemaker
J.L.Roberts, draper, outfitter, etc.
John Ashton, Commercial Inn
Church of England, St. John's: Rev.J.C.T.Stretch, minister
Toll Bar
James Joseph Hobbs, accountant
Peter Sainth, carpenter
Alexander Stewart, labourer
Thomas Job, carter

Tarraville Road, South to North, Right-Hand Side.

Bank of Victoria (corner); Manager, W.H.Parr
Presbyterian Church; minister, Rev. Mr. Dobinsonn
James Flanner, store
Captain Spring, residence
John Walsh, storekeeper
Robert Burns, residence

Port Albert

Victoria Street, West to East.

Right-Hand Side.

Bank of Victoria (corner)
George Scutts, butcher
George Rowlands, wheelwright and blacksmith
W. W. Walduck, solicitor, and conveyancer, etc.
William Wood, carter
Joseph Hadley, wood splitter
Robert Alexander, farmer
William Howden, residence
David Turnbull, residence

Left-Hand Side

John Hood, merchant & forwarding agent to H. M. Customs
William James, clerk
John Hood, agent to the "Charles Edward" steamship (corner)

Wellington Street - South to North

Right-Hand Side.

William Phill, ostler
Charles McIntyre, harbour department
John Thomas, harbour department
William Brown, harbour department
Francis Bolton, carter
Elizabeth Lockhurst, widow
George H. Phillips, Government pilot
Richard B.Kelly, surveyor,residence
D.Fermaner, harbour master,residence
Samuel Thatcher. mariner
George E. Goodwin, carrier

Palmerston.

Palmerston Street, East to West, Left-Hand Side.

Police Station
Temporary Gaol
Immigrants' Depot
Thomas M. Turner, residence
Treasury Office
Court House
Survey Office: R.B.Kelly,draftsman
Common School,490: J.P.B.Frost,master
W. R. Belcher, H.M.C., residence
Samuel Colvin, carrier
John Colvin, labourer
John Wilkinson, residence
Rosina Garland, widow
Thomas Foreman, fisherman

Gibson Street, West to East, Left-Hand Side.

John Colvin, labourer (corner)
William Turton, Government surveyor, residence (corner)
James Stacin, harbour department
Margaret Cullum, widow
William Gibbett, carrier
Charles Dessent, carrier
Thomas Hughes, carrier
Sergeant McDonald, residence

Denison Street.

William Turton, Government surveyor, residence
Andrew Anderson, carpenter
John Avery, carpenter
William Hutchison, storeman

Information.

Police Station: Sergeant McDonald, two troopers, one constable
Temporary Gaol: Ed. J. Coleman, gaoler.
Treasury Office
Court House: police magistrate, C. J. Tyers
Court House: clerk to the Bench, E. Kelsall
Survey Office, in charge of Richard B. Kelly, draftsman.

Tarraville.

Bridge Street, South to North.

Right-Hand Side.

Tarraville Bridge, erected 1862
Catholic Church: Fr. O'Keane, priest
Father O'Keane, residence
Tarraville Police Station: Richard Carden, constable
Common School, 615: J.G.Broadfoot, master
J.G.Broadfoot,residence,"Belle Vue"

Left-Hand Side.

Shire of Alberton, Council Chambers
John Toole, labourer
Richard Price, sawyer
Thomas Carter, carrier

Tarraville (continued).

Reeves Street.

Right-Hand Side.

Thomas O'Rourke, labourer
Thomas Pope, Freemasons' Arms
William Hepburn, ostler
John Willis, carrier
Richard Thompson, boarding school
School House
Henry Black, storekeeper
Martha Crain, widow
Patrick McGrath, Commercial Inn
E. W. Crossley, ironmonger
Henry Macdonald, storekeeper
James Cullain, blacksmith, and wheelwright
Mrs. McNish, milliner, etc.
J. F. Dight, butcher
John J. Lear, saddler, etc.
Alexander Hall, chemist & druggist

Right-Hand Side (continued)

Post Office: postmaster, Alexr. Hall
Electoral Registrar, Alexander Hall
W. H. Disher, general storekeeper
Weighbridge
David Smith, blacksmith, storekeeper
Robert Ratcliffe, carrier
James Kenna, shoemaker
Joseph Hayward, dairyman
James Cooper, labourer

Left-Hand Side.

Thomas Lang, Royal Hotel
J. & J. Bomford, drapers, outfitters
G. Davis & D. Smith, blacksmiths, etc.
Simeon Napper, butcher
James Reeves, residence.

Lefton Street. West to East.

Right-Hand Side.

Jacob Snowden, contractor
T. H. Smith, residence
T. H. Smith, Gipp's Land Store
Joseph Ratcliffe, miner
Thomas Tucker, contractor

Left-Hand Side.

William Catchpole, Tarraville Hotel
John Chandler, miner
Edmund Edwin, miner
Dr. Goldie, residence
Ramsay Williamson, shoemaker.

Stewart Street.

Right-Hand Side.

Fritz Piera, sawyer
Rev. Launcelot Dobbinson, residence
Presbyterian Church
Jacob Inder, contractor
Rev. J.T.C. Stretch, C. of E. minister

Left-Hand Side.

Captain Thoms, residence
James Crane, carter
George Davies, carpenter
William Hibby, carter

Main Road from Tarraville to Woodside

Right-Hand Side.

John Cromb, contractor
Richard Taaling, labourer
William Haines, carrier
John Ray, labourer
John McCarthy, carrier
Lily Leaf Bridge, erected 1865, contractor, John Cromb
Edward Hobson, contractor

Left Left-Hand Side.

William Happersey, bootmaker
John Smith, miner
Jonathan Bassett, carrier
William Foreman, miner

Shire of Alberton....Scattered.

Squatters.

William Buckley
-- Bowden
John Carpenter
John Rooke
-- Bath
George Hogg
John Collins
James Taylor
Uriah Hoddinott
-- Bayles
John Macphail
Henry Jones
P. C. Buckley
-- Ricketts.

Farmers.

James M. Flynn
Don McKelpin
John Lamb
Henry Sherwood
George Scutts
Matthew Ford
Henry Black
James Jessop
Reeves Brothers
P. Noolan
Morris O'Halloran
Napper Brothers
Pietro Castello
-- Randall
John Glynn
John Brown
Michael Newport
Thomas Wilson
-- Sweeney
B. Donoghue
G. Herbert
John Mackay
Mrs. McCoy
William Willis
W.M. Seymour
Fred Williams
Thomas Willis
M. O'Mara
William Scott
M. Kennedy
-- Davies
Michael Moore
John Griffiths
William Moore
John Brown
-- Thompson
John Alford
John Nicholl
T.& J. Buckley
Chas. Smith
John Callaghan
-- Galvin

Abraham Bland, storekeeper, Yaram Yaram

Woodside.

Main Road, Woodside to Sale

Right-Hand Side

Woodside Bridge, erected 1865, contractors, Holson & Inder
John Wishart, Sir Henry Barkly Hotel
Post Office, postmaster, John Wishart
Robert Clement, carter
Edward Garson, carpenter
Thomas Monaghan, sawyer
William Williamson, boarding-house

Main Road (continued)

Grant's Creek Bridge
Edward J. Grant, Half-Way House, Monkey Creek
John McPhail, Merryman's Creek Hotel
McPhail's Stockyard
Merryman's Creek Bridge
Stradbroke Police Station: John Smallman, trooper.

