

Spreading Branches

Narre Warren & District Family History Group Inc.

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Issue 124 – May 2020

Casey Cardinia Remembers – Lawson Poole Reserve



Lawson Poole (1898-1987) sprang to mind almost immediately when thinking about what to write for this Casey Cardinia Remembers spot. He was about twenty-one years old when he borrowed £500 from his father in 1919 to buy a 1918 Buick. It is said to have been the first car in Cranbourne and it was often used to transport patients and medical help in the flu epidemic of 1919. He rented a block of land in Cranbourne on the corner of High Street and

Above: Lawson Poole's Motor Garage in Cranbourne. Right: Laura and Lawson Poole. Photographs from <http://caseycardinialinkstoourpast.blogspot.com>



Sladen Street and built his (and Cranbourne's) first garage that year.

Not content with owning the first car in Cranbourne, he is said to have also installed the first telephone and sold the first car in Cranbourne in 1920. He installed the first electric light in Cranbourne in 1926 and brought the first pictures to Cranbourne in that year also. In 1932 he brought talking pictures to Cranbourne, shown at the Shire Offices with electricity supplied from his garage across the road. The first picture screened was Monte

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Narre Warren & District Family History Group Inc.

1/65 Berwick-Cranbourne Road, Cranbourne VIC 3977

Web: www.nwfhg.org.au Email: president@nwfhg.org.au Phone: 0413 182 551

ABN 15 397 153 919



Committee Members

President president@nwfhg.org.au	Lynne Bradley
Vice President vice.president@nwfhg.org.au	Fay McCoubrie
Treasurer treasurer@nwfhg.org.au	Jane Rivett-Carnac
Secretary secretary@nwfhg.org.au	Eileen Durdin
Correspondence Secretary correspondence@nwfhg.org.au	Lynne McGregor
Librarian librarian@nwfhg.org.au	Moreyn Dimsey
Membership Officer membership.officer@nwfhg.org.au	Kerryn Maxwell
Newsletter Editor newsletter.editor@nwfhg.org.au	Marianne Roche
Publicity Officer publicity.officer@nwfhg.org.au	Wendy Goodwin
Research Room Manager research.room.mgr@nwfhg.org.au	Anne Blair
Cemetery Tours cemetery.tours@nwfhg.org.au	

Family History Research Room

We have a large collection of books, maps, microfiche, CDs and journals from all over the world available to our members and visitors.

Location

Cranbourne Library,
65 Berwick-Cranbourne Road,
Cranbourne.

NW&DFHG is a member of:

Casey Cardinia Local History Reference Group
Genealogical Society of Victoria
South Eastern Historical Association Inc.
Royal Historical Society of Victoria
Victorian Association of Family History Organisations
Australasian Federation of Family History Organisations Inc.

Opening Hours for Research

Tuesdays and Saturdays 11 am to 3 pm
Research Room phone number: (03) 5111 032

Meetings

Cranbourne Complex Meeting Room,
65 Berwick-Cranbourne Road, Cranbourne
Entry Cost \$3

October - April 7.30 pm
and the 1st day of the month (except January).
May - September 6.00 pm
3rd Saturday of the month.

Membership

Single \$35, Joint \$50. Payable 1 July each year.
Casual visitors \$5 per day.

Membership Renewal

You are welcome to renew your membership by
Direct Deposit into our bank account.

Bank: National Australia Bank

Branch: Fountain Gate

BSB: 083 802

Account No: 539450013

Please don't forget to use your name as a reference.

Please email a copy of your renewal form to the
Membership Officer.

Research Queries

We offer a research service for those unable to visit
our Research Room personally, but please note
that we can only research our own holdings and
those of the local municipal libraries. The cost for
this service is \$15 per hour plus photocopying
expenses. All research queries can be sent to the
Research Officer at the above postal address or
email: research.officer@nwfhg.org.au

The Narre Warren & District Family History Group
gratefully acknowledge the assistance and support
of Casey Cardinia Libraries and the City of Casey.

Disclaimer: Contributions made to this newsletter are accepted in good faith and the Committee does not
accept responsibility for accuracy of information of submitted articles nor opinions expressed.

