

The Morwell Historical Society News.

Journal of the Morwell Historical Society. Published on the 10th. day of each month, February to November.

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

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Membership Fees.

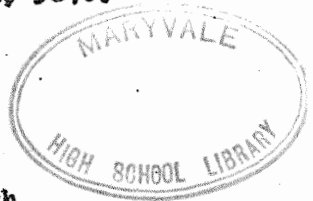
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Treasurer...Mrs. E.H.Gerrard, 18 Hoyle Street, Morwell, 3840.

The Latrobe Valley Historical Societies.

Moe Historical Society.

Secretary...Mr. A. Ringin, 3 Carbine Street, Moe, 3825.
Monthly Meeting Night...The fourth Thursday of the month, at the Society's Rooms, Kink Street, Moe.
Next Meeting...Thursday, 22nd. August, 1968.



Morwell Historical Society.

Secretary...Mr. A. Ludake, Morwell High School, Morwell, 3840.
Monthly Meeting Night...The third Tuesday of the month, in the Library of the Morwell High School.
Next Meeting...Tuesday, 20th. August, 1968.
Syllabus Item..The Third Morwell School, Commercial Road, No. 2136.
There will be no meeting in September. Instead, our members are asked to join with the members of the Traralgon Society, for the musical evening, at Phelan's Reception Centre, Monday, 23/9/68.

Traralgon Historical Society.

Secretary...Mrs. V. Plant, 114 Grey Street, Traralgon, 3844.
Next Meeting...Tuesday, 27th. August, 1968.
Syllabus Item.. "Sawmilling in the Erica District" by Mr. G. Morgan.
Mr. Morgan will illustrate his talk with a film of about one hour's running.
September Meeting...A Musical Evening, at Phelan's Reception Centre, arranged by Dr. G. Bridges-Vobb. Admission - 50 cents.

Correction.

In last month's issue of the "News", we inadvertently omitted the name of one of the teachers in the list of Head Teachers of Traralgon State School, No.1328 and No. 3584. The head teacher from 1879 to 1894, was Michael Dryer. His period of office of 15 years was the longest of any of the teachers listed, easily surpassing Mr. D. Lindsay's total service at Traralgon of 13 years.

A Short History of State Education.

We have devoted this issue of the "News" to a general and short history of State education in Victoria. This is meant as background material for those teachers who are expected to compile the histories of their schools as part of the coming celebrations of the Centenary of the Victorian Education Department. We are hoping also to enlist the help of every newspaper in Victoria in publishing in serial form, all or some of the eight "chapters" provided in this issue. Such publicity might arouse the interest of the majority of the people of Victoria, some of whom might be willing and able to provide such new information, illustrated and supported by old photographs and documents. We think everyone will be interested in the story of his old school.

A Short History of State Education.Chapter 1....Before the Beginning.

For hundreds of years, or rather, thousands of years, education was not considered a matter for the State or Government, but was left to individuals or to the Church. In fact, education was of no real importance, except in the training of clergy. In the Dark Ages, roughly 600 A.D to 1200 A.D., even royalty was illiterate. William the Conqueror, for example, King of England, 1066-1087, great soldier, administrator and organizer that he was, could not read or write, and neither could his sons, with the exception of Henry 1, King of England, 1100-1135. Henry 1, being a younger son of William 1, had not been destined for the throne at all, but rather for the Church, and therefore, had had the benefit of an education. Called Henry Beau-clerk, or Henry the Scholar, he despised his father and brothers because they lacked his education.

In later centuries, it became fashionable for the nobility and the landed gentry to educate their children. It was the Renaissance, or the Revival of Learning that made education popular for the well-to-do. The result was the development of national literatures, such as that of England in the days of Shakespeare and the Elizabethan writers. Royalty itself, in the person of such monarchs as Henry VIII, Elizabeth and James I ("the wisest fool in Christendom") paid homage to learning, and was both pupil and patron to education.

There were private schools in addition to the Church schools, or perhaps more often, instruction in palace and castle and hall by private tutors, or governors and governesses. The Church, before the abolition of the monasteries in 1536, and if the local abbot was christian enough, used to conduct schools for the children of the locality.

But education was not organized on a community basis; it was not the birthright of all; it was the privilege of the lucky few, a necessity, perhaps, for the upper classes; an unnecessary luxury for the common people and the mass of humanity.

This was the state of affairs at the time of the founding of Australia in 1788, one year before the French Revolution broke out in 1789. The French Revolution was not just a political revolution; it was also a social revolution. It was a violent, national manifestation of the gradual change that had taken place in the minds of men all over the world in a new evaluation of the dignity of man and the rights of every individual. In every country of Europe, there was a slow, but growing awareness that every State had an obligation to provide for the welfare of its people, and that some degree of education was involved in this general welfare.

As usual, impatient individuals, philanthopists like Robert Owen, gave a lead to the State. Before him, Robert Raikes had begun Sunday Schools, not so much to teach religion, as to teach children how to read. Sunday was the only free day, when the factory-working children could be gathered together for a little education.

It was not until 1832 that England took the first tentative steps involving the Government in national education. This first involvement consisted merely of the subsidising of education to the extent of £20,000 a year. This paltry sum was to be spent entirely on subsidies for the building of schools.

Chapter 2....Early Education in Australia.

As could be expected, we in Australia, followed at the heels of England and other European countries in the matter of Education. We began with the State taking no part at all; moved through the period of increasing subsidization, and finally, making a sudden spurt, passed the other countries by going the whole way, and instituting free and compulsory education in 1873, three years ahead of England.

It is said that the first teacher in Australia was Gabriel Marie Louis Huon de Kerilleau, a French emigrant of a distinguished family. He had fled to England from the French Revolution, and then emigrated to Australia, arriving in Sydney on the "Pitt" in February 1792, where he was employed by John Macarthur as tutor to the Macarthur children. Later he became a squatter himself, and so did two of his sons, Paul Huon and William Huon, who were pioneer squatters in the Wodonga area of Victoria. Kermadec Islands in the Pacific, the Huon River in Tasmania, and the Huon Gulf in New Guinea, are all named after another member of this French family, Captain Huon de Kermadec, commander of the "Esperance", the second of D'Entrecasteaux's two vessels in his explorations of 1792.

The first grants to education - to Church schools only - were made in Australia in the thirties. In 1835, Governor Bourke had recommended that National schools (that is secular, as opposed to church schools) should be established

on the plan "now adopted in Ireland". In July, 1836, the Legislative Council of New South Wales passed a grant of £3,000 for the establishment of such schools, but opposition by the Churches forced the abandonment of the project. Eventually, Governor Fitzroy decided to assist national schools as well as denominational schools, and a second Board was appointed, a National Board to supervise the expenditure of the funds which it had been allotted. This was in N.S.W. in 1848.

Mr. G.W. Rusden was appointed an agent of the National Board, and in that capacity, he made a journey through the Port Phillip District, July 1849 to February, 1850, as a result of which national schools were opened at Wangaratta, Benalla, Violet Town, Kilmore (North-Eastern District); Somerton, Pascoevale, Heidelberg (Melbourne Area); and Bacchus Marsh, Batesford, Colac, Warrnambool, Portland, the Grange, the Wannon, Fiery Creek and Burn Bank (Western District). However, only seven of these survived longer than a year or two.

Just before the separation of the Port Phillip District from New South Wales to form the new Colony of Victoria, 1851, the number of schools in the Port Phillip District was 156, made up of 50 denominational schools, 7 national schools, and 99 private schools.

Chapter 3...The Three Stages of State Education in Victoria.

1. 1851-1862.....National and Denominational Schools.
2. 1862-1872.....Common Schools.
3. 1873-1972.....State Schools.

The First Period. 1851-1862.

On separation from New South Wales in 1851, the new Colony of Victoria merely continued the system of State assistance to education, inherited from the mother colony. For twelve years, therefore, two separate Boards conducted two separate kinds of schools. The Denominational or Church Schools were controlled by the Denominational Schools Board; the National Schools were directed by the National Schools Board.

Education was not yet free or compulsory. The work of the two Boards was simply to assist parents to establish schools for their children, by giving subsidies, generally on a pound for pound basis, to pay for the erection of a school building and the employment of a teacher.

Education was a costly business for the parents, even with this assistance. In addition to paying half the cost of building a school, they had to pay fees of something like 1/6 a week for each child attending school, and this constituted an impossibly heavy, financial burden on poor people with large families. It is not surprising that in September 1862, at the beginning of the Common School era, there were only 700 such schools in the whole of Victoria.

The rivalry between the two Boards and their officers was quite intense, often bitter, and sometimes amusing in its results. One good effect of the rivalry was the eagerness of each Board to establish schools, and so, forestall the rival body. The most serious defect was the unnecessary duplication of effort, the waste of time and money.

The Denominational Board was at a disadvantage. It could really only hope to establish its church schools in the larger centres of population. Small centres had to combine their efforts and resources to establish one national school rather than several separate, church schools.

During this first period, 1851-1862, in the whole of Gippsland, national or denominational schools were established only in the five oldest townships, - Tarraville, Port Albert, Alberton, Sale and Stratford. Here are some brief details:

- 1853 (March)...A Roman Catholic School at Tarraville, replaced in 1856, by a National School.
- 1853 (Sept)....A Church of England School at Port Albert, replaced in 1861 by a National School.
- 1854.....A National School at Sale.
- 1856.....A Church of England School at Alberton, replaced in 1859 by a National School.
- 1858.....A National School at Stratford.

It should be remembered that usually small, private schools preceded the national or denominational school in any particular location. For example, Horsham in the Wimmera District, a tiny village in those days, at first rebuffed Inspector Walker's offer of a national school, in 1856, because two private schools were already in existence there.

Chapter 4....Common Schools, 1862 - 1872.The Second Period: Common Schools, 1862-1872.

The replacement of the dual control system by a single Common Schools Board in September, 1862, was a common sense move. It meant a consolidation of effort, and the grouping of numbers of small schools into fewer but larger schools, economically, at least, more soundly based. It was simply a change in administration, not really a change in education. There was still only a minority of the children of the State receiving anything like an adequate education. Local management remained at much the same level as before, though there was a change in name from the "Board of Patrons" to the "Local Committee".

The most interesting result of the new system, from an historical point of view, was the beginning of our present method of numbering schools. The old national and denominational schools had numbers, allotted separately to each group by its respective Board. For example, Belvoir National School, established at Wodonga in 1857, was No. 337, meaning presumably that it was the 337th. national school opened in Victoria. When the consolidation into common schools took place, the new, single group was renumbered in alphabetical order. We know from these numbers that there were approximately 700 common schools in existence in September, 1862, the beginning of the Common School decade. Here is a representative group of common schools, illustrating the numbering, according to their places in an alphabetical list:

- No. 1...Alberton Common School (C.of E. School, 1856; National, 1859)
 No. 37...Belvoir Common School, Wodonga (National School, 1857)
 No. 298...Horsham Common School (National School, 1857)
 No. 545...Sale Common School (National School, 1854)
 No. 690...Yangery Common School, Illowa (National School, 1858).

Since September, 1862, schools have been numbered in chronological order of their opening, or of approval of them being opened. Here is a table of dates and numbers, which will give approximately the year in which each of our state schools was opened:

Before Sept. 1862...	700 schools.....	Nos. 1 to 700.	(11½ years)
Sept. 1862 - 1872...	500 schools.....	Nos. 701 to 1200.	(10 years)
1873 - 1876.....	600 schools.....	Nos. 1201 to 1800.	(4 years)
1877 - 1879.....	400 schools.....	Nos. 1801 to 2200.	(3 years)
1880 - 1885.....	500 schools.....	Nos. 2201 to 2700.	(6 years)
1886 - 1890.....	300 schools.....	Nos. 2701 to 3000.	(5 years)
1891 - 1900.....	400 schools.....	Nos. 3001 to 3400.	(10 years)
1901 - 1968.....	1600 schools.....	Nos. 3401 to 5000.	(68 years).

Chapter 5....State Schools, 1873 - 1972.