Longford.

Richard Davis, Bridge Inn
Longford Bridge, erected 1861
Latrobe Bridge
James Flint, wharfinger
Latrobe Toll Gate - William Dyer, collector and contractor.

Main Road to Sale. (Left side)

George Fry, sawyer
John Collins, Woodside Hotel
H.W.Salter, Royal Mail Hotel
McPhail's cattle yards
Joseph Weldon, labourer
Isaiah Miles, Swamp Inn
Boggy Creek Lime Works.

Sale.

York Street, North to South.

Right-Hand Side.

Mrs. Clark, Turf Hotel
Mrs. Wm. Greenwood, widow
Samuel Dawson, Secretary, Avon Road Board, residence
William Merr, labourer
John Gibbs, labourer
Frederick Roder, cooper
George Edwards, tinsmith
John Warton, shoemaker
Francis Thorp, shoemaker
Mrs. Harvey, widow
Frederick Targett, tailor
Joseph McLoughlin, builder
Joseph White, ostler
Valentine Fidler, miner
Richard Greenaway, labourer
Robert Ruck, tailor
William Bearpark, bootmaker
John Cabana, wine & spirit merchant
Richard Packett, butcher
Bank of Victoria; C.R.Sibbold, manager
Nehemiah Guthridge, mayor, residence
W.T.Sprod, residence
John Mitchelson, painter, etc.
Printing Office of "Gippslander and Sale Express", Edward G.Atkinson, proprietor

Right-Hand Side (continued)

John Russell Webb, clerk, residence (Dawson Street)
Sale Brewery; Richard Jamieson, proprietor.

Left-Hand Side.

Benjamin Winch, farmer
Thomas Purdon, carrier
John Mooney, labourer
John Windom, carpenter
Catherine Macallister, residence
John Edmonds, labourer
Louis Jenson, builder
J. Page, bootmaker
J. J. Drew, tinsmith
Duncan Bros., wine & spirits
G. Gibbs, boarding-house
Frederick Roader, cooper
S.Christensen, baker, confectioner
Day School
- Hutchison, wine & spirits
William Guthridge, residence
Wm. Guthridge, Aurora flour mills
Donald Mackintosh, residence

Raymond Street, South to North, Right Hand Side.

Church of England; Archdeacon Stretch, minister
J. H. Pettit, office
W. J. Tricks, accountant
Office of North Gipp's Land Steamboat Company
Archibald Maceachrain, horse & cattle sale yards
Atkinson & Lees, solicitors
T. Johnson & Co., provision merchants
Gipps' Land Lakes Navigation Company's office
James W. Travers, butchers
Robert Shanklin, chemist & druggist
M. Shanklin, seedsman
Mackenzie & Ross, general store
Bank of Australasia, D.Trail, manager
Robert Topping, saddler, etc.
J. Murray & Co., clothiers, etc.
John Hanna, baker
J.W.Cary, hairdresser (corner)
A. J. Shanley, Albion Hotel
W.T.Caty, barman, Albion Hotel
Daniel McGhee, ironmonger, M.B.C.
J.F.Liston, Flooding Creek dispensary
Dr. Hedley's consulting rooms
W. H. Vize, photographer
Liston & Vize, aerated water manufacturers

Sale (continued)

Raymond Street (cont.).South to North.

Right-Hand Side.

Hargreave,Brennan & Co, storekeepers
J. O'Brien, baker & confectioner
Michael Campbell, saddler,etc.
Robert Smith, draper
Sergeant Scanlon, residence
Henry W. Stead, residence, M.B.C.
Wesleyan Church, Rev.Henry Baker, minister
Carron Timber & Iron Yard; J. Law and Co.,proprietors
Joseph Law, residence
Dr. Macalister, residence
James Leslie, engineer,blacksmith
John Glass, blacksmith
John Glass, residence
William Hoskin, carrier
Marcus Lind, carrier
John Sothern, surveyor
Robert Alexander, residence
Mrs. Carpenter, schoolmistress
Daniel Kennerbry, miner
John Newman, woodsplitter,
Charles Stuart, candle maker

Left Hand Side.

Wm.Monger, timber merchant, residence
Thomas Disher, surveyor
William Collier, residence
David Fyffe,Royal Exchange Hotel
Post Office and Telegraph Office
School
Church
Michael Molphy, Star Hotel
M. Canly, bootmaker
Office of"Gipps' Land Times"
H.W.Stead,wine & spirit merchant
W.Bryant, bakery,boarding-house
George Rotherwell, saddler
Henry Hill, cabinet maker
Geo. Wood, boarding-house,stable
Sarah Plough, dressmaker
William Williamson, surveyor
Rosina Johnston,widow,residence
Henry Beard,commission agent, residence
B.K.Warren, surgeon, accoucheur

Dessaily Street. North to South.

Right-Hand Side.

Charles Hanley, carrier
Thomas Fryer, brickmaker
Samuel Mitchelson, watchmaker
Duncan McCole, residence, M.B.C.
William Patten, solicitor
Office of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.,agent Wm.Patten
John James English, residence
John James,builder & lime merchant
William McCole, butcher

Right-Hand Side (continued)

Duncan McCole, ironmonger, etc.
Robert Gibbs & Co.,blacksmiths,etc.

Left-Hand Side.

George McKerrin
John Stephens, carpenter
Donald MacClean, carpenter
Elizabeth Lovell, laundress
W. T. Puddefort, brick-maker
James Hyam, builder.

Foster Street. West to East.

Right-Hand Side.

James Macfarlane, labourer
Samuel Mitchelmore, carpenter
James Bearpark,cooper,residence
Thomas White,mail-driver
William Larkins,labourer
Robert Roberts, contractor
Edward Hyde, labourer
J.Sewell,horse bazaar & livery stables
D.Fyffe,Royal Exchange Hotel (corner)
Cobb & Co., booking office
Richard Mackay, broker,etc.
William H.Bray, saddler
E.Anderson, watchmaker
John Trood, tobacconist
Office of"Gippslander Express"
John Clements, boot & shoe maker
F.J.Smith, saddler,etc.
Platshek,Brasch & Co.,drapers,store
Pearson & English, stock & com.agents
J.D.Leeson, watchmaker,etc.
Daniel Sayer, saddler,etc.
Jas.Davey & Co.,drapers, storekprs
Sale Police Station
Town Clerk's Office, open 9 to 11 a.m.
Town Hall
Council Chambers
James Gerrard, chemist & druggist

W.F.Parker, house painter,etc.
Henry Francis, bootmaker
P. Borwardt, tinsmith
James Bearpark, cooper

Left-Hand Side.

Left-Hand Side.

Mechanics' Institute: Robert Tapping, secretary
John Thomson, residence
H. M. Gaol
Court House
Mackenzie & Ross,store (corner)
George French, Club Hotel
W. H. Smith, residence
Colin Murray, wine & spirits
W.H.Smith. draper
John Bland, ironmonger
National Bank; F. T. Farran
Daniel Leeson,goldsmith,jeweller
J. Rice, bootmaker
A.H.Kitchen, shoeing forge
John Alliss, cabinet maker
-- Bushe, solicitor
Booth and Co., cabinet makers
Henry Butler, solicitor

Sale (continued).