President's Report

Well, in circumstances that reflect life itself at times, we got our little storage room and rearranged the Lorraine Taylor Research Room ready for a great 2020. But instead of enjoying the fruits of our labour we're all at home! I have never known a time when I was not free to go anywhere I wanted to. And I have never been confronted with empty supermarket shelves. I know that my family and I have had their share of trials and I'm sure you have too. Fingers crossed that we all come out on the other side a bit wiser as far as the things that really matter to us.

In an effort to keep in contact with members we have instituted a small email newsletter in between Spreading Branches, thanks to our wonderful newsletter editor and we have got a forum up on the website. We're also on Facebook and of course, email if anyone needs to contact us. It's been quiet so far, I guess everyone is busy diving into Ancestry and Find My Past while we have free access to it at home via our libraries.

Although we're not sure just when we'll be able to reopen the Research Room and resume meetings, we still need to plan for it. At this stage we have not set a date for the 2020 Annual General Meeting. We're holding off to see if, and when gatherings will be permitted again. We have a little leeway with this, and we will let you know as soon as we can because we're going to need your help. A few of our committee members want to relinquish their positions this year, myself included. As much as I have loved the job I feel it's time to hand it over to someone else. It will be good for me and the group, but I will be doing everything I can to support our new committee and president. But, they will need your help too. You don't need any special talents, knowledge or skills, just a desire to work with a fabulous bunch of people to make our family history group even better than it is now. Please think about it, we can't operate without a full committee to share the load. Please make contact with either myself or one of our committee members if you'd like to discuss any aspect of becoming a committee member.

Lynne Bradley

TNA—UK National Archives Free digital downloads

While TNA's Kew site is closed, signed-in users can download up to 50 digital records per month for free. Pre-1858 wills, death duty registers, and a range of military records are available.

Check it out:

<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>



Lawson Poole Reserve

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Carlo with Jack Buchanan and Jeanette McDonald, pictures were screened every Saturday night in the Shire Hall.

Lawson Poole married Laura Brunt in 1931, the couple had no children but were very involved in local affairs. A member of the Cranbourne Turf Club committee, he was made a life member in 1956. In addition to serving as the Cranbourne Turf Club chairman for many years, Lawson was also involved with the Cranbourne Masonic Lodge, a Justice of the Peace and Chairman of the Court of Petty Session in Cranbourne. He was president of the Cranbourne Golf Club and Life Governor of the Dandenong Hospital as well as supporting the Berwick, Hastings and Westernport Memorial Hospitals too. A wing at Berwick Hospital was named after him and so was a ward at Dandenong Hospital. The Lawson Poole Stand at the Cranbourne Turf Club was erected in 1965.

Lawson and Laura are buried in the Cranbourne Cemetery.

Lynne Bradley

Sources:

Of Heath and horses: a history of Cranbourne Turf Club by Marc Fiddian

The Dandenong Journal 20 Oct 1932 page 3

Casey Cardinia – links to our past

Be Connected website is at:
<https://beconnected.esafety.gov.au/>

Then And Now: The Max Thomson Collection

*We all enjoy looking at old photos and try to put stories to them.
Have you ever wondered what their story would be in today's world?*

The Rose of Joy cot

Most Victorians would know someone who was treated at the Melbourne Royal Children's Hospital and praised the quality of care that they were given. Victorians have been donating to the Good Friday Appeal for the Melbourne Royal Children's Hospital since 1931. "Give that they may grow" had been the slogan to encourage us to make donations and raise money for the hospital. If you were not out raising monies, you would be at home watching the Good Friday Appeal on Channel 7. People raise money in many ways, and we are grateful and proud that the final tally increases each year. It was hard to believe that in this year's "virtual" Good Friday Appeal we raised \$18,200,000, an increase to the previous years'



"Rose of Joy Cot", Children's Hospital, Melbourne

tally once more.

It all started when the "Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children" was opened by Drs William Smith and John Singleton in 1870. The first "Hospital Sunday" appeal, held in 1874, raised £223, much of which came from State schools. This may have been the first official appeal, but Victorians have been coming up with great ideas to raise money for the Children's Hospital for years, to ensure the health and safety of our children.

One fundraising idea was recorded in the "News of the Day" in "The Age" on 24 December 1906.

"Miss Annie Rentoul, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Rentoul, and the Rev. Alfred Wheeler, precentor of St.