The Education Act of December, applying as from the beginning of 1873, gave to Victoria the great honour of being the first of any State or country in the world to introduce free and compulsory education. The Government took upon itself the tremendous obligation of providing schools and teachers to educate every Victorian child. Since 1873, then, it has been the Victorian Education Department, responsible through Parliament, to the Victorian people, that has controlled Victorian State Education. In a little over three years' time, the Education Department will be celebrating its centenary, the completion in December, 1972, of a hundred years' educational service to the people of Victoria.

The year 1873 was a particularly appropriate time and also a particularly difficult time for the State to assume total responsibility for primary education - appropriate because of the great population and economic growth occurring then, and difficult because of the financial cost of meeting greatly increased commitments to suit the needs of a rapidly growing population.

Victoria was right in the middle of a boom period of forty years, lasting from 1851 to 1891. There were three causes of this boom period. Firstly, there was the discovery of gold in 1851, and a series of gold rushes lasting through the fifties and sixties. When the gold became less plentiful, the Government had saved the country from economic disaster by unlocking the lands - that is, by ending the leases to the squatters, and throwing open wild areas for the small selector. A great land rush in the seventies and eighties took the place of the gold rushes. The third great injection into the State's economy was the building of a vast net-work of railways in the seventies and eighties, serving the pioneer selectors, and opening up new land for selection.

* English speaking

Some idea of the extent of the responsibility which the State had shouldered can be gauged from the table provided in our last chapter on the numbering of schools. It will be seen that for the four years 1873 to 1876 inclusive, 600 new schools were established, which means an average of 150 schools a year, or twelve a month, or three new schools opened every week for 200 weeks.

The task of providing free education for all children was made more difficult by the tendency of parents to exploit the generosity of the State. Whereas, prior to 1873, most parents were content to send their children to school for three or four years, between the ages of seven and eleven, now we find infants of three and two years of age being enrolled. There is even a record in one school register of a baby less than two years old, toddling off to school. The school-master, it seems, was not only welcomed as a teacher but as a nurse-maid.

Chapter 6.... Assisting Local Bodies.

Within the period of 120 years of State involvement in education, there have been four kinds of local bodies appointed to control, advise or assist in the management of schools. The institution of three of these kinds of local groups coincides with the beginning of each of the three periods in education we have enumerated in earlier chapters. In one or two instances, the change was one of name rather than of form or powers. These are the bodies to which certain powers were delegated:

- 1848 - 1862....Boards of Patrons.
- 1862 - 1872....Local Committees.
- 1873 - 1910....Boards of Advice.
- 1911 onwards...School Committees.

The Board of Patrons. Each national school and denominational school had its Board of Patrons, an apt name, since these Boards did tend to be patronising. It was the age of the squatter, and like the squires of Old England, the squatters of Australia felt some responsibility towards the families that served them. They subscribed generously enough towards building a school, served willingly on the Board of Patrons, carried out their duties responsibly - and sent their own children elsewhere to be educated. Other local people to be found amongst the Patrons were the local clergy, doctors and such professional men. The Board of Patrons had wide powers. For example, it appointed the teacher and dismissed him if he was found to be unsatisfactory. The Patrons fixed the fees to be paid, and determined what holidays should be taken and when. The general practice was to grant three weeks holiday a year - one at Christmas time, one at Easter time, and one for the local, annual races.

The Local Committee. The change to Local Committees was one of name rather than of powers, although a tendency can be seen for some of the squatters, at least, to make way for the more prominent townsmen.

The Board of Advice. The institution of this body coincided with the introduction of free and compulsory education, and the beginning of the Education Department, 1873. The squatter period was at an end, and local tradesmen and professional people moved in to take the place of the squatters in local management of the schools. There was one great weakness. The Board acted for a wide area and for many schools, often tendering its advice, presumably to the Department, when its members were not very conversant with the conditions under which a particular school might be operating, or with the wishes of the parents of the pupils of that school. For example, the Morwell State School, No. 2136, came under the jurisdiction of the Rosedale Board of Advice, 25 miles away.

The School Committee. Our present school committees took the place of the Board of Advice in 1911. This is a much better idea, with the members having a more personal interest in the school, and a better knowledge of local requirements.

Chapter 7....School Buildings and Residences.

An interesting comparison can be made between the accommodation provided in the squatter period of the fifties and sixties, when buildings, though by no means sumptuous, were at least adequate, and that of the seventies, when school-houses and residences of a wretchedly low standard were the general rule rather than the exception.

The reasons for this decline in the seventies are obvious enough. In the first place, free and compulsory education meant a vastly increased

school population, and a heavy financial burden on the government. The Education Department had the greatest difficulty in stretching its means to cover its commitments.

An equally important matter was the new type of landholder occupying the country, when the period of the selectors replaced that of the squatters. Although education was free, the Education Department looked to the people of each locality to help financially in the establishment of schools. Generally, in their eagerness for a school, the people in a centre would provide the first school house and residence. Practically all of the selectors were very poor; they were far less able than their wealthy predecessors, to contribute to the expense of building a school. Their own standard of living was very low, and they tended to apply this low standard to the school building and the school residence. The standard residence, even for a married man with children, was a two-roomed hut. Here are three examples of the prevailing poor conditions:

One teacher complained that the rain poured through the gaps in the slabs that comprised the walls, and the torn canvas, that was the eaves, turning the earth floor into mud and pools. A second complained that there was no door to close the entrance to his two roomed residence, with its flapping partition in lieu of a dividing wall. A third taught in a wattle and daub hut, where great slabs of the daub (or mud) came away at the slightest touch.

Steele Ridd in "On Our Selection" gives an accurate description of the living conditions in selection areas. Here is his description of one such home:

"It was a slabbed house, with shingled roof, and space enough for two rooms, but the partition wasn't up. The floor was earth, but Dad had a mixture of sand and fresh cow-dung with which he used to keep it level. There were no locks on the doors. Pegs were put in to keep them fast at night, and the slabs were not very close together, for we could see anybody coming by looking between them, and we could count the stars through the cracks in the roof"

Chapter 8.... Secondary Schools.

Although the great Education Act of 1872 introduced free and compulsory education, the education then provided by the State did not go beyond the primary level. It was not until 32 years later, nearly one-third of the centenary we are about to celebrate, that the State opened its first secondary school - the Melbourne Continuation School, later known as Melbourne High School, in February, 1905.

By 1910 there were ten such State secondary schools in Victoria, when a total of 52 teachers taught a total of 1,338 pupils, figures which are less than those for our biggest, single school today.

By 1922, the numbers had increased slowly to 31 schools, 6,980 pupils, and 232 teachers.

The first State secondary schools in Gippsland were the Sale Agricultural High School, established in 1909, and the Warragul Agricultural High School, established in 1911.

Between 1905 and 1909, "continuation" schools were established at Bendigo, Geelong and Castlemaine, and agricultural high schools at Warrnambool, Ballarat, Shepparton and Wangaratta (in addition to the one at Sale). In 1910 and 1911, there were agricultural high schools established also at Colac, Mansfield and Leongatha.

Even when a secondary school was provided, the majority of pupils stayed on at the primary schools, leaving school on the completion of the Grade VIII year. In 1919, however, the change was made to our present system, whereby most primary schools ended at Grade VI, and all pupils at the end of that year transferred to a secondary school.

The years from 1922 to 1946 represent a period of comparative stagnation in Victorian education, caused by the depression of the twenties and thirties, and by the Second World War, 1939-1945. By 1946, there were still only 46 high schools.

But, in 1965, there were 210 high schools, with approximately 120,000 pupils and 6,000 teachers, with a commensurate growth also in the figures for the girls' secondary schools and for the technical schools.

The beginnings of our technical school system are found in the old schools of mines, art schools, and working-men's colleges. The slowness in the development of this branch of secondary education can be partly explained by the feeling that used to exist, and still does exist in some parts, that an artisan or apprentice should get his technical education outside of his working hours. Schools of mines lingered on long after the mining period had closed. The technical school system started to grow from about 1920 onwards.

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Secretary.....Mr. A. Ringin, 3 Carbine Street, Moe, 3825.

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at the Society's Rooms, Kirk Street, Moe.

Next Meeting..Thursday, 26th. September, 1968.

Morwell Historical Society.

Secretary.....Mr. A. Ludeke, Morwell High School, Morwell, 3840.

Next Meeting..Instead of holding our usual meeting this month, on
the third Tuesday of the month, we are asking our members to
support the Traralgon Association's Musical History Night
to be held at Phelan's Restaurant, 8.00 p.m. Monday, 23/9/68.

This evening has been arranged by Dr. C. Bridges-Webb.
There will be a charge of 60 cents to cover the cost of
the evening.

Traralgon Historical Society.

Secretary.....Mrs. V. Plant, 114 Grey Street, Traralgon, 3844.

Programme.....The Society has announced its full programme for the
rest of the year, as follows:

September..23/9/68...Musical History Evening at Phelan's
Restaurant, Traralgon, starting at 8.00 p.m.
Arranged by Dr. C. Bridges-Webb.
Admission...60 cents.

October....8/10/68...Excursion to Reedy Creek, an early Gippsland
property, about 30 miles from Traralgon.
Start from Traralgon Post Office, 1.30 p.m.

November..17/11/68...Excursion to Woodlands, six miles out of
Yarraw. Start from Traralgon P.O. 1.00 p.m.

December..Annual Christmas Party. Date to be announced later.

This Month's News.

We have devoted most of this month's issue to letters from correspondents,
commenting on, correcting, and adding to material we have already presented. We
welcome such letters, commend the writers for their enterprise, and urge others,
particularly the older folk, to let us have their stories and reminiscences.

The contributors and their subjects are:

Miss E.M.West.....Early Traralgon Private Schools. Mr.A. Bryson...Early Morwell
Mr. W.L.Murrell...Bulgoback and Waterford, 1914. Mrs.J.Ludeke...Early Morwell
Mrs. D. Kemp.....A Family of Journalists. Miss J.C. Lyburn...Tyers.
Mr. Neil T.Hansen...The Historic Grave in the Point Lonsdale-Queenscliff Cemetery.

Early Traralgon Private Schools...by Miss E.M.West.1. The "Retreat" School in Kay Street.

One of the earliest and best-known of the private schools in Traralgon was that conducted by Miss Campbell (later Mrs. Finney) at the back of her parents' guest-house or high-class boarding establishment in Kay Street, and known as the "Retreat". The school had an enrolment of about 20 pupils including the children of Cr. John Peterkin, store-keeper and mill-owner, the sons of Mr. James Campbell, Shire Secretary, and the McCleary children, whose father was Manager of the Bank of Australia.

Miss Campbell married Mr. Finney, the Clerk of Courts at Sale.

2. Mrs. Anderson's School, March, 1886. Nothing more is known about this school.3. Mrs. P.A.Crowe's School.

A notice in the Traralgon paper in November, 1887 announced that a primary school had been opened in Seymour Street, next to Marriage, Lawrenson and Laidlaw's by Mrs. P.A.Crowe, C.T. Presumably the C.T. stands for Certificate of Teaching.

4. Miss Muldoon's School.

This school was opened in about 1890 in a brick cottage in Hotham Street. One of the pupils was James H. Rogers.

5. Ben Venue School.

The name of this school comes from the name Cr. Henry Breed gave to his property before it was subdivided into town allotments. Miss West, who attended this school 1893 to 1895, says that the name is Scottish and can be found in Walter Scott's poem, "The Lady of the Lake". In an advertisement in January, 1891, it was described as the Ben Venue Private School for ladies, the principal being Mrs. Napier. Another teacher at the school was Miss Turner.

Amongst those enrolled at the school were Eva West; Gertrude, Gladys and Ormond Pettit; Victor, Evelyn and May Grubb; Elsie Klesettel; Mabel Thompson; Alan McLean; Elsie, Joan, Mollie, Tom, and Walter Milligan; Marion and Elsie Matthews.

6. The Misses Boyd's School.

This school was begun about 1900 in the old premises of Traralgon's first and only licensed club, by two sisters of the name of Boyd.