Pearson Street, South to North.

Right-Hand Side.
John Kilmartin, labourer
Colin Murray, residence

Left-Hand Side.
R.C.Church; Fr. O'Keane, minister
James Hyme, bricklayer
John Sewell,horse bazaar, residence
William Bray, residence
Henry Adams, bootmaker
Luke Murphy, carrier

Left-Hand Side (cont.)
James Dunn, carrier
Charles Hopkins, mariner
John Hayes, plasterer
Thomas Price, brickmaker
Thomas Scott, brickmaker
Robert Cambpell, mason
Robert Green, carrier
Richard Murrell, sawyer
John Eastlake, carpenter.

Macalister Street, West to East.

Right-Hand Side.
George Duncan, merchant, residence
Richard Packett,butcher, residence
Edward Lord, carrier
William Guy Bull, harnessmaker
John Wriggleworth, carpenter
Frederick Mallett, carpenter
Ephraim Barber, blacksmith, etc.
Emil E. Cary, draper
James Pelleigo, coach proprietor

Left-Hand Side.
Patrick Brenon, residence
Andrew M.Robertson, contractor
David Bisset, residence
David Bisset, butcher
James Himell, carrier
W. H. Vize, residence
William Travers, residence

Thompson Street, North to South, Right-Hand Side.

Gustave Schneider, timber merchant,res.
Thomas E. Hawkins, carpenter
Boarding & Day School: Mrs. Hawkins,H.T.
Joseph Waters, bricklayer
John Ball, woodsplitter
Jung Sing, carrier
Boyle Talbot, carrier
Patrick Toole, carrier
Henry Charlesworth, labourer
George Cupid, carrier
William Bamford, butcher
John Dethong,billiard marker, res.
Rev. Henry Baker, Wesleyan minister
N, W. Thomas, storekeeper

Reeves Street, South to North.

Right-Hand Side.
Thomas Johnson, labourer
John McMaster, miner
John Reid, sawyer
Samuel Diddanes, brickmaker
Stephen Knight, farmer
James Jacobs, carrier

Left-Hand Side.
Arthur Mackenzie, banker, residence
Werner & Klux, Gipps' Land Soap and Candle Works (corner)

Left-Hand Side (cont.)
James Pettet, builder
Mary Baylen, widow
Anna Henry, residence
Daniel Roach, labourer
Charles Gordon, coachdriver
Richard Andrews, labourer
Lancett Smith, miner
John Burns, labourer
Peter McDonald, lawyer
Duncan Mackenzie, carrier

Palmerston Street, North to South, Left-Hand Side.

Susan Normen, widow
John Inglis, storekeeper, M.B.C.
Daniel Proser, joiner
Thomas Plough, coachdriver
John Bray, miner

Elgin Street, North to South.

Right-Hand Side.
James Belcher, carrier
John Hull, carter
Mrs. Lonsdale, residence

Left-Hand Side.
John Cate, carrier
Charles Ray, carrier.

Left-Hand Side (cont.)
Samuel Foymbee, editor
William Jones, carpenter
Sarah Foster, widow
Albert Mitchell, bootmaker
Mrs. Mitchel, day school
Robert Geddes, carpenter
James Burton, labourer.

Marley Street, North to South, Right-Hand Side.
David Blythe, carrier
John McCole, carrier
John Doin, gardener
Robert Glynn, carrier
Minnie Peck, widow
William Anderson, labourer
Frank Newton, carrier

North Gipps' Land District (Scattered).

Squatters:

William Montgomery,J.P.
William Pearson,M.L.A.,J.P.
Alexander Pearson, J.P.
W. B. Cunningham, J.P.
Turnbull & Henderson
Mary Ann Jones (Fulham)
-- Butler
Duncan Campbell
John King
Matthew Macalister
Isaac Buchanan
J. D. Smith
James Aitken
John Wilson
Daniel Muldoon
John Muldoon
John Russell
Thomas Blacker

Farmers: Edward Watson; -- Bates; M. Welch; Edward Fisher.

-- McIntyre, carrier; -- Weaver,carpenter; Henry Jacobs, carrier; Captain Slade, residence; Thomas McDowell, storeman

Cunningham Street, West to East, Right-Hand Side.

George Ross, residence.
Robert Bushe, residence.

Main Road from Sale to Stratford.

Right-Hand Side.

Bayles Bros., carriers
Michael Maughen, farmer

Left-Hand Side.

David Magen, labourer
De Hong, farmer

Left-Hand Side (continued)

Daniel Cudey, carrier
William Hardurge, labourer.
Rev. Father Slinch, residence
Rev. Fr. O'Keane, residence.

Stratford.

Merrick Street, Right-Hand Side.

Mary Bevan, widow
R. C. Church, Rev. Father Shinich

Dixon Street, Right-Hand Side.

Thos.F.Bullock, residence, Registrar of births,deaths. Vaccinator.
Patrick McLoughlin's bakery

Left-Hand Side.

Frederick Mitchell, bricklayer
Robert Barker, accountant

Blackburn Street, Right-Hand Side.

Rebecca Haslet, residence
Daniel Orchard, Bridge Inn
Bull and Sons, saddlers

Left-Hand Side.

Richard Galloway, blacksmith
Samuel Swan, residence

Tyers Street, Right Hand Side.

John Matthewson, sawyer
Richard Birtles, sawyer
Lloyd Bros., storekeepers
Post Office; postmaster,Thos.Lloyd
George Latham, butcher
George Latham, residence
Common School, No. 596; schoolmaster, John T. H. Bowman
Police Station; Constable Feely

Patrick Cahill, shoemaker
Frederick Reeves, carrier
James Patten, baker
Henry Allinson, shoemaker

Left-Hand Side.

John Reeves, carrier
James Carey, blacksmith
James Linnery, carrier
John T.H. Bowman, residence.

Main Road - from Stratford to Grant, Right-Hand Side.

George King, sawyer
John Lee, accommodation house
George Taylor, Stockyard Hotel (Junction Old & New Tracks)
T.Johnson & Co, stables. (Iguana Creek)
William Murray, accommodation house
Murdock Mackintosh, storekeeper
Alfred Wilford, storeman
Richard Marnall,accommodation house
Richard Gee, accommodation House
George Power, accommodation house
Frederick Smith, Squirrel Forest Hotel
Henry Coombs, sawyer
Peter Long, Hotel
Martin Colo,Castle Burns Creek Hotel
John James, carrier

Michael Lambert, labourer (River crossing)
Government Boat
Alexander Traill,accommodation House
Zerpheus Le Sues, boatman
William Nicol, Royal Mail Hotel
John Morgan, carrier
Nicolo Anticevich,Mail Rest Hotel
Mary Holland, storekeeper
Daniel Lusk, woodsplitter
Patrick McKennie, labourer
Malcolm McGuinness, restaurant
Dennis Connelly, Dargo Hotel
Jungle Creek Quartz Reef: Horatio Hartley, manager
Fredk. Goss, Spring Hill Hotel;store
Battista Ginlini, butcher

Main Road - from Stratford to Grant, Right-Hand Side (continued)

Edward Thomas, Brewery Arms Hotel
Edward Thomas, Alpine Brewery
C. C. Cooper, carpenter
Augusta Caesar, sawyer
William J. Yates, carter
Francis Brown, sawyer
Richard Delaney, school teacher
William Reid, shoemaker
Mary Fish, Star Hotel
James Enwright, Shamrock Hotel
Thomas Tyrrell, Junction Hotel

Main Road - from Stratford to Grant, Left-Hand Side.