Paul's Cathedral, a few months ago published,



The Harkaway State School pupils dressed for their performance of the "Rose of Joy"



The main characters in "Rose of Joy". Anne Beaumont played the Queen of the Fairies; and Norman Beaumont played the Court Jester.

through Allan and Co., a joint production of theirs in the form of a children's cantata, entitled *The Rose of Joy*, with a view to benefiting the Children's Hospital. The work has been so far successful that the first edition of 2000 copies is already nearly exhausted, and a new edition is ordered. At the suggestion of the Harkaway State school children a "Rose of Joy" cot has been established, and this, it is hoped, may be permanently endowed or at least maintained for some time to come from the authors' profits, with other contributions that may be sent in by schools;

where, as was the case, in Harkaway, the cantata is performed."

In short, "The Rose of Joy" is a story about a Queen who came across these sad boys, so the Queen sent the boys to fight a dragon to get the Rose of Joy. The boys get the Rose of Joy and they all live happily ever after. The cantata was written for children to perform, with characters that had easy roles to play and fun songs to sing. Song titles included: "Happy Little Hearts", "Grumble, Grumble, Groan", "Dumble-dum-deary", "See the

dragon lying low!", and many more.

I'm not sure for how many years the Harkaway State School performed "The Rose of Joy" but it was also reported in "The Argus" on 13 November 1908

"BERWICK - A garden fete, concert, and sale of gifts in aid of the "Rose of Joy Cot" in the Children's Hospital, held in the schoolroom, Harkaway

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The boys slaying the dragon.



Ladies enjoying the garden party in the outside refreshment area. Behind the paling fence is part of the head teacher's residence. Its main part had been formerly the Nar Nar Goon State School.



Gifts and baked goods to be sold in the Harkaway schoolhouse. William Warby is second from left, Mrs Warby is in the dark dress, Mr Keast MLA is second from right, and Bob Kelly at extreme right. At the top of the tickets on the baked goods you can read "Rose of Joy".



Enjoying the garden party in the outside refreshment area. Immanuel Wanke on the left in bowler hat.

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 on Monday under
 the management
 of Mr. Warby,
 realised about
 £40.

It gives you
 an image that
 the whole of
 the Harkaway
 community was
 involved in raising
 funds for the
 Children's Hospital.

The money
 raised from the
 performance by
 the pupils of the
 school of "Rose
 of Joy Cantata"
 and the Harkaway
 community
 volunteering to
 arrange a bazaar
 was used to
 purchase the "Rose
 of Joy Cot". A plaque was placed at the end of the
 cot to acknowledge the kindness and generosity
 of the school. The plaque reads "Rose of Joy Cot /
 Presented by Pupils of / S.S. 1697 Harkaway".



Gifts and baked goods to be sold in the Harkaway schoolhouse. Mr Keast MLA at extreme left, Mrs Warby in dark dress, William Warby at extreme right and Bob Kelly in white suit at rear.

We have been raising monies for the Melbourne Royal Children's Hospital for a long time. Have you researched how your ancestors may have done any fundraising?

Eileen Durdin

Grandfather Francis Sharp's family

It is with a certain degree of difficulty that I begin to compile the information I have to date on my grandfather Francis Neil Sharp.

One of the reasons for this is that I cannot find any record of birth for him. I have covered a twenty-year span of the births index, but each enquiry has been returned with a "no record" result. I can only estimate his year of birth from information on his marriage and death certificates, which gives me the year of 1881. I had made many enquiries from a niece of my grandfather, Doris Dunlop (nee Sharp), now deceased, and her information was "Uncle Frank was not a full blood relative" and that "he was adopted", but she didn't know or could not remember any further details.

My mother Vi Agnes Sharp and Aunt Constance had never heard anything regards the possibility of their father being adopted, and as there was no official adoption until 1926 I guess we will never know for sure. I have checked the birth indexes under every maiden name I can find in both families of his adopted parents Henry Barton Stray Sharp and Mary Agnes Dwyer without success.

Henry and Mary Sharp had two children both of whom are entered in the indices—Myles Henry born in 1881 and Annie Mary Eliza born in 1884. Francis and Myles were very close in age. As the only people who may have known anything about Francis' background are now deceased, it seems unlikely that I will find further information on my grandfather's natural parents. Therefore, I will continue to trace his adopted parent's lines.