7. The Victory Park School.

This school was at the corner of Mill and Argyle Streets, so although we do not know what its name was or if it had a name, for convenience sake we can call it the Victory Park School. It began in about 1900 and lasted for about ten years, the first teachers being Miss Hagen and Miss Stella Robinson.

Pupils who took part in the first Christmas Break-up Party were Marjory, Christine and Ula Robinson; Queenie and Reba Coates; May and Arthur Woodyatt; Olga and Claire Duncan; and Dolly and Boy Elliott.

Miss Stella Robinson was the daughter of Surveyor Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, nee Guthridge, one of the early Sale families, and after whom the lake there is named. Miss Hagen left first, and then Miss Robinson left to marry Hugh Du Ve, son of Charles Ignatz Du Ve, Clerk of Courts at Rosedale.

The school was then carried on by a young lady of French descent, Miss Eugenia Loughier until she married Mr. L.T.Crawford, a young bank clerk at the Colonial Bank. The couple returned to Traralgon later when the Colonial Bank had become the National Bank and Mr. Crawford was appointed Manager of the Traralgon Branch. They lived for many years at Traralgon.

Macfarlane Burnet attended this school for a time.

8. Miss Jones' School.

For a short time Miss Jones, sister of Mr. H.C. Jones, a Traralgon Bank Manager, conducted a kindergarten school in the Ostler's Cottage adjoining the Traralgon Hotel. One of her pupils was Gladys Pettit.

9. Loch Park Ladies' School, Warwick Villa, Traralgon, 1905.

Miss West, who attended evening classes at this school for a few months, says that the location of the place was in Breed Street, opposite the old gravel pit. Miss Cumming, the Principal of the school, held a university degree. An advertisement in 1905 stated that Miss Cumming, "late of Melbourne and Sydney" provided girls with a high-class education, and that the curriculum was an extensive one. Prospectuses could be obtained on application.

Bulgoback and Waterford, 1914.....by Mr.W.L.Murrell, Beaumaris.

On Page 6 of Vol. 6; No. 10 (November, 1967), mention is made of Bulgoback and Waterford. The following personal reminiscences may interest you.

In 1914, as an undergraduate in the course of Civil Engineering, at the University of Melbourne, I applied to the Department of Lands and Surveys for experience in surveying. At that time, Mr. F. C. Cholmondeley (or Chomley?), their Staff Surveyor based on Sale, was working on road location a little above Waterford, and I was given first-class travelling expenses and told to join him.

Early one morning, I was met at Stratford station by Bob, the mailman, with trap and pair, and we drove to Bulgoback Hotel, where we spent the first night. It was little more than a shack, with two rooms for road travellers. These rooms had uneven, earth floors and indescribably uncomfortable beds. However, there was a communal wash-hand basin with plug and outlet pipe. The water supply was from a bucket. The reason that I can remember this after fifty years is that, above the basin, was a cardboard notice nailed to the wall, and on which was written: "Gents are requested to shave every day; otherwise the hairs block the pipe."

From Waterford, I had my first experience of riding a horse. The stores for the survey camp were carried on a pack-horse plodding alongside. Mr. Chomley met us en route. His camp was close by the Wonnangatta River in the roughest country I had yet seen.

He worked with an eight-inch hand-clinometer set at a slope of $2\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, with me at the end of a fifty-foot steel band, and holding a rough staff. He would wave me up or down the sidelong slope until the cross-piece on my staff could be seen in his clinometer. Large, temporary pegs were then driven every 50 feet along the centre line of his location.

Then he chose the side-line or boundary of his road, and permanent pegs were driven in. These permanent pegs were then accurately surveyed and plotted to scale. The other side of the road was then shown on paper and the lengths of boundary were calculated for it. That is how all Gippsland's early Lands Department roads were located, in the roughest parts.

What Mr. Chomley taught me in 1914, I taught to a special school of engineering undergraduates from the Patna and Calcutta Universities in 1945. I was then G.E. Bihar P.W.D., and received an O.B.E. for road work.

But, about the family which was nearest Chomley's camp - say a mile away. The father was a big-hearted Irishman. I do not remember his name, and it is not mentioned in your journal. Everyone called him "Dad", and he, his wife, and about ten children, all lived in a small bark-humpy of about two rooms. There was a small vegetable garden enclosed by a fence of vertical sapling lengths planted close together to keep the foxes out. A good number of fowls had a fowl-house in the vegetable garden, and at night-time, for further security, they shared the two rooms with the family.

For milk and meat, there were two or three cows and a small mob of sheep. Dad grew his own tobacco, and worked for specks of gold in a very old, disused tunnel in a hillside near by.

The few families round about used to take turns at running a get-together for some foot-running, tugs of war, and such like; and a couple of kegs were always brought in by pack-horse.

I remember very clearly the "meeting" that was held at Dad's place. There was a softwood form about 9 feet long such as school children used. This puzzled me for there was no school in the vicinity as far as I knew. Now I see that it must have come from Waterford School, No. 2543, which had been closed about 30 years before that.

The visitors from the surrounding country consisted of six to nine men and youths, about twelve women, and a few children. All came on horses or ponies; there could be no wheels in that country.

While all were waiting for Dad to organize the proceedings the men, who had started on the beer, sat on the wooden form. The women were standing, talking, about ten yards away. Suddenly Dad saw this situation, and in a voice that could be heard a mile away, he shouted: "Get up off that seat you lazy lot of loafers, and let the bloody women sit down", - the spontaneous reaction of one of Nature's gentlemen.

On the other hand, the local people got a good deal of entertainment out of observing me. I had arrived, wearing a white, starched collar, a grey suit, tan shoes, and a straw-decker with the University colours on the hat-band, - and with no skin on my backside, so that I could not sit down for days after. At first, almost every question I asked seemed to raise a laugh, but soon the laughter died down as these kind-hearted people began to make allowances for me.

Mr. Chenley was transferred to the locating and re-pegging of property boundaries down near Lake Reeve. He hired a cottage near Mr. Robinson's house and the lime-kilns at Dutson, and we moved away from that lovely country below Dargo and its people. I was sorry, for I could not help thinking that the more I saw of these people, and Dad in particular, the more I liked and respected them.

I am getting on in my seventies now and I write these lines in the hope that, some day, some historian may use them in painting a word picture of the Bulgoback Hotel, the work of the pioneer road surveyors, and the way of life of the people up there on the Wonnangatta River in the early 1900's.

I thank the "News" for taking me back again to the Crooked River country.

A Family of Journalists.....by Mrs. Doris Kemp, Hampton.

Having just read the Morwell Historical Society News, Vol. 6; No. 10 (November, 1967) sent to me by Mrs. Arthur Morrow, I wondered if it is too late to add a little to the news of Grant.

My grandfather, James Ryan, from Nenagh, Tipperary, Ireland, established the newspaper, "The Crooked River Chronicle", at Grant in 1865.

My father, James Cue Ryan of Maffra, had the only bound copies of this newspaper in existence. Unfortunately, many years ago, he lent them to someone in the Maffra district. They were not returned, and now they cannot be found. We fear that they must have been destroyed.

You may be interested to know that my father's cousin, Charles Pitt Nind, started the Morwell Gazette in 1885. He had previously been in partnership with his brother, Philip Pitt Nind, on the Warragul Guardian. I have just read a lengthy, detailed account of the life and death of Philip Pitt Nind, given in the Maffra Spectator in March, 1891. This was written by my grandfather, James Ryan, brother in law of the Nind brothers.

(Mrs. Kemp has been thoughtful enough to provide us with a copy of the obituary in the Maffra Spectator of 1891. The date of the particular issue is not given, but it must have been the next issue of the paper after Monday, 15th. March, 1891, the day of P.P.Nind's death. Below, we give a summary of the more important items.)

"The death has occurred at his residence, 'Elisleigh', Warragul, of Mr. Philip Pitt Nind, proprietor of the Warragul Guardian. Dr. Wickens attended him in his last illness, and called in Dr. Trumpy in consultation. His family and a close friend, Rev. H. Howard were with him in the final hours.

Philip Pitt Nind was the eldest son of Dr. Philip Pitt Nind, late of Torquay, England. He was born at Habertonford, Devonshire, in 1847. He has been a resident of Victoria for about 26 years, and has been married for 24 years. He leaves a widow and four children - two sons and two daughters. He was the proprietor of the Warragul Guardian and the Mornington Country Herald, and has been a resident of this district for the past twelve years.

Twelve years ago, he established the Guardian in partnership with his brother, Charles Pitt Nind, but six years later the partnership was dissolved, and C.P.Nind moved to Morwell where he started the Gazette.

Until failing health compelled his retirement, Mr. P.P.Nind was a prominent member of the local corps of the Mounted Rifles. He was, in fact, the founder of the corps in this district and was recognized as being the best shot in Gippsland. He was also a member of the Gippsland Forest Lodge of Freemasons, one of the last ceremonies he conducted being the installation of his brother as Worshipful Master of the Hopetoun Lodge at Morwell, about three weeks ago.

Among those who attended the funeral were his son, Mr. Vernon Pitt Nind; his brothers, Mr. Charles Pitt Nind (Morwell Gazette), and Mr. Arthur Pitt Nind (Mornington Country Herald), and Mr. Herbert Pitt Nind (Warragul Guardian); his brother-in-law, Mr. James Ryan (Maffra Spectator); and his nephews, Mr. George Ryan, Mr. Herbert Ryan (Walhalla Chronicle), and L. Percy Ryan (Scotch College, Melbourne).

The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Arthur Allsett, incumbent of St. Paul's Anglican Church.

Gold Rush FeverPleasant Creek in 1856.

In an open field, off the Stawell-Hall's Gate Road, about three miles from Stawell, is a monument bearing the following inscription:

"This stone marks the site of the Treasury, Commercial Street, Pleasant Creek, which, in 1856, had a population of 56,000 people."

Early Morwell.....by Mrs. J. Lubeke, Morwell.

Mrs. J. Lubeke of Morwell has forwarded to us the following information given to her by a family friend, Mr. Douglas McFarlane, Southport, Queensland.

Billy Hillier.

Billy's Creek was named after Billy Hillier, co-holder of Scrubby Forest Station with Nicol Brown. Billy Hillier was speared by aboriginals and buried on a small rise about three chains from Billy's Creek on property, later owned by Mr. McFarlane, who acquired it through the Soldier Settlement Scheme after World War 1. Previously, it was a part of the McMillan Estate (Hazelwood Station).

Mr. McFarlane remembers the grave quite clearly, marked as it was by a briar rose which grew on it for many years. When the present owner, Mr. Douglas Law, was constructing a silage pit on this hill, Mr. McFarlane asked him to change the proposed position by a few yards to avoid disturbing the grave. He described it as being "a few yards in from the dividing fence".

Aboriginal Meeting Place.

There was a meeting place for a number of Gippsland aboriginal tribes on a small hill on a property near Churchill. Mr. McFarlane said it was on top of a hill but also added, "on Brazil's property", so there seems to be some doubt here. Mr. McFarlane's father used to say there was always a mound of ashes there after their corroboree, where they used to "feast, fight and carry-on". Mr. McFarlane and his pals used to fossick there when they were boys, and found such aboriginal relics as stone axe-heads.

"Cocky" Champ.

Cocky Champ had property along Middle Creek. Once, he was bailed up in his hut by the tribe of aboriginals from that area, because he had refused to give them any more tea, tobacco, etc. He kept them at bay with his muzzle-loaded gun, but was reluctant to shoot, because he was a very religious man.

They hurled spears and set fire to the bark (or thatch) roof of his hut. Eventually he managed to have a talk with them, and explained that he would not give them anything more because they had been stealing his cattle.

But, apparently the real culprits were a tribe of about 30 aboriginals at Mirboo North. The Middle Creek tribe then disappeared from the scene for some time. About six of the original dozen or so turned up again a little later, somewhat battle-scarred, and tipped out a dilly-bag full of tongues at Cocky Champ's feet, saying, "They no more stealen cattle, Boss; all dead".

This experience played on the mind of Cocky Champ so much that he packed up and left the district.

Early Morwell....by Mr. A. Bryson, Tennyson, via Prairie, 3572.