T.Johnson & Co.,accommodation house
Frances Crawford,accommodation house
Simon Gillis, Iguana Creek
Henry Florance, Lord Howe Inn
John Marshall, accommodation house
Joseph Hardy, Bulgaback Hotel
Thos.Francis Ahier, Jungle Hotel
Thomas Balintine,Junction Hotel.

GRANT.

Ligar Street, Left-Hand Side.

Richard Dalton, storekeeper
Agnes Hopkins, La Serana Hotel
Lensea Daget, dressmaker
Charles Hollar, carpenter
Soloman Beech, storekeeper
Lee Brothers, produce store
H.W.Stead, wine & spirits merchants
Thomas Beech, builder
Donald Nicholson, storekeeper
Hutchinson, wine & spirits merchant
Dr. Matthews, Medical Hall
D. Biggs, watchmaker.

Daley Street.

Right-Hand Side.

William Lightbound, sawyer
Kingswell & Beecher, livery stables and store
Norman Stewart, bootmaker
W. B. Kampf, general store
Frederick Daws, Roefers' Hotel
William Foster, restaurant
Dumphy Bros.,storekeepers, etc.
J. Ramsay, tobacconist
Francis Martin,Niagara Hotel (corner)
Thomas Odell, Camp Hotel (corner)
James Vanston, Grant bakery
J.F.Turton & Co., bakers
Ryan Brothers, printing office
Colonial Bank; Mr. Dobson, manager
Thomas Hunter, share broker
S. Frankenberg,wine & spirits
Post Office; S.Frankenberg, pm.
Wm Armstrong, draper & clothier
John Thompson, residence
Union Bakery; A. Calder & Co.
James Digney, residence
James Digney, blacksmith
Harrison & Co,general storekeepers
Jeremiah Connelly, produce store
Rose and Crown stables
James Camp, storekeeper
Turnbull,Houden & Co.,merchants
Bank of N.S.W.,Mr.McCoy, manager
J.H.Byles, cordial manufacturer

Left-Hand Side.

John Dempsey, Exchange Hotel
Thomas Curran, Royal Mail Hotel
Charles Sangredge, Pioneer Hotel
John H. Thomas, Alpine Hotel
John H. Thomas, butcher
D.Frendenthal, Exhibition House
Alfred Abraham, Rose & Crown Hotel
T.H.Huelsner & Co.,tobacconists

Davies Street, Right-Hand Side.

John Odell, Omeo Restaurant
H.T.Herberte, watchmaker, jeweler,etc.
James Futcher, tinsmith
Henry Robertson, carpenter
John Adams, carpenter
W.H.Bruckner, cordial manufacturer

Dawson Street, Left-Hand Side.

Dr. Forbes, residence
Thomas Tyrrell, Junction Hotel
Bank of Australasia
William Kelly,Victoria Hotel
Henry Pope, Mt.Pleasant Hotel
Stephen O'Halloran,Victorian Bakery
William Manuel, blacksmith
White & Co, general store
Peter White, Albion Hotel
— Hughes, barrister
J. D. Emerson, solicitor
F. Hodgson, sharebroker
Gold Mining Company Offices: El Dorado, Reliance,Britannia,Rose of Australia, Hibernia,Uncle Tom,Collingwood,Pioneer, Excelsior,Great Extended - M. Smallpage & Co., managers.
Joseph Bowen, hairdresser
Shier & Co, provision store
Thomas Finely, pie shop
J.W.Johnson, medical dispensary
J.W. Hodgson, printer
G.T.Jones, mining agent
Stephen Slater, Freemasons' Arma Hotel
H. Bredet, general store
George Haller, draper,clothier.

Camp Street, Right-Hand Side.

J. Stubbs & Co., butchers
Bank of Victoria;Mr.Mackenzie,agent
Warden's Office; Walter Butler,warden
Survey Camp

Gertrude Street, Left-Hand Side.

Thomas Odell, Camp Hotel (corner)
Watson & Abbott, offices
William Adams, Royal Hotel
—MacDonald, barrister
Arthur Hurley, miner
James Norwood, Collingwood Store
James Norwood, Court House Hotel
Charles Living, mining engineer.

Union Street, Right-Hand Side.

Alfred R.Walker, surveyor,residence
T.B.Abbott, sharebroker, residence
J.G.H.Wilmot, district surveyor
Abraham Robinson, miner

Daley Street, Left-Hand Side.

- Mendershausen,Chef National Hotel
A. Brockhof, tobacconist
James Thomas, miner
Augustus Kennie, miner
Robert Albury, miner

Maffra.

Main Road from Stratford to Wood's Point.

Left-Hand Side.

William Merry, farmer
Charles Horsedale, blacksmith
John Tate, labourer
William Silvester, butcher
James Nelson, blacksmith

Right-Hand Side.

W. O'Hara, farmer
William B. Crisp, hotel
Thomas Quirk, woodsplitter
Thomas Burgoyne, carpenter
James Maxwell, saddler

Right-Hand Side (continued)

Campbell & Morrison, storekeepers
Post Office: Wm.Campbell,postmaster
Office of Registrar of Births,Deaths, etc.,Wm.Campbell, deputy registrar
Patrick Garvey, labourer
William Barnet, labourer
Robert Stewart, carpenter
Donald McFadyan, shoemaker
James Gibney, general storekeeper
William Scott, butcher
James Gibney, Macalister Hotel.

Tanamba District.

Main Road to Bald Hills - from Stratford to Wood's Point.

Right-Hand Side

John Johnson, squatter
Walter Rose, farmer
John Allerdice, farmer
James Clyn, farmer
John McLoughlin, squatter
Martha A.Watts,accommodation house
Joseph Halliday, packer
John Ryan, packer
Timothy Hogan, packer
Edward Roach, packer
John Clowes, overseer
Daniel Blair, farmer
Malcolm Macfarlane, farmer
William Ferguson, brewer
James Blair, cattle dealer
Robert Blair, farmer
Thomas Blair, farmer
William Chester, carrier

Left-Hand Side.

John Williams, farmer
Edward Cummins, farmer
George Davies, farmer
Daniel Davies, farmer
— Sylvester, farmer
Daniel Gallagher, farmer
John Williamson,jun.,farmer
John Williamson,sen.,farmer
William Williamson,cattle dealer
Archibald Williamson, farmer
William Allidice, farmer
Mesbeek Osborne, farmer
— Pentridge, farmer
William Cross, farmer
John Hardy, woodsplitter
James McKay, woodsplitter

Information - Stratford to the Bald Hills, Seaton.

Mewburn Park , the residence of John Johnson,Esq.,squatter, whose station is beautifully situated on the main road from Stratford to Bald Hills.