Francis married Victoria Blanche Bishop on 13 April 1912, they were both of a mature age at thirty-two and twenty-eight, my mother said it was because they were both looking after their mothers. Mary Agnes Sharp died on 14 May 1912, but my great grandmother Mary Ann Bishop lived with Victoria and Francis until her death on 29 August 1925 and is

My grandfather Francis Sharp

buried in Brighton Cemetery.

Francis' occupation on both his marriage and death certificates is given as a butcher, so that I assume was his only trade or occupation.

I can remember Pop bringing home tripe for dinner to have one night.

Family story says he worked in a shop in Chapel Street, Prahran, and that Victoria used to see him as she passed on her way to work. Victoria was a dressmaker. I don't know where she learned her trade or where she worked. I don't think Mum knew either, as she was my source of information.

In 1914 WW1 commenced, Francis joined the Australia Imperial Force on 3 February 1916; there is a full description of him in his papers of enlistment and discharge.

He was at the show grounds when taken ill with chronic diarrhoea, from which he didn't seem to recover and he was discharged due to ill health in August that year.

Using directories for Melbourne I have been able to find where my grandparents lived during the years

of their marriage. Francis lived at 176 Hyde Street South Yarra in 1905, with my grandmother joining him after they married and remained there until 1914.

Between 1914 and 1925 I found only one address that would seem right and that is for Mrs Mary A. Bishop at 12 Argo Street South Yarra, Mary was Victoria's mother. They were staying there when their third child Constance was born in 1918. In 1925 they were at 44 Wright Street, Prahran, which Francis and Victoria had purchased. They remained there until Francis died in 1945.

My grandmother continued to live there with my Aunt Connie, and when Connie married her husband Daniel Dowie, he also joined them. Later their son Francis, better known as Joey, was born. When my aunt and uncle decided to take up dairy farming, Nana



sold her house and moved with them.

My last memories of my grandfather was as an invalid. I didn't know what was wrong at the time, but when I purchased a death certificate for him it said he had carcinoma of the prostate, intestinal obstruction, and general peritonitis, so I feel that cancer would have played a large role in his being in bed a lot of the time. He died on 9 September 1945 at home and was cremated at Necropolis Springvale, he was only sixty-six years old.

Mary Bishop's husband Woodroffe Bishop died in 1909 aged 78, but Mary Sharp's husband Henry was not deceased, but in the Mont Park Hospital

for the Insane and died in 1916 aged 54. As far as Mum and my aunt knew he had died years before that date. Doris Dunlop, Mum's cousin said the same when I met her to see if she had any information that would help me find my grandfather's birth record.

Because Francis was included as a son of Henry and Mary, their names as parents are on his marriage and death certificates and I cannot find any record of birth I decided to trace Henry and Mary's lines of descent.

Lorraine Taylor

Digging deeper

When Lorraine sent me her grandfather's family story, where she wrote that she could not find her grandfather Francis Sharp's birth, it presented me with a challenge. Having a couple of hours up my sleeve, I thought I may as well have a bit of a look. While submitted family trees on Ancestry.com often contain mistakes, sometimes they provide a hint that can be explored further. One tree had the Index to Ward Registers, also known as Children's Registers, 1850-1893 listed as a source for a probable birth of a Francis Neill. As the ward registers have been digitised and made available on the PROV website I had a look at the files. Bingo! One of the two files contained a note that Francis, born on 27 August 1879 at Rochford, was sent to Mary Sharp at Nunawading, where his fostering and adoption is recorded on 10 Sep 1880. Francis was still technically a ward of the state and was only discharged from care on 18 Nov 1884. He had been originally committed to a term of seven years because of neglect when he was only two weeks old. The Sharps were married on 24 July 1877. The year following Francis' adoption Mary and Henry's first child was born.

It is not quite clear where Francis spent the first year of his life, probably at an orphanage in Royal Park. However, there was a note 'returned' twice scribbled on his file, so he may have been returned to his mother for a few days early on in his life.

Francis' mother was Louisa Neill, a servant in the



*Louisa Dennis (nee Neill)
in 1892*

employment of a Mrs Gilligan. Louisa had been sent to her by a Rev Martin on 5 Oct 1876, when she was about 17 years old. Her age is inconsistent on her various available records, but her birth was registered in 1859. She was herself a ward of the State.

Louisa was interviewed as to who the baby's father may be, and she stated that she had "connections with" an Owen Gibbins, as well as with a man named Tom.