Thank you for the "Morwell Historical Society News, Volume 1". I can vouch for its accuracy generally, but I think there is an important omission on Page 18, No. 30, "Morwell in the Year, 1900", where the business houses are listed, east from Hazelwood Road.

After the Bank of Australasia should come Murdoch's Hotel, and a shop or two - one a newsagency run by Mr. Bob Tulloch. Murdoch's Hotel has considerable significance for me, since that is where my father always put up, from his earliest days in the district. There was an archway between the hotel and the bank, under which all vehicular traffic had to pass. The last people I knew who ran the hotel was the Barry Family. Dick Barry was the licensee for many years, and before him, it was Mrs. Barry Senior. Charles Davey had it for a time also.

Mr. C.R. Aherin was a popular Manager of the Bank of Australasia. I well remember Mr. John McMillan of Hazelwood Estate, a crony of my father. He died about 1898, leaving three sons - Donald, Jack and Alex, and some daughters.

I remember also very well Samuel Vary, from whom I received a medal on the occasion of the coronation of His Majesty, King Edward VII, in 1902. I still have a photo taken in Morwell on that day. As it turned out, the King was not crowned then, after all - he suffered an operation for appendicitis instead.

I remember the day my father came home from Morwell (which he used to visit every Tuesday) and recited to all and sundry the poem about "Rintoull has a son". John Rintoull and William Bryson were real "buddies".

People by the name of Donaldson ran the store on the corner of Tarwin Street and Commercial Road before John Hall took it over. Reading about Dr. Moir brings back memories to me, as does the name of Miss Vigar, an early post-mistress at the old post-office. It was there I opened my first bank account about the turn of the century.

Tyers. and the Tyers' Mechanics Institute...by Miss Jean Gailbraith.The Name "Tyers".

The school at Tyers was originally called Boola Boola School, obviously an aboriginal name, but at the request of the residents, the name was changed to Tyers to match the name of the district and the township's post-office. Boola Boola, shortened to Boola, now survives only as the name of the State forest in the Tyers Hills. The township Tyers is named after the Tyers River nearby, which, in turn, was named after C.J. Tyers, the first Gippsland Lands Commissioner. In the early days, mail was usually addressed to "The Tyers", meaning the Tyers River Settlement.

The Mechanics Institute.

Amongst the first trustees of the Tyers Mechanics Institute, built about 1895, were J. Fitzgibbon, Andrew Gailbraith, Matthew Gailbraith, and probably John Ross, father-in-law of Andrew Gailbraith. John Ross was the local preacher, conducting services first in the school, and later in the Mechanics Hall. He died in 1906. After he retired from taking church services, Tyers was served by visiting clergymen of various protestant denominations, taking afternoon services.

The Mechanics Institute was a weatherboard building with an uneven softwood floor, and consisting of the main hall, kitchen and library. Naturally, it was the social centre of the township and district. A small tank supplied water, and oil lamps on brackets down each wall provided lighting. The library room was small, measuring about 10 ft by 10 ft.

The building was surrounded by fine red-box trees, the largest I have seen. At the time of the Coronation of King George V, in 1911, two long tables down the centre of the hall were sufficient to accommodate at the celebration dinner, all the residents of the district. During the First World War, it was used for jumble sales and other fund-raising efforts. About 1920, a traveller who owned a wireless set, invited everyone round about to the hall to hear this wonderful, new means of communication. All that could be heard was static, and some faint sounds that might have been music - but everyone thought it was marvellous.

The old, softwood floor was eventually replaced by a polished jarrah floor. Later again, largely through the efforts of Mr. H.F. Christensen, for many years a trustee, the old building was sold to Mr. J.K. Anderson for demolition and removal, and sufficient extra money was raised and borrowed to build the present brick hall. In the course of the building of the new hall and the new butter-factory, all the beautiful old box trees were cut down.

The Library.

When the Mechanics Institute was built, Matthew Gailbraith was sent to Melbourne by the Trustees, with £20 to buy books to start the Library. The first books were easily housed in large cupboards, and then in open shelves. The original library contained sets of classics, such as the works of Dickens, Scott, Thackeray and George Elliot; a variety of travel books, including Darwin's "Voyage of the Beagle", and "Naturalist on the Amazon"; a little history, Macaulay and Gibbon, for example; popular fiction, and children's books by such authors as Charlotte Young, Kipling, Henry Kingston and Ellis.

When the old building was sold for removal, the books were packed into boxes and stored at the butter factory, where they just deteriorated until most were useless. The rest were sold for a few shillings.

The Grave at Queenscliff-Point Lonsdale...by Mr. Neil T. Hansen.

Mr. Neil T. Hansen, genealogist of 11 Denver Crescent, Elsternwick, 3185, writes:

I notice on Page 6 of the issue for April, 1968 (Vol. 7; No. 3), there is a reference to "Miss Jones, buried in the Queenscliff-Point Lonsdale Cemetery". I have a tiny snapshot, taken in February 1953, of her tombstone. The grave is enclosed by iron railings, and the inscription on the tombstone reads:

Sacred to the memory of Miss Mary Elizabeth Jones, a native of Beulth, Brechnockshire, Wales, who was drowned whilst bathing at Queenscliffe, on the 1st. Feb., MDCCCLXII, when generously endeavouring to rescue the daughter of Sir Henry Barkly from a similar fate.

Sir Henry Barkly (1815-1898) was Governor of Jamaica, 1853-56; Victoria, 1856-63; Mauritius, 1863-70; and the Cape Colony, 1870-77. His Victorian career, which coincided with the first seven years of responsible government here, was markedly successful because of his wise and tactful handling of State matters.

The Morwell Historical Society News.

Journal of the Morwell Historical Society. Published on the 10th. day of each month, February to November.

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

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The Latrobe Valley Historical Societies.

Moe Historical Society.

Secretary.....Mr. A. Ringin, 3 Carbine Street, Moe, 3825.
Monthly Meeting Night...The fourth Thursday of the month, at the Society's Rooms, Kirk Street, Moe.
Next Meeting...Thursday, 24th. October, 1968.

Morwell Historical Society.

Secretary.....Mr. A. Ludeke, Morwell High School, Morwell, 3840.
Monthly Meeting Night..The Third Tuesday of the month, in the Library, Morwell High School.
Next Meeting...Tuesday, 15th. October, 1968. This will be our last official meeting of the year. However, members are invited to join with the Traralgon Society for the November excursion to Woodlands (17/11/68) and for the Annual Christmas Party in December.

Traralgon Historical Society.

Secretary.....Mrs. V. Plant, 114 Grey Street, Traralgon, 3844.
November...17/11/68...Excursion to Woodlands, six miles out from Yarraw. Start from the Traralgon P.O. 1.00 p.m.
December.....Annual Christmas Party.

This Month's News.

The Story of Jung.

Jung is a little township on the main Melbourne to Adelaide railway line, 192 miles from Melbourne, and between the township of Murtoa and the City of Horsham. We have devoted the whole of this issue to the story of Jung for several reasons, the chief of which is that our editor was born and bred there and enjoyed his primary schooling at the Jung State School, No. 1728.

However, it will be seen that most of the account here is woven round the history of the school at Jung, and so has a connection with the History of the Education Department, which has been for some months past, and will be for some time to come, our chief historical obsession.

It is a very good example also of the wealth of information about any locality that can be found in the school records. This school is particularly fortunate in that its original register, begun in 1876, remains intact.

One of the signatories of the petition in March, 1881 requesting the removal of the school from the original settlement area to the rail-head at Jung, was George J. Coles, (wheat-buyer), who later started a store at Jung, and then, in 1887, moved on to Diapur and opened a store there. His son, another G.J. Coles, was born in Jung, 28th. March, 1885, and many years later, originated the famous Coles' chain stores. "Can any good thing come out of Bethlehem?" Yes, we think so.

The Story of Jung, Victoria, Australia.Chapter 1 Four Names for the Township, Jung.

Although State School No. 1728 has always been known officially as the Jung Jung (or simply Jung) State School, the community it has served has had four different names - Taylor's Creek, Green Hills, Jerro, and Jung Jung, or five, if the abbreviation to Jung is accepted as a different name.

The stream on the banks of which the first settlement was made in 1873 is the Yariambiack Creek, a distributary of the Wimmera River, leaving its parent stream at Longerenong, "the place of the parting of the waters".

The first squatters to take up Longerenong Cattle Station (in 1844) were the partners, Dugald McLachlan and William Taylor. Obviously, the name Taylor's Creek comes from the second of this pair. Later, William Taylor moved to Keilor and figured prominently in the story of the Keilor Shire.

This early name of Taylor's Creek is found only in the first year of the records of the school (1875), as, for example, in the petition drawn up by William Coombs in March, 1875, stating that "the inhabitants and house-holders of Taylor's Creek, adjacent to Green Hills Cattle Station, desired the establishment of a school".

The second name, Green Hills, was taken from this adjacent station mentioned by Mr. Coombs. Indeed, the postal address for some time from 1876 onwards was "Green Hills, via Horsham".

Then came the State surveyors who marked out an area one mile square for a township, and gave it the name of Jerro. Jerro was on the west bank of the Yariambiack Creek, two miles north-east of the present township of Jung. A plan of Jerro at this time (1877) showed the site for a cemetery; a five-acre allotment for a school; and several roads, including the road to Kewell, which was another of the early squatting stations. West of the cemetery was Coombs' selection; opposite the school site was Touhy's selection (and here, James Touhy built the first hotel, which also served as the first post-office); east of the school site was the Green Hills Station Paddock; and other land nearby was in the name of Sir Samuel Wilson, the last occupier of Longerenong Station before the era of selection began. It was this man, Sir Samuel Wilson, who gave the University of Melbourne £30,000 to build the original Wilson Hall.

When the railway line, Melbourne to Adelaide, was built, reaching the Wimmera area in 1878, it became inevitable that the old township site of Jerro would be abandoned in favour of the present site at Jung Jung Railway Station.

The first name suggested for the new township at the rail-head was "Normanby", in honour of the Marquis of Normanby, Governor of Victoria, 1879-1884. Maps of the area at this time, and still held in the Lands Department, show the place as "Normanby", and indeed, the local Rechabite Lodge still uses the name of "Normanby Tent". Before coming to Victoria, the Marquis of Normanby had been Governor of Queensland, 1871-1874, and Governor of New Zealand, 1874-1879. His title was taken from the village of Normanby in the north-east of Yorkshire, a village, which, by its very name, is a double reminder of our British History. The affix "by" is simply Danish for "village", so, in the long run, we find that Normanby is an English village, so called by the Danes because the Normans settled there.

The day for the official re-naming of the township "Normanby" was to be a gala occasion, with street decorations, general festivities, and an invasion of visitors arriving by special train from Horsham. But a great storm on that day blew down the decorations, the street arches, and even some of the chimneys of the houses. The special train was cancelled, and so was the ceremony. There was no second attempt and the township remained "Jung Jung", so called because, like Jerro, it was within the area of the Parish of Jung Jung. Years later, in the 1920's, the Commissioner of Railways, Mr. Harold Clapp, with his commendable zeal for simplicity and efficiency, cut the name of his railway station at Jung Jung by half. Most of us will probably agree that the name of Jung is better than Jung Jung, and less pretentious than Normanby.

"Jung Jung" is an aboriginal name, but no-one knows for sure what it means. The repetition in the name is merely the aborigines' form of emphasis, meaning "big", or "large quantity of". Some authorities say that "Jung Jung" means "swamp", and indeed, there are two swamps in the area - the Darlot Swamp, and the Jung Swamp. However, there is generally a lot of guess-work in this allotting of meanings to aboriginal terms. It is better to do without any translation at all than to accept arbitrary and dogmatic interpretations of doubtful authenticity.

Chapter 2 ... Petitions and People.