M. Osborne,Esq., farmer. This being the last house on the left hand to Bald Hills, and there being a plentiful supply of good water, it is well worth a visit from any traveller to Bald Hills,Stringer's or Donnelly's Creeks.

Bald Hills.

Information: Court House, held once a month. W.H.Foster,Esq.,Police Magistrate. Robert W.Firebrace,J.P.; residence, Heyfield.

James Quinlan, Clerk to the Police Court or Bench.

Warden's Court, about to be erected.

Police Station, Tyers Street. Constable Harris in charge, and he is also Inspector of Slaughter Yards.

Bald Hills Prospecting G.M.Co.,Ltd.formed July,23rd. Manager, Robert Knox. Prospectors, George O'Malley and James Johnson.

Bald Hills Racecourse. Situated 1½ miles from township. Boxing Day Races.

Butler Street, Right-Hand Side.

Office of Registrar of Births and deaths; Deputy Registrar, C. Rumpff.
Post Office, open 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Postmaster, C.Rumpff; Sorter, James Browne.

Tyers Street, Right-Hand

Martin Fox, dairyman, etc
John Griffiths, miner

Tyers Street, Left-Hand.

Court House
Police Station; Constable Harris
James Pendlebury, sharebroker, res.

Chute Street, Right-Hand Side.

Gibson & Knox, farmers
Thomas Gleeson, blacksmith
C. Rumpff, general storekeeper
Patrick Lyons, baker
George Powel, packer
Thos.Kenevan & Jas Burley, packers
Henry Guthrie, packer
John Wilson, general storekeeper
Charles Horne, sawyer
Thomas Dargan, carpenter
D.Crockett Stewart, carpenter

James Wright, Chef de Cusine
Robert Martin, miner
John Henrick, bullock driver
Edward Martin, Back Creek Hotel
William Dolan, packer
John Byrne, storekeeper
Thos.Gleeson, blacksmith & residence
John Taylor, packer
Thomas Powel, packer
George O'Malley, prospector
James Johnson, prospector

Butler Street, Right-Hand Side.

John Byrne, storekeeper (corner)
William Dolan, packer (corner)
Henry J. Hayes, butcher
John J. Clarke, mail contractor
Ferguson Wallace, mail driver
Peter Clement, packer
Henry Davies, storekeeper, residence

Butler Street, Left-Hand Side.

Post Office, open 8 a.m.- 8 pm (corner)
C.Rumpff, general storekeeper
James Brown, letter sorter
William Fennon, storeman
Edward Martin, Back Creek Hotel
Henry Davies, general storekeeper
Charles Marshall, boarding house
Patrick Bryan, bushman.

Main Road from Bald Hills to Stringer's Creek, Right-Hand Side.

Bridget Rome, Mt.Pleasant House
William Dudman, Point View Hotel
(New track to Stringer's Creek, one mile above the hotel)

George Steady, mining engineer
William Dudner, prospector
John Jones, prospector

Stringer's Creek.

Information:
William Gardner, Esq., J.P.; E.T.Barnard, Esq., warden
Two troopers at Police Station. Escort leaves about once a month.
Bank of Victoria; D.B.Little, agent.
Ferdinand Duval, postmaster. P.O. open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. The mails leave every Tuesday at 10 a.m., for Melbourne, Rosedale, Sale, Talbot, Bald Hills, Donnelly's Creek, Wood's Point, and Crooked River. Mails arrive every Monday, at 4 p.m.

Main Street, Left-Hand Side.

Elgie Chance; Hubert Florance, miners
John Bennett; John Humphrey, miners
Christian Christianson, baker
William E. Ball, Anchor Brewery
Laurence Lynch; James Sladen, miners
George Rawson; Thomas Reddish, miners
Francis Carter; John Williams, miners
John Bolton, miner
John Thompson, baker
Richard Smart, bootmaker
Harlow Nickes, musician
Cornelius Murphy, Shamrock Hotel
Bell & Rigby, chemists & druggists
Thomas Newson, butcher
James Rice, brewer
Mark Rice, miner
John Jones, blacksmith
Daniel Meikell, miner
Thomas Cox, hotel
Bank of Victoria; agent, D.B.Lidell

Dr. Hadden M.D., residence
William Callow, storekeeper
Donald Martin, miner
Power Murray, miner
Samuel Steers, miner
Samuel Carver, Exchange Hotel
Post Office; postmaster, Mr.Duval
Roberts & Duvall, storekeepers
Thomas Gad, storeman
Samuel Taylor, mine manager, res.
Edward Jones, Reefers' Arms Hotel
D. B. Smith, butcher
Frederick Smith, miner
Richard Glee, miner
Charles Annis, miner
Roderick McKenzie, miner
Charles Brooks, miner
Abraham Buckley, miner
James Rogers, miner
Joseph Hall; Philip Beck, miners.

Stringer's Creek (continued).

Main Street, Right Hand Side.

David Hughes;John Bines, miners
Thomas Garner, miner
William Garner, sharebroker
Arthur Mathison, miner
Cornelius O'Donnell, miner
Henry M. Clark, miner
William Coward, carpenter
Charles Nelso, miner
Cosmopolitan Hotel stables
Chas.Peterson,Cosmopolitan Hotel
John Wilson, miner
James Rice, general storekeeper
Christian Cabalzer, bootmaker
Henry Rosales,mine engineer,res.
Walhalla Gold Mining Company;
Henry Rosales,manager.
William Hughes, miner
John Carbery, miner
John Lawley;Arthur Rice,miners
John Kine,sen;John Kine jun.,miners
Richard Elliott, baker
George Clough, coachmaker
Exchange Hotel stables
Sam.E.Hester,Cyclops Forge
Richard Read;Hy Vickery, miners
Robt.Blaikie;John Podesta,miners
Jas. Hill;Fredk.Steven, miners
South Gipps' Land Quartz Gold
Mining Co;manager,Sam.Taylor
William Richardson, engine driver
John Cribbins, miner
John Haywood, engineer
Jas.Peterson;Thos.Patterson,miners
Peter Brown; Henry Hansford,miners
James Oghill, miner
Alpine Quartz Gold Mining Co;
P.H. McArdell, manager
Wm.Ogden Porter, general manager
Alfred Morrissy, miner
Edward Rapel, shareholder
Peter Holmes, cook
Francis Lowry, shareholder
Bernard Flinn;Wm.Gallagher,miners
John Allen, miner
Neptune Quartz Gold Mining Co.
Joseph Hall, blacksmith
Jas. Phelp; Thos Power, miners.
Kloppmann
Police Station; two troopers;
Lock-up keeper, Cons.Jas. Irwin
Thos. Ross; John Kennedy, miners
Morris Lynch; John Daly, miners
Wm.Thompson; Richard Norris, miners
Edward Trenand;Lawrence Tait, miners
John Curran, bushman
Wm.Leary; John Leary, miners
Wm. Dowett; Mitchell Felleon,miners
Jas. Grant; Gostey Kenerch, miners
John Tanger, miner
George Topley, miner

Information....Mine Managers:

J.C.J.Johnson:- Stringer's Creek Quartz Gold-Mining Company
The Walhalla Gold-Mining Company
Samuel Taylor....The Thistle Quartz Gold-Mining Company
South Gipps'-Land Quartz-Crushing Company
William Gardner:- The Long Tunnel Gold-Mining Company
Golden Fleece Gold-Mining Company
No.6 North Cohen's Reef-out-in-Scrip Quartz-Mining Co.
P.H. McArdell and
Wm.J.Ogen Porter...Alpine Quartz-Crushing Company
(Not given).....The Neptune Quartz Gold-Mining Company.