Louisa was committed to State care on 28 Jun 1871, along with her siblings Sophia, Margaret and John. Her four older siblings were presumably old enough to look after themselves. The Weekly Times published an article about their committal, stating that their mother Mary, a "drink-sodden-looking woman", labelled a Colonial mother, had been charged with vagrancy. Her husband, Philip Neill, was currently in hospital. As common in those days their children were 'charged' with being neglected. They were described as being very hungry-looking, dirty and ragged.

It was stated that Mary was constantly in and out of gaol and that Philip was also addicted to drink. It is not clear what happened to them later.

There is a lot of information about Louisa's subsequent life.

Louisa left her employment at Rochford sometime before 1881 when she married John Edward Dennis. They had five children between 1881 and 1896, four surviving infancy.

The next time Louisa Dennis was in the news was in Dec 1887 when she and Elizabeth Martin had a stand up fight at the corner of Hoddle and Victoria

streets. They were charged with insulting behaviour and fined. In those days, using obscene language was a cause for imprisonment, and Louisa was remanded for a week for abusing two police officers in early January 1888. Louisa's prison record is filled with charges such as "habitual drunkard" and "insufficient means", each attracting a sentence of at least six months. Twice "being idle and disorderly" attracted hard labour. She served many shorter gaol terms as well.

The most serious offence happened shortly after Louisa had been released from gaol in Nov 1891. A young woman, Mary Conway, an acquaintance of Louisa, heard a commotion in the street and went to investigate. She was abused by Louisa who blamed her for being the cause of her latest imprisonment. In the ensuing fight, Louisa, who was wielding a table knife, immediately plunged it into Mary's neck, severing her carotid artery. She died a short time later. For this crime, Louisa was charged with manslaughter, being sentenced to eighteen months hard labour. During the final six months of her term she had to spend the first four

days each month in solitary confinement. She was released from gaol on 15 Apr 1893. Within a year she was back in prison.

One of Louisa's sons was also taken into care as an eight year old in 1893, and by that time it was stated that his father, John Dennis, was living with another woman. John Dennis died in 1915.

Louisa's final release is recorded in Aug 1912, but it is not known how she spent the rest of her life. A Louise Dennis, aged 65, died in Melbourne East in 1925. The identity of her parents was not known. According to the Fawkner Memorial Park's records she was buried on 1 Jul 1925 in the Catholic H Section in grave 1462. It is likely that this was Louisa.

Marianne Roche

Sources:

Ward Registers 1864 - 1887, VPRS 4527

Central Register of Female Prisoners

VPRS 516/ P2 item volume 10, record page 391

The Age, 29 Jun 1871, page 2

North Melbourne Advertiser, 27 Nov 1891, page 2

I never thought I'd say this ...

Over the last couple of weeks I found myself thinking something I never thought I would. 'Thank goodness I have to get up and go to work today.' It's a bit of a change from a couple of weeks ago with thoughts of "when I retire I not going to miss having to get up to go to work", but in this new Corona virus time I'm feeling very lucky having the luxury of leaving my home to go to work.

My routine, luckily, hasn't really changed much. I get up at 5.15 am, go for my morning walk, then come home, have my breakfast, make my lunch, brush my teeth and it's now 6.15 so I'm getting in the car to drive to work. I make a travel coffee before I leave, so that I don't have to go into the staff room at work first thing, and I am set.

I normally work alone within my 2 departments, so nothing has changed at work in that regard. In the nursery industry, where I work, everyone generally has their own space, and many of us work outdoors, so the social distancing rule is very easy to follow. However, I now have a new item on the vehicle

I drive, and that is a bottle of disinfectant to spray the steering handle and seat if someone borrows it to use, so we can all keep safe. Our workplace has staggered our break times and lunchtime, so that fewer people are in the staff room at any one time. We all have our names on our own chair, on which we put our lunch things so we can leave the table free to be disinfected before and after we finish eating. The biggest change for me was that I am on the first break rotation, so my morning tea time has changed from 10.20 am to 9.30 am and lunch from 1 pm to 11.30 am. It is weird to be eating lunch at this time but I'm getting used to it now.