The petition drawn up by William Coombs in March, 1875, asking for the establishment of a school at Green Hills, via Horsham, was signed by seventeen parents of 60 children of school age. It added that there was "a neat and commodious building available, which could be reached by not less than 50 children residing within a radius of two miles". The signatories of this first petition, and the number of their school-age children, were:-

William Coombs (4);	Thomas Hutchesson (2);	Patrick Barrett (4);
James Touhy (3);	John Thomas Baker (5);	William Lee (1);
Carl W. Huf (6);	William Bateman (4);	John Baker (3);
Isaac Maynard (3);	Mrs. Charlotte Lee (1)	William Somers (3);
William Magee (5);	Mrs. Ann Mackley (8);	Robert Winterton (2).

Unfortunately, the bottom of the petition is now frayed, and two names are missing, but they are probably those of the two brothers, Matthew Baker and Alfred Baker, who were half-brothers of two men listed above - John Baker, and John Thomas Baker.

The building available was apparently a church, because there is, at this point in the file, a letter from the Primitive Methodist minister at Murtoa, Rev. J. T. Pithouse, supporting the petition and stating that "a Primitive Methodist chapel has been erected at Taylor's Creek, and could be rented by the Department for £5 a year. Pithouse also mentioned a Wesleyan chapel three miles away (probably the first home of the Fineview School, No. 1745), suggesting that a second school could be established there, on a half-time basis if necessary. This was the building which was moved to Jung from Fineview in 1883, to become the first church in Jung, Methodist to begin with, and later, about 1910, the Church of England.

There was further support for the petitioners from Mr. C. Dougherty, Correspondent of the Board of Advice at Horsham, in a letter dated July, 1875.

A further petition in May, 1877, still from Greenhills via Horsham, but a year after the school had been established in the temporary accommodation provided by the Primitive Methodist church, requested the building of a proper school and residence on the allotted site. The great increase in the number of signatures in this petition (17 more names, which exactly doubled the number on the petition of two years earlier) gives some indication of the rush of selectors, with tradesmen and others in their wake, occurring in all parts of Victoria at this time, when the land was being taken from the squatters and thrown open for settlement. New petitioners in 1877, with the numbers of their school-age children, and not including Matthew Baker (6), and Alfred Baker (6), both of whom were amongst the first selectors in 1873, were:-

Philip Bateman (4);	John Carter (2);
William May (6);	J. Meehan (6);
Henry Dunn (2);	J. Ashwell (4);
John Stratford (2);	James Daly (5);
George Scarse (1);	Mrs. Maria Sperber (6);
Mr. Thompson (2);	Thomas Winterton (2);
Michael Murphy (3);	
John Murphy (3);	
Mr. Bowen (4);	
Mr. Redding (1);	
John Hill (1);	

Probably all these signatories were farmers, with the exception of George H. Scarse, the second teacher at the school, succeeding Samuel Trend in November, 1876.

There were later petitions (March 1881 and July 1881) urging the removal of the school from Green Hills or Jerro to the rail-head at Jung Jung; and a counter-petition, also in July 1881, opposing the suggested move.

But before we leave Jerro, let us picture the place as it was before the railway killed it. It seems to have consisted simply of James Touhy's hotel and post-office, the newly-built school and residence, (completed in September, 1877), the Primitive Methodist Church, probably a blacksmith's shop, possibly a small, general store, the yet unused cemetery reserve, and perhaps a private residence or two.

The 1881 petitions are doubly important in that the occupations are given with the names, and the indications are that businesses had already been established at Jung Jung by that date. Signatures included the following:-

G. R. Godwin - storekeeper	James Touhy - hotel-keeper
Richard Mills - storekeeper	T. F. Peake - hotel-keeper
Henry Heath - storekeeper	John Cook - hotel-keeper
J. W. Lamb - saddler;	Thomas Chandler - blacksmith
Walter Chandler - carpenter	Robert Tweedie - blacksmith
George J. Coles - wheat-buyer	John Gould - blacksmith

This G.J. Coles was the father of G.J. Coles of Coles' Chain Stores.

Chapter 3... The School and Its Teachers.

Here is the complete list of the head-teachers at Jung State School, No. 1728, from its inception in April, 1876:-

1876	Samuel Trend	1953	Ronald A. Fyffe
1876-1880...	George H. Scarse	1953-1956...	Kevin J. Papworth
1881-1894...	Alexander Millar	1956-1957...	Kevin J. Hatshorne
1894-1899...	John Sleeman	1957-1959...	Leo J. Kennedy
1900.....	Miss Murphy (acting)	1959.....	Kenneth R. Chalmers
1900-1920...	George Page	1960.....	G. E. Bazeley
1920-1923...	Egbert B. Wilson	1960.....	B. L. Webster
1923-1931...	Hermann F.J. Rabl	1961-1962...	F. P. Golding
1932-1937...	Robert C. Freeman	1963-1964...	K. A. Ryrrie
1937-1944...	Alexander H. Ruxton	1965.....	G. N. Ross
1944-1949...	Albert O. Smith	1966-1968...	K. G. Cairns.
1949-1953...	Matthew E. Duncan		

Assistants (Only the year of appointment is given) - (Incomplete)

1891....	James P.F. Hogg	1911...	Miss Mary Sexton
1891....	Maria Robb	1916...	Miss Dorothy Hill
1910....	Ernest Bolwell	1923...	G. J. Long
1910....	Miss Ada Pumphrey		(Temporary Head-Teacher)
1910....	Miss Lane	1931...	Miss A. W. Salvana.

Pupil or Junior Teachers. (Only the year of appointment is given) (Incomplete)

1891....	Elizabeth Murphy	1924...	Miss H. A. Johns
1891....	Elizabeth Lawson	1924...	Miss A. Murray
1908....	Lance Stafford	1926...	Ruth Kiefel
1911....	John P. Flynn	1932...	Elizabeth Lindsay
1914....	Vera Oswald	1933...	Evelyn Morris
1917....	Katie Crick	1935...	Miss I. S. Ellis
1917....	Patrick Molloy	1937...	Miss A. M. Elliot.

Sewing Mistresses (Only the year of appointment is given) (Incomplete).

1894.....	Mrs. Catherine Millar	1923...	Elvie Maddern
1894-97..	Esther Susan Baker	1933...	Amy Baker
1894.....	Florence Candy	1934...	Ethel White
1899.....	Lily Candy	1954...	Lois White
1900.....	Mary McKenzie	1957...	Miss I. Baker
1901.....	Ethel Smith	Mrs	1961... Miss M. B. Golding
1902.....	Edith Ackland		1962... L. A. Portiot
1902.....	Ethel Lee		1964... E. F. Bussau
1903.....	Mrs. Jessie Page		1966... Mrs. M. E. Cairns.
1905.....	Prudence Hutchesson		

Jung State School, No. 1728, opened at Green Hills, in temporary premises, on Thursday, 27th. April, 1876, with Samuel Trend as the first teacher. He was the first of a long line of excellent teachers the Jung School was fortunate to have. After teaching in Victorian schools for 42 years, he retired in 1918, and died at his home in Canterbury, Melbourne, 18/6/1932, in his 80th. year. There is a photo of Samuel Trend, one of the "representative teachers - past and present", on Page 192 of the book, "A History of State Education in Victoria" by Sweetman, Long and Smyth, published in 1922, to mark the golden jubilee of the Education Department.

George Henry Scarse, born 1847, came to Jung from Warrabkook School in November, 1876, and stayed until 1880. One of his more interesting later appointments was to the Ballarat Orphanage.

The third teacher, Alexander Millar, must be counted amongst the best and the most popular of all. One inspector reported of him: "He has gained the affection and respect of pupils and parents. His examination results are exceptional". But he was a sick man, and had come to Jung with the sentence of death upon him. Consumption was a dreaded, fatal disease in those days, beyond all medical power to control or cure. Mrs. Alice Gross (nee Baker) of Wangaratta, remembers the death of Mr. Millar in 1894. His body was wrapped in a tarpaulin, and taken by train to Ararat for burial. The people of Jung assembled on the platform, and held a religious service there, to pay their last respects to a very worthy man.

George Page, 1900-1920, had easily the longest stay of all our teachers. He and Mrs. Page will be remembered for the many excellent school concerts they produced. The shelter shed was built (1910) in his time.

Jung. Chapter 4 ... Buildings and Pupils.

Although the petitioners of 1875 believed quite sincerely that a good, temporary building was available for the opening of a school at Green Hills, George Scarse found the accommodation for the pupils and for himself to be anything but satisfactory. It is better for us to let Mr. Scarse speak for himself. Here is what he wrote in March 1877, less than a year after the opening of the school:-

"The school building, which is of mud, roofed with iron, is falling to pieces entirely. Every time a door is shut, or a boy rests his head against the wall, large slabs of mud fall away. There are many more attending than I have room for. When it rains, the children and I have to move to one side of the room. The rain comes through in torrents, washing the desks and spoiling books, tablets and maps".

"My family and I have to live in a very small mud hut divided into two by a low, mud wall. It has only one door and the walls and roof let in the dust, wind and rain. Ourselves, our food and our beds are always covered either with dust or rain. The window and the door are both broken, and when the wind is in a certain quarter, it blows out the light. I pay 8/- a week for this. I ask you respectfully to move me to another school".

"For water, we have a dam, nearly empty, of dirty water from which horses, sheep and cattle drink daily, and in which all the local dogs swim".

However, a new school, 30 feet by 18 feet, and a new four-roomed residence, at a rental of £12 a year, were completed and ready for occupation by the 1st. October, 1877, and Mr. Scarse stayed on for another three years.

In November, 1878, Mr. Scarse requested that the school ground be fenced, claiming that there was a dangerous water-hole (part of the Yariambiack Creek) just outside the boundary of the school reserve, and stating that "one life has been sacrificed already in this hole". Surely, he was referring to what used to be known as the Red Hole, and no doubt the life lost was that of Old John Baker, who slipped off the footbridge over the creek and was drowned, one night early in 1878.

Not long after the arrival of the railway in 1878, agitation (led by Alfred Baker) started, for the shift from Green Hills to Jung. Opponents delayed the move for two or three years, but they could not prevent the inevitable.

The school at Green Hills closed on Tuesday, 7th. August, 1883, and opened the next day, Wednesday, 8th. August, in the Methodist Church at Jung, then situated opposite the Jung Post-Office.

The old school and the residence were shifted to Jung to the present site, which was decided upon after some difficulty, and Mr. Millar was able to move into the school and the residence in March, 1884

The playground was extended in 1905 by the addition of the block of land on the west side of the school, bought from Mr. Wm. Ashwell for £7.

The shelter shed was built in 1910 with funds provided by the Local School Improvement Committee.

The old residence was demolished and removed some years ago, and now the old school building is to go also. On the 12th. September, 1968, the pupils transferred to the new school room, recently erected at the spot where the residence used to be. The Jung people hastily organized a Reunion of old pupils at the school for Friday, 20th. September, 1968, and about 200 people or more gathered in the old school in the afternoon, and in the Jung Hall in the evening, to talk of the old days, renewing old friendships going back 50 years or more. It was a wonderfully successful occasion.

Perhaps the most famous of the very early pupils of the school was Dr. John Robert Lee, who enrolled in June 1877, in the second year of the school's existence. Graduating in medicine from Melbourne University, he practised for a time in Warracknabeal, but eventually became a specialist in Harley Street, London.

In the early days, and even up till 1920, the enrolment at the school remained high, ranging from approximately 60 to 90 pupils. Since then, the numbers have gradually dropped until the present enrolment is only a little more than 20 pupils. There are three reasons for this. The early selections were of 320 acres, rather less than half the size of the present average farm holdings. Secondly, families are smaller than in the days of the pioneers. Finally, the development of secondary schools with bus-feeder services from the country schools, has meant the elimination of Grades 7 and 8 at our primary schools.

In the second decade of this century, the Jung School had a wonderful group of big boys, all of them good footballers. Dave Duff, later, played League football in Melbourne. Alan McRae became the champion full-forward of the Wimmera League. The Fry brothers, Jack, Fred and Frank, all played for Murtoa, and many others, such as Ray Baker, were great players for the Jung team.