Happy-Go-Lucky.

Information

1. Office of the Lillydale Amalgamated Quartz Gold-Mining Company. Manager, Alfred Lee. James Austin, miner; residence
2. Post-Office:- Postmaster, Edward Alexander; open 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. Mails arrive from Stringer's Creek, Rosedale and other post towns on Mondays at 10 a.m. For Stringer's Creek, Rosedale, and other towns, post closes at 10 a.m. and leaves at 11 a.m.
3. The Happy-Go-Lucky Gold-Mining Co.; manager, Joseph Coates.
4. Castle Rosso Quartz Gold-Mining Company
5. Homeward Bound No.2 North-East Happy-Go-Lucky Quartz Gold-Mining Company; proprietors, John Hall and Co.
6. Extensive Concert and Ball Room, adjoining the Mountain Queen Hotel. This room is for the purpose of holding meetings for the benefit of miners and other local bodies, etc.
7. The Happy-Go-Lucky Quartz Prospecting Company
8. Copper Mines. Temporary manager, William Pearson,Esq., J.P.; M.L.A.

Main Road from Happy-Go-Lucky to Toongabbie

Carpenter's Bridge, erected 1864
Thomas H. Mark, restaurant
Thomas H. Mark, engineer, residence
John Duff, accommodation house.

The Springs.
Thomas Coleman, Half-Way House
(Junction of the two roads to Stringer's Creek).Fredk.Sherwood,accommodation.

Main Street - From Stringer's Creek, Right-Hand Side.

Francis Clarke, accommodation house, Stockyard Hill
Joseph Taylor;John Braggs, miners
John Andrews;Thomas Griffiths, miners
James Austen, miner, residence
Office, Lillydale Amalgamated Co.; manager, Alfred Lee
Edwin Bond, boarding-house
John Graham's hotel & stables
Edwin Bond, butcher
John Graham, Mountain Queen Hotel
Post Office; postmaster, Edward Alexander
Edward Alexander, general store
John Hall, baker and miner
Henry Hayes;Patrick McAntee, miners
Mansell Allev, general storekeeper
Thomas P. Lee, miner
Frederick Sherwood, carrier
Frederick Sherwood's stables
John Graham Deakin, general store
John J.King;Thos. Cameron, miners
Robert Kinder;Wm. Hookway, miners
Hy. McGlond; Geo. Baliny, miners
John Finch, miner
The Happy-Go-Lucky Mining Co.; manager, Joseph Coates
Castle Rosso Quartz Mining Co.
John Hopgood;Wm.Fenwick, miners
Thos. Enna; Thos. Connor, miners
John & Wm. Hetherington, miners
Michael Hickey;Edmund Reese,miners
John Murphy;Michael McKearney,miners
David Connelly, miner
Office, Happy-Go-Lucky Prospecting Company
Joseph Coates, mine manager, res.
No.2 North-East Happy-Go-Lucky; proprietors, John Hall & Co
Henry Baller, plumber & glazier
Charles Travis, miner
James Attwood, butcher

Main Street, Left-Hand Side.

Martin Ryan; Wm. Tait, miners
John Scarf, miner
Thomas Morris, butcher
George Nash; George Lewis, miners
Patrick McKenna;John Carr, miners
Joseph Finch; John Merret, miners
Robert Parrott, miner
George Meekin, engine-driver
William Black, sawyer
Joseph Clark,cordial manufacturer
Charles Spearing, miner
Richard Donohu, miner
William Davis, Cafe Cusine
David Hudson;Richard Gordon,miners
George Bear; Walter Lyons, miners
George Jamison, sawyer
Peter Ashton; James Edger, miners
Chas. Wood; John Dobshere, miners
Alexander Stewart, miner
Isaac Wilson, engine-driver
Geo. Charleswood;Wm.Barnes,miners
Alex. Stewart; Wm. Fennen, miners
John Smith; James Smith, miners
James Pack; James Ake, miners
Wm. Smith; John Jenkins, miners
Thomas White; Jas. Henning,miners
William Moore, carpenter
John C. Kempble, miner
Henry Penifold, boarding-house
David Taylor, blacksmith
John C.White; George Lewis,miners
Cousin Tom; George Graham, miners
John Staples, miner
Copper mines
Henry Irson; Lockhart Morton; James Day; George Cragg.

Toongabbie.

Main Street

Right-Hand Side
Dominick Campbell, bullock driver
Matthew Brown, bushman
Edward Maddocks, miner
George Jones, bushman
William McAlpine, packer
George Clift; Hugh Bailey, packers
Philip Horton, butcher
Henry Whittle, restaurant, packer
Margery Fowkes, packer
Samuel Parker, miner
Alfred Hollingsworth,carpenter
Henry Taylor, bushman
William Cadden, storeman
Benjamin P. Cadden, general store
Alexander White, carpenter
William H. Ostler, residence
McDonald's Diggers' Rest Inn

Right-Hand Side (continued)
James Thompson, packer
Robert Oats, barman and cusine
Samuel Tanner;Chas.Coleman, packers
Fredk.Wise; Thos. Driver, sawyers
James Fenned, sawyer
James Bruce, prospector
John R. Magendie, packer
John Chapey, sawyer
Police Station. Survey Camp.

Left-Hand Side.
Dennis O'Brien, shareholder,packer
-- Jerome, shareholder, packer
James Caskie, carpenter
Chas.Walker; Ben. Hill, blacksmiths
Jonathan Bassett, storekeeper
Andrew Elliott; John Cowen; Thos.Clark;
Geo. Cliff; Richard Cliff, packers
Andrew Moudie, carpenter
Thos.Lloyd; Joseph & John Lucas; William Lucas, packers

Main Road to Rosedale
Frederick Wise, residence
Edward Winden, sawyer

Charles Cuting, accommodation house
Thomas Coleman, Half-Way House

(Junction of the two roads to Rosedale and Sale.)

Rosedale.

Prince Street.

Police Station: Constable and Lock-up Keeper, John O'Connor

Lyons Street, Right-Hand Side

Glengarie Bridge, erected 1861
Glengarie River
Henry Luke, Royal Hotel
John Williams, draper, etc
John Williams, residence
George Rintoul, blacksmith
William Rintoul, blacksmith
James Cowell, farmer
William Watts, farmer

Lyons Street, Left-Hand Side.

J. G. Deakin, general storekeeper
James Widdison, farmer
Paul Cansick, Rosedale Hotel
Rosedale Hotel stables
Joseph Butterworth, stables
Michael Cavanagh, packer
James Cowell, packer

Prince Street, Right-Hand Side.

Henry Luke, Royal Hotel (corner)
Police Station; Constable O'Connor
-- Coalgate, carpenter
Robert Robinson, saddler
Poa Nine, Rosedale Bakery
Robert R. Duke, packer
Thomas Williams, sawyer
Henry Rintoull, bushman

Prince Street, Left-Hand Side.