The silver lining to all of these changes is the hand



washing. My hands were always dirt stained as I am working with potting mix all day and I had a lot of trouble getting this off. Usually by Sunday evening it was mostly gone. But now with the 20 second soap lathering rule for every hand wash and all the extra hand washing times we are required to do, my hands don't get the chance to get stained. Well, it is still hard to get some of it out from under my nails. So maybe when this pandemic is over this hand washing technique will be the one thing I don't change.

So, life seems normal until I get into the car to drive home and I remember that we are living in a strange new world, which makes me feel a little panicked. It feels like I am living in two different worlds, the normal world at work and the world I drive to. The worst is the supermarket. I feel that everyone is too close to me after having so much space at work and I have trouble remembering what I have to get. Lately, just feeling the panic rise, with 'get out, get out' going through my thoughts. I'm getting to the checkout regardless of whether I have all I needed or not.

The biggest thing I miss is picking up my grandkids from school, and spending time with them at the library, or at the playground where we always have a lot of fun. We had a routine of visiting a different playground every week after the library, enjoying the variety of play equipment to be found in the Cranbourne area.

I am filling in my spare time hand sewing Scout badges on my son and grandchildren's camp blankets. Justin's blanket is one of those tasks that has been joked about for a couple of years now. 'Mum, you can sew my badges on for me if you want', to which I have replied with a smile in my voice 'nah, you can do it all by yourself'. The grandkids are only young, so they only had about 20 badges each in their collection for the blankets, but Justin has had a few more years to collect them. I'm guessing that I sewed the last badges on his blanket back in maybe 2001 when he was



10, and since then he has been to a couple of big events where the collecting of badges is a highly anticipated activity. So guess what? I now have the said blanket on my lap. What a joy to have taken on that job now, and I am really impressed with my work. How pretty the badges of the last few years are compared to those plain and dull ones I sewed on all those years ago. The embroidery and colours are really lovely now, and it is exciting seeing this collection come to life. A work of art! I mentioned to Mum and Dad that I had nearly finished sewing them on, when Dad said laughingly "Do you want some more, I have a box full here that I have collected over the years? You can have it." "Sure, why not, I joked." A couple of days later a present was delivered to my door. The box of badges was sitting there with Dad's old Scout camp blanket. I opened up the box and was a little daunted at the thought of the job to come. But then a smile came to my face at the pleasure of all that history just sitting in there, waiting to come alive and be enjoyed on these blankets. I will be adding to Dad's blanket, as it is mine now. I was surprised to see that it had very few badges sewn on it. I don't want to miss out on all this history. Maybe it will be the new family heirloom.

Another silver lining! The blanket will have a new use starting the first week of term 2. With the banning of schools, groups and club meetings I am really looking forward to see the live streaming on the computer tablets and mobile phones beginning to happen. (A new skill I will have to learn.) From next week my handiwork will proudly become the backdrop for Justin in the weekly on-line Joey Scout program on Zoom. Stay safe everyone.

Kerryn Maxwell

Women to women. Influenza epidemic. What to do.

The Argus (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957), Wed 12 Feb 1919, p10

It is a matter for congratulation that although the influenza epidemic has definitely taken possession of Australia, its progress has been slow enough to allow the majority of people to be well prepared. In other countries attacked by this disease, few families escaped infection. It is important, therefore, that every household should be prepared to deal with it should a case occur. The general rules for avoiding infection have been published so often that everyone should now be familiar with them. But it may be as well to repeat them. Keep out of all crowds and avoid trams and trains as far as possible. Live as much as possible in the open air, and keep the house doors and windows open night and day if possible. Use disinfectants freely about the house and in the bath. Bathe daily. Wash the hair frequently. Keep the premises clean in order to keep down the fly pest, and keep all food covered in order not to attract flies into the house. Keep calm and unafraid. Fear lessens the power of resistance. Remember that most of the patients recover. Take all precautions, but think as little as possible about the epidemic, and try to keep the home cheerful and the children happy and occupied. Have ready in the house a supply of butter muslin, and a few made-up masks. Keep a bottle of some inhalant handy, and use it on handkerchiefs when going out, but do not inhale frequently or unnecessarily. A supply of formalin, cyllin, or some other disinfectant should be kept in the house, so that there will be no rushing to get in supplies in case the influenza attacks the family.