A Copy of the First Pages of the Register of the Jung Jung School, No. 1728.April, 1876

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Ellen Baker (11 yrs) | 51. Philip Bateman (9) | 101. Willie Somers (7) |
| 2. Elizabeth Winterton (6) | 52. Charles Huf (14) | 102. Herman Sperber (4) |
| 3. Eliza Coombs (9) | 53. Thomas Mills (9) | 103. Arthur Mackley (7) |
| 4. Esther Coombs (12) | 54. John Mills (13) | 104. John Robert Lee (3) |
| 5. Sydney Baker (7) | 55. Frederick Sperber 13. | 105. James Daly (10) |
| 6. Albert Baker (9) | 56. Charles Sperber (14) | 106. Anthony Daly (10) |
| 7. Michael Touhy (11) | 57. Harry May (14) | 107. Philip Daly (7) |
| 8. Margaret Touhy (9) | 58. Anna C. Huf (8) | 108. Mary Hill (10) |
| 9. Arthur Hutchesson (6) | 59. Paul B. Huf | 109. Mary Meehan (14) |
| 10. Edmund Baker (8) | 60. Frederick R. Lee (14) | 110. Susan Meehan (13) |
| 11. Lavana Baker (12) | 61. Joshua Coombs (15) | 111. Hugh Meehan (11) |

May to November, 1876.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 12. Charles Baker (12) | 62. John Ashwell (12) | 112. Sarah Coombs (4) |
| 13. James Baker (7) | 63. John Pendlebury (14) | 113. Ada M. Murphy (4) |
| 14. Eliza Baker (10) | 64. Charlotte " (12) | 114. Annie Touhy (4) |
| 15. Clara Baker (5) | 65. Charlotte Baker (16) | 115. Charles Touhy (5) |
| 16. Mary Bateman (11) | 66. Mary Eastick (14) | 116. Michael Murphy (11) |
| 17. Ellen Bateman (8) | 67. Bridget Barrett (11) | 117. Mary Coombs (3) |
| 18. Emma Mackley (11) | 68. Andrew Barrett (8) | 118. Elizabeth Murphy (3) |
| 19. Maria May (12) | 69. Eliz. Murphy (3) | 119. Wilfred May (5) |
| 20. Catherine May (16) | 70. Mary Murphy (12) | 120. Elizabeth Meehan (5) |
| 21. Amelia Huf (11) | 71. Mary Barrett (14) | 121. Selina Stephens (9) |
| 22. Robert Mackley (8) | 72. Eliz. Pendlebury (11) | 122. Francis Meehan (8) |
| 23. Frederick Lee (6) | 73. William Carter (7) | |
| 24. Walter Hutchesson (9) | 74. Henry Mackley (14) | |
| 25. Anna Baker (9) | 75. Annie Baker (13) | |
| 26. John Touhy (5) | 76. Robert Mills (11) | |
| 27. Emma Jane Baker (6) | 77. David Eastick (7) | |
| 28. Emma Huf (10) | 78. Thomas Lee (5) | |
| 29. Poleana Sperber (7) | 79. Lucy Winterton (6) | |
| 30. Elizabeth Sperber (10) | 80. Agnes Scarse (6) | |

1877.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 31. Adelaide May (8) | 81. William Murphy (10) | 123. Alfred Baker (6) |
| 32. Neville May (10) | 82. Nicholas Murphy (5) | 124. John Meehan (11) |
| 33. Amelia Sperber (9) | 83. Annie Murphy (7) | 125. Cath. Johnson (14) |
| 34. Emma Sperber (5) | 84. Hannah Hill (11) | 126. Murdo Johnson (7) |
| 35. Emma Baker (5) | 85. Nokes Float (13) | 127. Robert J. Thompson (7) |
| 36. Esther Hutchesson (3) | 86. Charles Float (13) | 128. Charles Somers (10) |
| 37. Ernest Baker (7) | 87. Elizabeth Float (7) | 129. James Float (13) |
| 38. Walter Baker (10) | 88. Patrick Daly (14) | 130. John Float (11) |
| 39. Elizabeth Ashwell (13) | 89. Annie Daly (12) | 131. Wm. Hugh Thompson (5) |
| 40. William Ashwell (6) | 90. Margaret Daly (12) | 132. John B. Huf (7) |
| 41. Jeremiah Ashwell (9) | 91. James Lawson (8) | 133. Thomas Daly (7) |
| 42. Benjamin Ashwell (8) | 92. Margaret Lawson (11) | 134. Caroline Dunn (4) |
| 43. Henry Mark Dunn (7) | 93. John Mackley (13) | 135. Rosina Harris (6) |
| 44. Samuel Dunn (4) | 94. Martha Baker (4) | |
| 45. William Mills (12) | 95. John Lawson (8) | |
| 46. Charlotte Mills (9) | 96. Angelina Baker (15) | |
| 47. Rachel Mills (7) | 97. John Stratford (9) | |
| 48. Mary Riches (7) | 98. Wm. Stratford (7) | |
| 49. Alex Powell Huf (6) | 99. Emily Somers (11) | |
| 50. Mary Touhy (14) | 100. Millie Somers (6) | |

1879.

- | |
|----------------------------|
| 136. Harriet A. Baker (5) |
| 137. Mary R. Coombs (5) |
| 138. James P. Manyan (6) |
| 139. Alice Hatwell (13) |
| 140. Ernest Hatwell (8) |
| 141. Charles Hatwell (13) |
| 142. Charles Sutton (10) |
| 143. Alex. Pritchard (11) |
| 144. Fred. Sutton (14) |
| 145. Grace Sutton (7) |
| 146. Charles Jacobs (12) |
| 147. Charlotte Jacobs (12) |
| 148. Thomas Peake (14) |
| 149. James Peake (13) |
| 150. John Peake (9) |

The parents of these children were:-

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Matthew Baker (1,27,65,94,96,136) | Carl Wilhelm Huf; | Patrick Barrett; |
| John Baker (5,6,11) | William Lee; | John Murphy; |
| John Thos. Baker (12,13,14,15) | Maria Sperber; | John Carter; |
| Alfred Baker (10,35,37,38,75,123) | Benjamin Ashwell; | Michael Murphy; |
| Robert Winterton (2,79) | Henry Dunn; | William Hill; |
| William Coombs (3,4,61,112,117,137) | Richard Mills; | Henry Float; |
| James Touhy (7,8,26,114,115) | John Riches; | Anthony Daly; |
| Thomas Hutchesson (9,24,36) | Thomas Mills; | James Lawson; |
| William Bateman (16,17,51) | Charlotte Lee; | John Stratford; |
| Anne Mackley (18,22,74,93,103) | Thos. Pendlebury; | William Somers; |
| William May (19,20,57,119) | Thomas Eastick; | and others. |

The Jung Jung State School Register (continued).

151. Sarah Peake (11)
 152. Kate Peake (7)
 153. Millicent Cook (5)
 154. Harriet Jacobs (5)
 155. James Touhy (3)
 156. Emily Coombs (3)
 157. Agnes McDonald (14)
 158. Paul A. Starrick (5)
 159. Ida R. Starrick (7)
 160. Bridget Meehan (5)
 161. William Parish (9)
 162. Jemima Jacobs (7)
1880.
 163. Annie Bowan (15)
 164. Alice Bowan (7)
 165. Robert Bowan (15)
 166. Catherine Bowan (13)
 167. Elizabeth Bowan (7)
 168. Mary Ann Bowan (9)
 169. William E. Lamb (7)
 170. Albert R. Lamb (6)
 171. Julia Hill (6)
 172. Thomas Brilliant (10)
 173. Catherine Brilliant (8)
 174. Otto Starrick (5)
 175. Charles McIlvenna (11)
 176. John McIlvenna (7)
 176b. Mary E. Murphy (4)
 177. Alex Maynard (11)
 178. Mary Collins (11)
 179. John C. Murphy (3)
 180. Alice Scarse (3)
 181. Ellen Maynard (7)
 182. Florence Maynard (5)
1881.
 183. Isabella Graham (11)
 184. John Maynard (9)
 185. Robert W. Dunn (6)
 186. Grace E. J. Lamb (5)
 187. Walter Gould (13)
 188. Emma Hutchesson (6)
 189. Bertha Hutchesson (3)
 190. William Meehan (4)
 191. Ellen Mortimer (10)
 192. Annie Mortimer (7)
 193. James Mortimer (5)
 194. Jeremiah Kenna (11)
 195. Robert P. Touhy (3)
 196. Dennis W. Murphy (4)
 197. Victor Paull (5)
 198. Wm. J. Chandler (5)
 199. Florence M. Lamb (3)
 200. Albert Dunn (3)
1882.
 201. Philip Carter (11)
 202. James Carter (9)
 203. Alfred Henman (12)
 204. Frederick Henman (10)
 205. Matthew Baker (7)
 206. Kate Collins (13)
 207. Phebe Carter (6)
 208. William O'Donnell (14)
 209. John O'Donnell (13)
 210. Ellen O'Donnell (11)
 211. Alice O'Donnell (9)
 212. Norah O'Donnell (8)
 213. Francis D'Alton (15)
 214. Isabella D'Alton (13)
 215. Augusta D'Alton (8)
 216. Aloysius D'Alton (4)
 217. Joseph R. Huf (3)
 218. Andrew McPherson (3)
 219. Johanna O'Donnell (6)
 220. Robert J. Adams (10)
 221. Eliz. H. Adams (8)
 222. Chas. W. Adams (6)
 223. Richard H. Fry (8)
 224. Francis Fry (5)
 225. Isabella Fry (7)
 226. Annie J. Meehan (3)
 227. Margaret O'Donnell (6)
 228. Francis H. Eastick (3)
 229. Joseph H. Wills (3)
1883.
 230. Annie Boase (10)
 231. Jane Paine (12)
 232. Edith Paine (9)
 233. Millicent Cook (10)
 234. Frank Paull (4)
 235. Edward W. Holman
 236. Robert Boon (6)
 237. Benjamin Boon (10)
 238. Frederick Fry (4)
 239. Susan Paine (4)
 240. Emily Newton (8)
 241. John F. Newton (8)
 242. Ben Chamberlain (10)
 243. Margaretta Boon (7)
 244. Arthur J. Baker (3)
 245. Esther S. Baker (5)
 246. Lily Candy (4)
 247. Florence A. Candy (3)
 248. Emily Mortimer (4)
 249. Emily Cook (4)
 250. Merlin Gibbins (5)
 251. Myrtle L. Gibbins (3)
 252. Amy Julia Fry (3)
253. Jane Chamberlain (7)
 254. Francis H. Baker (3)
 255. Alice Eliz. Baker (3)
 256. Albert John Paull (3)
 257. Joshua Carter (5)
 258. Osmond Gibbins (3)
 259. Lily Chamberlain (6)
 260. Henry Kilsby (13)
 261. James Collins (6)
 262. Frank Collins (5)
 263. Gilbert Gawthorne (13)
 264. Frank Giri (13)
1884.
 265. John Collins (3)
 266. Letitia Collins (9)
 267. William Collins (7)
 268. Janet Gould (12)
 269. Ada Gould (10)
 270. John Walpole (7)
 271. Arthur Mills (7)
 272. Hephzibah Gould (8)
 273. Robert O. Gould (6)
 274. Mary Kenna (11)
 275. Annie Kenna (12)
 276. Andrew Gould (14)
 277. Albert Dinsdale (5)
 278. Norah Kenna (10)
 279. Sarah A. Thomas (12)
 280. Elizabeth Thomas (10)
 281. Margaret Lamb (3)
 282. Margaret Tracey (11)
 283. Agnes Tracey (7)
 284. Mary Gordon (5)
 285. Alice Pendlebury
 286. Robert Graham (12)
 287. Edmund Tracey (12)
 288. William D'Alton (4)
 289. Henry Wohlers (5)
 290. John Wohlers (3)
 291. Patrick Magee (6)
 292. May Magee (4)
 293. George Grabsch (11)
 294. Ernest Hutchesson (4)
 295. Joseph Williams (11)
 296. Edith Williams (9)
 297. Lily-Jane Williams (7)
 298. Albert Williams (5)
1885.
 299. Gertrude Booth (6)
 300. Harriet P. Eastick (5)
 301. Catherine Hughes (5)
 302. Edith Emma Hughes (10)
 303. Charles H. Harris (8)

The last pupil to be enrolled before the move to Jung Jung was Margaretta Boon (No. 243). The next group, from Arthur Baker to Andrew Gould (Nos. 244 to 276) began their school career in the temporary accommodation at the old church in Jung Jung. Albert Dinsdale (No. 277) was the first to be enrolled at the school on its present site.