Post Office; Henry Luke, postmaster
Henry Luke, general storekeeper
John C. Linney, draper, etc.

Prince Street, Left-Hand Side (cont)

John Wait, carrier
Henry Powell, butcher
Robert Crane, carrier
Edward L. Simmons, M.D., surgery
Common School, No.770; J.C.Gregory, head-teacher; Mrs.Cavanagh (W.M.)
Mechanics' Institute
Thomas Tims, carrier
John Frazer, wheelwright
Charles Chown, bricklayer
Henry Philips, bushman
Charles Collins, bushman

Off Prince Street, Right-Side.

Mrs. Hickey, widow
William Vincent, shoemaker

Left Side.

George Rintoull, residence

Off Prince Street, Left-Side (cont.)

Enoch Porch, sawyer
William Allen, carpenter
William Moore, carpenter
Timothy Hogan, residence.

Scattered.

Mrs. Were, residence
John McLoughlin, carpenter
John Cairns, bushman
Joseph Farley, bushman
William Munday, butcher
-- Sunderman, contractor
John McMahon, carrier
John Sproule, farmer
Alexander Allen, sawyer
Thomas Curran, bushman
-- Hunter, carpenter
Geo. Smith; Wm.Crighton, bushmen
George Ross, bootmaker
Thomas Cocks, bushman

John Hickey, carrier
Charles Cullin, bushman
William Hilliard, carrier
William Yates, bushman
John Rowley, carrier
Thomas Rintoul, packer
Albert Beard; Edward Hanton, carriers
Robert Stanley, farmer
Charles Walker, farmer
Jas. Davidson, farmer, carrier
Jas. Rintoul; Philip Howe, farmers
Edward Simmons, M.D., J.P., residence
Joseph Baines, accommodation house
Robert Lethbridge, cattle dealer
Thomas Dickson, overseer.

Information about Rosedale.

Mechanics' Institute, Prince St., Sec..John C.Linney; Treas..John Williams.
Common School, Prince St. Schoolmaster, J.A.Gregory; Workmistress, Mrs.Cavanagh.
Secretary & Treasurer, ..Robert Lethbridge.
Trustees..John McMahon, William Allen, Edward Simmons, George Rintoull, James Rintoull, James Robertson
Church Services every alternate Sunday..Rev.W.J.Login; Rev.G.D. Macartney
Rosedale Cemetery situated on the main road to Tarraville.
Cricket Club Ground, centre of the township
Rosedale Racecourse, on the main road to Tarraville. Races held, Boxing Day.
Justices of the Peace: Donald McLeod; Edward Simmons, M.D., John Turnbull
Court of Petty Sessions held monthly; W.H.Foster, Police Magistrate; Richard Quinlan, Clerk to Petty Sessions
Public Vaccinator; E.L.Simmons, M.D.
Post Office: Mails depart for Melbourne, Moe, and Tarralgon, daily, 6 p.m., Sunday excepted; for Sale, daily (Mondays excepted); for Port Albert, weekly.
Mails are due at Rosedale from main road centres, daily, at midnight.

Main Road from Rosedale to Tarraville

Right-Hand Side.	Left-Hand Side.
Robert Lethbridge, Esq., Sydney Cottage	Merton Station
John Stacy, head-gardener	Edward W. Bayliss, squatter
James Borain, stock-driver	James Davies, stockrider
Merriman's Creek Bridge, built 1865	James Glynn, stockrider

Merton.	Bruthen.
Williams' stables	Chas. Thos. Lucas, accommodation house
Richard Williams, Merriman's Crk House	Bruthen Bridge, erected August, 1865
Thomas H. Barker, Chef de Cusine	August, 1865
William A.Sheppard, bushman	Bruthen Creek
Isaac Lear, accommodation house	

Main Road from Tarraville to Yaram Yaram, Right-Hand Side.

Jessie Nelson, Woodgate Park	George French, carrier
John Bayley Henderson, engineer	John Wallworth, carpenter.

Alberton

Victoria Reserve, Right-Hand Side.	Victoria Reserve, Left-Hand Side.
William Pepper, residence	Neil Cristinson, storekeeper
William Harris, storekeeper	Post-Office; postmaster, Mr. Cristinson
A. Falsey, Esq., residence	John Mackenzie, farmer
John Amey, residence	John Armstrong, mechanic
Joseph Whitworth, labourer	John Stone, residence
James Gregory, labourer	Andrew Miller, farmer
Francis Cawley, labourer	Thomas Johnston, brickmaker
John Taylor, labourer	Henry Wilks, labourer
Jacob Martin, labourer	John O'Neil, farmer
Wm. & H.F. McLoud, farmers	Thomas Runey, farmer
W.E.Egan; John Dunn, farmers	George Colliss, beerhouse keeper
John Smith, bootmaker	Patrick Lynch, farmer

Information about Alberton.

Police Station. Police Barracks. C.J.Tyers, Esq. P.M. Edward Hardwick, solicitor
Church of England; Rev. Mr. Stretch, minister
Common School; William Pepper, schoolmaster.

Main Road from Alberton to Yaram Yaram, Left-Hand Side.

Henry Hutchison, gardener	Captain Slade, superintendent of police, residence
Robert Byrne, farmer	John Reilly, shoemaker
E. Newton, Esq.	Samuel Buckley, farmer
Simon Crouch, labourer	

Yaram Yaram.

Right-Hand Side	Left-Hand Side (continued)
James Slater, carrier	Wm.Jeff; Sam. Rendell, farmers
Richard Hiho; Edward Fox, farmers	Samuel Rendell, carpenter
John Doherty, farmer	Common School
David Williams; Hy. Hobson, bushmen	Thomas Barlow, mailman
Wm. Scott; Wm.Wilton, farmers	Charles Devonshire, gardener
Jeremiah Regan, carrier	Post-Office, Jas. Colliss, postmaster
George Huntingdon, labourer	Office, London & Lancashire Fire and Life Company
Common School, No. 693, schoolmaster, W. H. Mason	B.P.Crompton, storekeeper
Left-Hand Side.	Thomas Wilson, carpenter
William Milton, farmer	John Clark, wheelwright
Henry Eastway, bushman	John Morris, sawyer
Richard Goss; Jas.Read, farmers	Abraham Bland, storekeeper
John May; Thos. Duke, farmers	John Carpenter, residence
William Foy, Yaram Hotel	John Carpenter, farmer
Chas.Hawkins; Chas.Wood, farmers	John Carpenter, flour & saw mills
Henry Allridge, wheelwright	Robert Parott, bushman
Mrs. Bally, widow	Catherine Wilson, widow
John Thomas Bally, farmer	Samuel Wilson, carrier
Charles Vox, farmer	Francis Wood, farmer
William Mason, shoemaker	A. Bodman, Trenton Valley Station.

Main Road from Alberton to Port Albert.