Most of the parents were farmers. Other occupations given were:-
 Murdo Johnson - storekeeper, 1878; Thomas Peake - hotelkeeper, 1879;
 Thomasina Sutton - gate-keeper, 1879; William Lamb - saddler, 1880;
 James Mortimer - carrier, 1881; Margaret D'Alton - nurse, 1882;
 Catherine Boase - dressmaker, 1883; Benjamin Boon - stationmaster, 1883.

Vol. 7: No. 1010/11/68.

The Morwell Historical Society News.

Journal of the Morwell Historical Society. Published on the 10th. day of each month, February to November.

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

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Membership Fees.

Annual Subscription....\$ 1-00

Life Membership.....\$10-00

Treasurer.....Mrs. E. H. Gerrard, 18 Hoyle Street, Morwell, 3840.

The Latrobe Valley Historical Societies.Moe Historical Society:

Secretary.....Mr. A. Ringin, 3 Carbine Street, Moe, 3825.

Monthly Meeting Night...The fourth Thursday of the month at the Society's Rooms in Kirk Street, Moe. No meetings are held in December and January.

Next Meeting:.....Thursday, 28th. November, 1968.

Morwell Historical Society.

Secretary.....Mr. B. A. Ludeke, Morwell High School, Morwell, 3840.

Next Meetings.....There will be no further formal meetings this year. Instead, our members are asked to support the November and December activities of the Traralgon Historical Society - the excursion to Woodlands (near Yarram) on Sunday, 17/11/68, and the Christmas Gathering, in the Council Reception Rooms, Tuesday, 3/12/68, at 8.00 p.m.

Annual Meeting.....Tuesday, 18/2/69, in the High School Library, 8. p.m.

Traralgon Historical Society.

Secretary.....Mrs. V. Plant, 114 Grey Street, Traralgon, 3844.

Excursion.....Sunday, 17/11/68, to "Woodlands", the historic home of Mr. J. Irving, President of the Yarram Historical Society, at Gelliondale, six miles from Yarram. Cars will leave from the Traralgon Town Hall at 1.00 p.m.

Christmas Gathering.....Tuesday, 3/12/68, in the Council Reception Rooms, at 8.00 p.m. Dr. Trevor McLean will show coloured slides of a Norway Folk Museum, and also of Swan Hill's Museum.

Walhalla.

This month's "News" is devoted exclusively to the schools at Walhalla and its vicinity. Ned Stringer and his small party discovered alluvial gold at Stringer's Creek (later called Walhalla) in December, 1862. Stringer died nine months later, in September 1863, at Toongabbie, while returning to the field from Sale, where he had gone to seek medical attention.

However, most of Walhalla's gold was found in the rock, and the progress and decline of the town coincided with the prosperity of the big ore-crushing mines, such as the Long Tunnel Mine, which opened in 1865, and closed fifty years later, in 1915. Approximate or estimated population figures during this period are:

1865...150 people	1885-1895...4,500 people	1915...150 people.
1879..1700 people	1900.....2,872 people	

Walhalla Common School, No. 957, started with an enrolment of 70 pupils in 1867, and this rose to approximately 600 pupils in the boom period, about 1890. Then came the decline to a one-teacher school, and finally, closure in 1965.

But maybe this is not "finally". One day Walhalla may have a school again.

Obituary: Miss Constance Tisdall, 1877-1968.

We learn with regret from the Brighton Historical Society's News Letter, September 1968, of the death of Miss Constance Tisdall, at her home, "Rosbercon", 13 Erica Avenue, East Malvern, 24th. August, 1968, aged 91 years.

Constance Tisdall, born at Walhalla 1877, was a daughter of Henry and Lucy Tisdall, famous early teachers at Walhalla, 1868-1886. She graduated at Melbourne University in 1902, and taught at Alexandra College, Hamilton, before opening Rosbercon Girls' Grammar School, Brighton, which she and her sister, Ethel Tisdall conducted for 27 years, 1906-1933. Later, she was head-mistress of St. Anne's School, Sale.

In her 84th. year, Constance Tisdall wrote the story of her family of teachers in a book entitled "The Forerunners". Most of the information given below is taken from that interesting and important book.

The Tisdall, Weekes, Dendy and Hartrick Families.

Henry Thomas Normanton Tisdall, 1837-1905, emigrated from Dublin, Ireland, in 1857-1858. It was after his marriage to Lucy Weekes in 1861 that he took up teaching as a career. His first appointment was to Eltham, 1864-1866, after which he went to Port Albert Common School, No.490, 1866-1868, and then to Walhalla Common School, No. 957, 1868-1886. For these eighteen years, the Walhalla School conducted by Henry and Lucy Tisdall, later assisted by several of Mrs. Tisdall's sisters and nieces, was very much, as Constance Tisdall puts it, "a family school".

Mrs. Lucy Tisdall (nee Weekes), 1840-1927. Lucy Weekes emigrated with her mother and sisters in 1858, from Bristol, Somerset, England. She had begun to train as a teacher at the age of 13 years, completing her training after coming to Victoria. After her marriage to Henry Tisdall in 1861, she was his first assistant at all of his schools, until her retirement in 1894. She and her husband helped to bring up her younger sisters, after the death of the father, Henry Weekes in 1866. Three of these sisters taught with them at Walhalla.

Alice Weekes, 1850-1917, the closest to the Tisdall family, and the most beloved of them, started as a pupil-teacher at Port Albert Common School, and then taught at the Walhalla School for 16 years, 1868-1884. She was then appointed to Warrnambool, but rejoined the Tisdalls in Melbourne in 1886.

Clara Weekes, born 1852, trained at the Walhalla School as a pupil-teacher, 1871-75 before being appointed in 1875, as the first head-teacher of Glenmaggie School, No. 1576.

Edith Weekes, born 1860, was a pupil-teacher, first at Walhalla, 1875, and then with her sister at Glenmaggie in 1876. She was at Willung School in 1891.

Eleanor Weekes, born 1865, was also a teacher, but only in a private capacity.

Ethel Tisdall, born 1868, was the first of the three children of Henry and Lucy Tisdall to become teachers. She taught at Walhalla School, 1884-86. Later, with her sister Constance, she was co-headmistress of Rosbercon Grammar School.

Fred Tisdall, born 1872, engaged in teaching merely as interim work before taking up a career in engineering. He was the first teacher at Hill End School, 1890-92.

Constance Tisdall, 1877-1968, the subject of our obituary notice above, was one of the last links with Old Walhalla. The history of her family and of Walhalla, as told by her in "The Forerunners" makes absorbing reading.

The Dendy Family. In 1864, Catherine (or Kitty) Weekes married Henry Dendy at Eltham. This Henry Dendy, born 1865, was the son of the Henry Dendy, 1801-1881, who, in 1841, bought eight square miles of land where Brighton now stands, for £5,000. Both of the Dendys, father and son, went to live at Walhalla, possibly because of the Tisdall connection. Henry Dendy Senior died there in 1881, and lies buried in the Walhalla Cemetery.

Carrie Dendy (Mrs. Ward), Alice Dendy, and Flora Dendy, daughters of Henry and Kitty Dendy, all began their teaching careers at Walhalla. Carrie Dendy taught at Tanjil, Toongabbie, Traralgon, and as head-teacher at Toombon and Tanjil South.

The Hartrick Family. Florence Weekes married in 1877 John Standish Hartrick, son of an ex-sea captain, George Standish Hartrick, who came to live at Walhalla, as early as 1868. The Hartrick family has been connected with Walhalla ever since - for 100 years. Mr. Harry Hartrick of Noe still has a holiday home at Walhalla.

The Story of Walhalla State School, No. 957Head-Teachers, 1867-1965.

June 1867-1868..George C. Christie	1940-1942..Edward P. Bonsor
1868-1886..Henry T. Tisdall	1942-1944 Richard G. Munro.
1886-1889..John Fairhall	1944-1947..Charles H. Linclon
1890-1894..John Stewart	1947-1951..Charles W. Sinclair
1895.....William White	1951.....William McIntyre
1895-1897..Cabel Collyer	1951-1952..Norman T. Hiskens
1898-1902..John T. Burke	1952.....Jeffrey K. Wallace
1903-1911..James Gerrard	Closed 1952-1955
1911-1913..William H. Allen	1955.....Ian Goddard
1914-1916..William Webster	1955.....Edward A. Hunter
1917-1919..Arthur Anderson	1956-1958..Eric G. Haman
1920.....Leslie Prime	1958-1959..Alistair Stirton
1921-1925..Donald M. Smith	Closed.....1959
1925.....Jean C. Gerrard	1960-1961..Peter White
(now Mrs. Morris)	1962-1963..Joseph Sutherland.
1926-1928..Herbert L. Anderson	1964.....Rodney Thompson
1928-1932..Hilda J. Argall	1965.....John Hayward
(now Mrs. Cropley)	Closed.....1965 (after Easter).
1933-1936..Ethel I. Thomas	
(now Mrs. Hawes)	
1936-1940..Donald H. Cunningham	

Pupils and Teachers.

The Education Act of 1872, operating from the beginning of 1873, gave to Victoria the great honour of being the first of any State or country in the English-speaking world, to introduce free and compulsory education. Before that year, schools could be subsidised by the Government, generally on a one-for-one basis, if they were large enough, if the accommodation was adequate, and if the teacher was satisfactory. Usually, the parents subscribed towards building the school and towards paying the teacher's salary.

For the first year, June 1867 to July 1868, the Walhalla School was simply a private school, conducted without government aid. Towards the end of 1868, some time after the arrival of Henry and Lucy Tisdall, it was approved by the authorities, and therefore became Walhalla Common School, No. 957. Then, in 1873, under the Education Act of 1872, it became Walhalla State School, No. 957.

The first record we have of the school is a very neatly written and very clear statement prepared by the first teacher, George Campbell Christie, and dated 14th. October, 1867, giving the following information:

"The school was opened for the first time on Monday, 10th. June, 1867.

There are 73 pupils on the roll, - 22 boys and 24 girls under 8 years; and 17 boys and 10 girls over 8 years.

The fees collected for the first 18 weeks amount to £53-12- 6.

The fees charged are 1/6 a week for those over 8 years; 1/- a week for those under 8 years; with a concession to families, who pay 1/- a week, for each child, irrespective of age.

School times for the five days a week (Monday to Friday inclusive) are from 9.30 to 12 noon in the morning, and from 1.00 to 3.15 in the afternoon."

If every child paid only the reduced fee of 1/- a week, the total amount collected indicates that the average weekly attendance was something less than 60 pupils. It could well have been as low as 50 pupils or less - perhaps about two-thirds of the actual enrolment at that time.

Henry Tisdall, with his wife Lucy Tisdall, were sufficient staff to conduct this comparatively small school, at first, but by 1873, when Walhalla was much bigger, and when children were flocking to school under the new provisions of free and compulsory education, the enrolment figure had risen to 390 pupils.

Mr. Tisdall reported that only 150 attended regularly, about 135 came half of the time, and quite a number did not attend at all. A private school catered for 35 pupils. The average attendance at the school about this time was 250, so his staff at this time included the following in addition to Mrs. Tisdall:

Miss Alice Weekes (Mrs. Tisdall's sister)...awaiting classification
 Miss Clara Weekes (Mrs. Tisdall's sister), pupil-teacher
 Samuel Binning, pupil-teacher
 Miss Stewart - without salary until examination in September.
 William Tilley, - unpaid monitor.

Such a large school over a period of fifty years and more must have had many assistant teachers, so those given here must be only a few of the total.

In the early period are mentioned Mr. Ned Sheahan, Mr. William Rice, Miss Halligan, Mrs. Gerrard, Miss Ellen Shallue, two Misses Fairhall, Mrs. Ted Sparkes, in addition to those already mentioned - Mrs. Lucy Tisdall, Miss Alice Weekes, Miss Clara Weekes, Samuel Binning, Miss Stewart, William Tilley (unpaid monitor), Miss Edith Weekes, Miss Ethel Tisdall, and Miss Caroline Dendy. Miss E. Shallue and Mrs. Sparkes (Mary Ann Shallue) were sisters.

Some of the assistant teachers about 1909 were Miss Rita Phillips, Mrs. Worsdell, Miss Spetts, Miss Stella McNeill, Miss Una Salmon, Mr. J. Finlayson, and Mr. R. Phillips. A little later were Miss Jessie Burley, Mr. Ray Stutchbery, Miss Bingham, Miss A. Driscoll (about 1913-14), Miss Quittendon (about 1916), and Miss Doreen Hamman (about 1922). The last-named, Miss Doreen Hamman had been a pupil at the school, then a teacher there, and after that was the post-mistress at Walhalla for 35 years.

Miss Hamman still lives at Walhalla, and, of course, enjoyed the "Back to Walhalla" of a week ago or so - Saturday to Tuesday, 2nd. to 5th. November.

Amongst the early pupils of the school, mention must be made of Mr. Charles Lee, who was there in the time of head-teachers Cabel Collyer and John Burke (1895-1902). Mr. Lee has a wonderful collection of photographs of Old Walhalla, and some of these will be featured in a book due to appear early in 1969 - "Walhalla Heyday", by Lee and James.

Robin Seear was an early pupil, and so, later, was his daughter, Jessie Seear, who is now Mrs. Harry Hartrick of Moe. The Trembath family is another old Walhalla family, represented amongst the early pupils by William and James Trembath.

Andy Templeton and Archie Templeton, grandsons of an early, well-known coach-driver, attended the school within the 1910-1920 decade.

A photograph of 1909 shows a class at the Walhalla School consisting of Doris Jones, Nellie Jones, Hetty Jones, Floss Friend, Ethel Friend, Jessie Burley (later, a teacher there), Ella Gerrard, Dolly Griffiths, Lydia Sullivan, Alice Fisher, Bessie Templeton, Sylvia Hartrick, Vera Burroughs, Ada Hall, Annie Croucher, Annie Lee, Eileen Sparkes, and Eileen Stewart.

Government Aid.

The first difficulty encountered by the teachers and the School Committee was the failure, or the slowness, of the Government, in granting financial aid to the school. The Walhalla School had still not been approved by August 1868, so that Henry Tisdall, with about half the pupils he had expected and without a government subsidy, was receiving only about a quarter of the salary he ought to have been getting. Here is what he had to say in a letter dated 8/8/1868.

"Walhalla was advertised as averaging 90 pupils. I accepted it, threw up my school at Port Albert averaging nearly 60 pupils, and came here to this almost inaccessible district with my whole family to find that the Committee has not yet succeeded in obtaining Government aid".

He was supported by Alexander Bell, Correspondent for the School Committee, who wrote to the authorities about the same time, saying:

"On Inspector Sircom's recommendation, the Committee replaced Mr. Christie by Mr. and Mrs. Tisdall, both of whom have first-class certificates. Aid has been granted to small schools like Toongabbie and Donnelly's Creek, while Walhalla, with a population of something like 20 times those two places combined, has been appealing for a year and a half in vain.

Two Head-Teachers.

George Campbell Christie was appointed head-teacher by the School Committee in the middle of 1867, and at no time is there any evidence that they were dissatisfied with him. The records that he has left indicate that he was a methodical and efficient man. In July 1868, one of the Committee wrote that, "The school has been conducted most satisfactorily during the last year by Mr. Christie". And yet, Inspector Sircom had reported unfavourably upon him, and the Committee had to replace him to have any hope of gaining the essential aid from the Government. No doubt, the delay in approving aid was caused by this adverse report. But George Christie was not a man to give in easily, and as late as December 1868, four months after Tisdall's arrival, he still claimed the head-teachership, and the salary subsidy. He was, in fact, conducting a rival school, accommodated in the Wesleyan Chapel. This was a very unhappy situation for all - for Tisdall, the Committee, and for Christie, who seems to have been treated shabbily by the authorities. However, we hear nothing more of Christie from then on.

The School Building.

The third early difficulty concerning the Walhalla School was a wrangle, which split the townspeople into two parties, over whether the building to be erected should be a school or a hall. The dissenting group believed it should be primarily a public hall (or Mechanics' Institute) which could be used as a school. The dissension is not quite so silly as it sounds. If it was a school, the building belonged to the education authorities in Melbourne; if it was a mechanics' institute, it belonged to the people of Walhalla.

Alexander Bell, a storekeeper, and correspondent of the School Committee, led the school party, and Mr. Henry Bradley was the spokesman for the opposing group. In November 1868, Alexander Bell wrote an interesting letter to the authorities, telling of the origins of the dispute. He said: "In the year 1865, a public meeting appointed a committee for the purpose of promoting a mechanics' institute here. This committee collected about £92, out of which £80 was paid to one Nelson, a miner, for his mining right, the piece of land now known as Allotment 28 of the township of Walhalla. The movement then fell through. The following year, 1866, a movement was begun to establish a school. A public meeting was called, and it was decided to erect, on the site bought from Nelson, a building which would serve as a school, but which could also be used for public worship, public meetings, etc. At that time, the population was very small. There were no churches, but visiting clergymen of any denomination would be permitted to use this building for their services".

The school group won this battle, only to discover that the building was too close to the Long Tunnel Mine, whose noisy machinery made teaching almost impossible. Henry Tisdall reported in March 1872 that: "The school is situated in a narrow valley within 80 feet of the Long Tunnel Battery. It has always been a difficult matter to conduct the school properly in consequence of the noise of the machines, but since the erection of five more heads of stamps and a stone-crusher, the increased noise makes it almost impossible".

In March 1874, a new site was bought from a Chinaman, Ah Gwang, who had a market-garden there, and Allotment 28 became again the site of the Mechanics' Institute. The price of the new site was £100, and that is the same site, where the closed school building still stands today.

Apart from the noise of the machinery close by, the school was unsatisfactory in other ways. It was too small, and the room set apart for the infant school was shabby and cold. In 1873, Henry Tisdall had reported that: "The infant school is quite unsuitable. In the severe weather, I have to bring the infants into the big school, the poor, little creatures actually crying with the cold".

The contractor for the new school at the price of £1778 was Charles Henry Cook, but he had difficulty in excavating part of the hillside, in getting material, and in paying his workmen, so the contract was taken over by Messrs. Callow and Ward, and the final cost of the school rose to £2086. This new school was occupied as from the 13th. October, 1875.

It was a fine building. Mrs. Ward (formerly, Miss Carrie Dendy), when in her 90th. year, wrote to her cousin, Miss Constance Tisdall, describing both the school and the residence. She said:

"They built, to his own design, a lovely school for your father, with an office for himself, and three very big classrooms, each holding three classes. There was, as well, a large room with the seats built in tiers at the back. It was called "The Classroom", and here, special lessons were held. When we grew up, the Glee Club met there at night. In the infant room, there were two galleries at each end of the room, with desks in the middle. Windows were round all the rooms, and each had a big fire-place, with lovely fires in the winter".

"The Department built for your father and mother, a complete house near the school, but in quite separate grounds. It had a very large parlour, dining-room, bathroom, kitchen, and five bedrooms, with a nice passage, and a verandah too. There was a house down at the bottom on the creek level, which had been there before, and it had three rooms, one being a laundry. Around this small house was a lovely orchard. I remember going down there with Ethel (Tisdall) after school and having cherries of all kinds, gooseberries, apples, pears and peaches. There was also a stable and a cow."

This lovely school, and probably the residence as well, was burnt down, at 4 o'clock on a Saturday morning, 25th. April, 1891.

Apparently the new building erected had six big classrooms, as well as the "Big Room". As the enrolment dropped, sections were taken elsewhere. The present school-room, now closed, is comparatively new.

The School Committee, 1867 and 1868.

The first provisional committee, appointed in 1867 by the Walhalla people to make representations to the authorities for a subsidised school, consisted of:

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| William Gairdner - mine manager; | Ferdinand Duval - storekeeper; |
| Alexander Bell - storekeeper; | Laurence Lynch - miner; |
| John Williams - storekeeper; | James Anderson Yarra - engineer; |
| Samuel Carver - hotel-keeper; | James Rice (from Toongabbie); |
| Joseph Renshaw - mine manager (from Pearsontown) | |

New names shown on the Committee list, 16/11/1868 were:-

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Henry Rosales - mine engineer; | George Standish Hartrick - engineer; |
| Martin Carkeek - miner; | Richard Codd - legal manager. |

Cooper's Creek (or Coppermine) School, No. 2123.

According to the Education Department files, there have been three schools known as Cooper's Creek School. The first, No. 2123, opened at the Copper Mine, 1st. March 1879, but when the average attendance dropped to eight pupils in 1881, because, as Inspector Hepburn reported, "the copper mines have stopped", it was moved to the site originally selected - on Grass Tree Hill, on the Walhalla to Toongabbie Road, opening there at the beginning of 1883. Apparently some of its pupils were recruited from Pearsontown (Happy-Go-Lucky), but since the Happy-Go-Lucky field petered out early, attendances remained low. One of the head-teachers, Mr. J. F. Schilling, reported, 18/9/1888: "There has been no attendance at this branch so far this week. Happy-Go-Lucky being an old mining district whose yields have long since ceased, now numbers only four houses". The Coppermine School (or Grass Tree Hill School) was made half-time with Osler's Creek School, No. 2624, from September 1884 to December 1888, when it was closed. It re-opened in May 1889, and was burnt down in a bush fire, 3rd. March, 1893. Head-teachers were:

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|-------------------------------|---|
| 1879-1881...Matthew Robinson; | 1884-1887...Bernard Gray (half-time); |
| 1882-1883...Grace Morris; | 1887-1888...Julius F. Schilling (half-time) |
| 1883-1884...William Waldon; | 1889-1893...Ada E. Anderson. |

Osler's Creek School, No. 2624.

Osler's Creek School, on the Walhalla-Toongabbie Road, about nine miles from Grass Tree Hill was never a full-time school, except under the classification of "temporary-unclassified". It had a precarious life of 13 years before its final extinction in 1897. The following letter, written by Bernard Gray, the head-teacher of the two schools, and dated 10/11/1884 gives us some interesting information:

"I beg to inform you of the outlandish state of the district in which the half-time schools under my charge are situated, and I ask you for a shilling a day extra allowance for teaching in such isolated places. My half-time schools are nine miles apart and in mountainous country. There is not a paddock at either end of my journey between the schools. Consequently, the expense of keeping a horse is very great. I am allowed a shilling a day for the horse, but it is impossible to keep a horse under 15/- a week. The usual charge is £1 a week. All fodder is packed on horses to Walhalla from places 20 miles away and further. The cost of travelling by coach between the two schools is 8/- each way. One coach runs every alternate day".

Head-teachers at this school were:

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|--------------------------------|---|
| 1/8/1884-1887...Bernard Gray; | 1890-1891...Mary Ann Dilworth |
| 1887-1888.....Julius Schilling | Closed.....1892-1894 |
| Closed.....1889-1890; | 1895.....James D. Hambrook (closed) |
| | 1897.....G.E. Hatfield (closed 17/5/97) |

Other Schools.

- Pearsontown, No. 1456.....Opened in 1875, but closed after a couple of years.
 Jubilee, No. 3007.....Opened in 1890, 1 1/4 miles south of Cooper's Creek.
 (also called Cooper's Creek)
 Cooper's Creek, No. 4077...Opened in 1924.
 Knott's Siding, No. 4054...On the Walhalla-Moe railway line. Opened in 1924.
 Edwards' Reef, No. 909.....Opened in 1867. Perhaps this is the school mentioned by Alexander Bell in 1868, as being at Donnelly's Creek.