Right-Hand Side.	Left-Hand Side.
William Woodhouse, farmer	Captain Kelsall, residence
George Pearl, gardener	Robert Ewen, market gardener
James Ross, farmer	Port Albert General Cemetery;
William Nairn, farmer	secretary, Mr. Kelly
John Casholt, brickmaker	E. F. Tyers,P.M., residence
James Mulroy, labourer	David James, fisherman
John Hutchison, stonemason	William James, clerk, residence
John Nolan, coachman	Matthew Goy, carpenter
Griffith Griffith, painter	-- Justice, carpenter
William Jardine, labourer	R.B.B.O. Frost, residence
Thomas Farris, brickmaker	James Rogers, carrier
Marks' cottages	Marks' cottages

Main Road from Rosedale to Melbourne.

Benjamin Taylor, farmer	William Buntine, cattle drover.

Taralgon.

J.F.Turnbull, squatter, residence	Duncan Campbell,squatter, Hotel
Police Station; Trooper Wm. Smyth	Post-Office, open 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.
William Vesper, carrier	Postmaster, Duncan Campbell
John Whaley, ostler	William Noble, letter-sorter
Samuel Bradley, labourer	Duncan Campbell,general storekeeper

Moe, or Westbury

Henry Millar, Retreat Hotel	(Moe Bridge, erected 1865)
Post Office; Postmaster, Henry Millar	-- Janno, Diggers' Rest Hotel

Main Road (continued)

Daniel O'Brien, Limerick Arms Hotel	James Gates, Cranbourne
Daniel Connor, farmer	Jacob Dragesitaz, Red Hill
Michael Bourke, Latrobe Hotel	William Bourke, labourer
Post-Office; Pm.,Michael Bourke	Mrs.J.Bowman, Gipps' Land Hotel
(Latrobe Bridge, erected 1856)	(Pakenham Bridge,erected 1865)

Berwick

James Craik, gardener	Thomas Eggleton, miller
Abel Pearce, labourer	-- Thompson, carpenter
John Randall, labourer	Samuel Cant, labourer
William Stenner, carpenter	Richard Stevenson, M.D.
Robert Richardson, labourer	Henry Searle, blacksmith
William Kirwin, dairyman	George Bangray, storekeeper
John Ginty, dairyman	Gilbert Irwin, storekeeper
Charles Gowan, labourer	Michael O'Brien, labourer
James H. Smith, labourer	George Miller, farmer
W. & H. Brisbane, storekeepers	William Burrows, brickmaker
W. Tiernan, shoemaker	Post Office; Pm.,Robert Bain
Ralph Brunt; Wm.Brown, farmers	Robert Bain, Border Hotel
Thomas Davidson, farmer	Henry Wilson, Berwick Hotel
Office, Berwick Road Board	-- Elwin, farmer
Presbyterian Church; Rev. - Duff	Andrew Reaves;Michael Frawly,farmers
Wesleyan Chapel	Michael Hennessy, Eummering Hotel
Robert Grant, wheelwright	Thos.Marr; -- Walton, farmers

Dandenong.

William Bartlett,	Alex. W. Bowman, Bridge Hotel
John Baker, coachman	J. Dunbar, Dandenong Hotel
John Hender, residence	James Greaves, butcher
Mrs. Martin, widow	Thos.Anderson;John Strange, miners
John Hemmings, carpenter	Thomas Gatland, baker,etc.
Alfred Hemmings, schoolmaster	F. Anderson, whip manufacturer
E. D. Ellis, general storekeeper	Sydney Smithson, merchant,goldbroker
P. Harlstone, miller	Post Office; postmaster, H. Dobson
Church of England	Presbyterian Church; Rev. Mr. Marr
Samuel Rudduck, storekeeper	William Potter, butcher
C. Hewitt's booking office	Edward Nichols, harness maker
Dandenong toll-gate; M. Harvey	Geo.Dick; Gregory Keigley,bootmakers
Thomas Wilson, labourer	Robert Kidd, blacksmith
Edward Garner, blacksmith	David Pope, residence.

Spring Vale.

James Coates, Spring Vale Hotel
James Coates, storekeeper
Post-Office, postmaster, Jas. Coates
Wellington Church

Oakleigh

Thomas Irwin, Mulgrave Arms Hotel
Toll-Gate; collector, Daniel Iredale
Robert Barben, Oakleigh Hotel
T. Jones, butcher
J. Annand, baker
Henry Dikinan, storekeeper
G. Hunt, storekeeper
Francis Doran, storekeeper
Wm. Braithwaite, Foresters' Arms Hotel, and store
Wesleyan Church
Thomas Bishop, wheelwright
James Barr, clerk to petty sessions
— Darlow, squatter
Charles Benson, residence
C. Martin, M.D., public vaccinator
Peter A. King, Racecourse Hotel.

Main Road (continued).

Thomas Irwin, Mulgrave Arms Hotel
Ellen Westwood, Royal Hotel
Peers' Melbourne Hunt Hotel

Mail Arrangements for Rosedale.

The Directory gives full details of the mail arrangements for Rosedale in 1866, as set out by the postmaster at that time, Henry Luke.

Departures from Rosedale:

For Melbourne, Moe, and Tarralgon, daily at 6 p.m., Sunday excepted
For Stringer's Creek and Happy-Go-Lucky, (via Toongabbie), on Monday, at 6 p.m.
For Donnelly's Creek and Edwards' Creek, Bald Hills, and Heyfield Bridge (loose bag), on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 a.m.
For Sale, daily (Monday excepted) at midnight; and Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 9 a.m.
For Port Albert and Tarraville, on Sundays, at 6 a.m.

Arrivals at Rosedale:

From Melbourne, Moe, Tarralgon, daily (except Mondays) at midnight.
From Stringer's Creek, and Happy-Go-Lucky (via Toongabbie) on Tuesdays, at 6.30 p.m.
From Donnelly's Creek, Edwards' Reef, Bald Hills, and Heyfield Bridge, (loose bag), on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays, at 9 a.m.
From Sale, daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 a.m.
From Port Albert and Tarraville, on Saturdays, at 4 p.m.

Final Comments.

A little consideration inclines us to believe that this Directory is not all-inclusive, and that it would not be wise to assume that there were no settlers in other parts, such as the Bairnsdale area, or in South Gippsland, other than the Port Albert district.

And why is there no mention of Morwell Bridge, and Peter Jeremiah Smith's hotel there, or the occupiers of Hazelwood Station and Maryvale Station?

Nevertheless, the Directory is a most valuable record, and to read such names as Fermaner and Belcher in the Pt. Albert area; C. Rumpff and Robert Gibson at Bald Hills (or Seaton); Henry Rosales and Dr. Hadden at Stringer's Creek (Walhalla) and many others, is like meeting old friends again.

Different readers will pick out different names, but few, perhaps, will notice, in the Tarraville list, (Reeves Street), "E. W. Crossley, ironmonger", the father of one of Australia's famous singers, Ada Crossley.

And can the entry "— Darlow" under Oakleigh, Main Road, refer to James Monkton Darlot, the squatter who was first to settle in the Horsham area, and who, indeed, gave the name of "Horsham" to that little village, about 1847. He occupied Brighton Station, which included Horsham in its boundaries, from 1843 to 1852, and then returned to the Melbourne area, dying in Brighton, Melbourne, in 1903, at the age of 91.

One more comment on the casual spelling of names. The constable at Rosedale has his name spelt "O'Connor" and "O'Conner". And surely, Rev. Fr. Slinch, and Rev. Fr. Slinich at Stratford, are the same man.