All cases of cold should be treated carefully, especially if there is any feverishness. An ordinary cold may predispose the sufferer to an attack of influenza. Directly any member of the family seems to be suffering, put the patient to bed. One room in each house should be set apart for a possible case, and should be prepared as far as possible. Remove all unnecessary hangings and clean the room out thoroughly, using a disinfectant in the scrubbing water. A room without a carpet is preferable, though a rug or two may be used on the floor. See that plenty of clean linen and blankets are available, including a sheet to be saturated with a disinfectant solution, to

hang over the door. The person who is likely to have to do the nursing should have a couple of plain cotton dresses in readiness, and a print or muslin cap to cover the hair completely. All these things can be done without upsetting the routine of the house, and the room to be used for patients may be used by the family in the ordinary way until a case of influenza occurs. But if the preparations are made, time and worry will be saved if a case does occur. The room to be used should be one which can be isolated satisfactorily, and it must be an airy room with good windows. If necessary, the drawing or sitting room ought to be used without hesitation.

The local town or shire clerk should be notified at once if a suspicious case occurs, and a doctor should be sent for if possible. The patient should be got into bed and a dose of aperient medicine given at once. Epsom salts, castor oil, calomel or any other recognised opening medicine may be used, but the dose must be effective. Only liquid food should be given, with plenty of drinks. In cases of mild influenza or ordinary cold, this treatment will probably be all that is needed, provided the patient is kept in bed. Until the patient is absolutely well he—or she—should stay in bed, and even in very mild cases it is safer to keep him—or her—isolated for a week longer, because a mild case may infect others just as badly as a severe one. The following directions, given by the superintendent of the

Melbourne Hospital, should be kept for reference in every house: -

"In cases where a doctor is not procurable patients should be put to bed at the first onset of symptoms, and kept there until the temperature has been normal for seven days. Headache and backache can be relieved by aspirin or phenacetin, fever by warm or cool sponging. Inhalations of Friar's balsam are useful for the cough. Bowels must be kept freely opened by means of salts or calomel. Copious drinks of milk and water, milk and soda, lemon or orange, should be given and all diet should be fluid. Patients should be isolated, and attendants should wear a covering for the hair, a mask covering nose and mouth, and a gown. Improvement is evidenced by



Nurses & Patients, Westgarth Fountain, Carlton Gardens, 1919
Image source: <https://collections.museumvictoria.com.au/items/771412>

lowered temperature, lessened cough, and quiet breathing, with diminution of pains and aches. All cases showing symptoms of pneumonia should be seen by a doctor as early as possible, as these cases cannot be treated otherwise. Dangerous symptoms are extreme blueness, with pallor and sweating, rapid respiration with rattling in the throat, rapid pulse, delirium, and stupor. These symptoms are always extremely serious, and call for urgent medical advice. Inmates of infected houses should remember always that they themselves are sources of infection, and should be scrupulously careful about mixing with other people.

It is important to remember that infection is conveyed chiefly by sputum or mucous. Patients should be provided with plenty of soft, clean old cotton rags for use in place of handkerchiefs. A supply of paper should be kept handy, and each rag, after use, should be wrapped in paper and burnt at once. Cups and other vessels required for the patient's use should be kept by themselves, and used by no one else. The scrupulous observance of all these precautions will do much to protect other members of the family and the community generally.

By VESTA.

Discussion at Berwick Council.

At a meeting of the Berwick Shire council, on Saturday, 20 cases of pneumonic influenza were reported.

Cr J. Pearson reported that the Berwick State school had been converted into a temporary hospital, and a matron had been placed in charge. Necessary material had been purchased for the hospital, and this could eventually be sold. Mr Geo. Wilson and Mr Wm. Wilson had made generous offers, which had been accepted. The telephone department deserved credit for the prompt manner in which the necessary work had been carried out. They had held a most successful public meeting at Berwick, at which representatives from Pakenham and Beaconsfield ridings had attended, viz., Crs Anderson and Stephenson. Necessary work might have to be added, and he would ask the council to give authority to incur such expense. He moved that the necessary authority be granted to erect a shelter shed, to be utilised as a cookery department, also other expenditure that might be found necessary. A local ladies' committee had also been appointed, and provision had been made for 24 beds at the hospital.

Cr Walsh said that provision should be made for Iona riding.

The Secretary said he thought provision could be made for the Iona people at Berwick. Another matter was that, where a hospital was opened, they must have a doctor and nurse, which were not obtainable in every centre. In regard to a case at Berwick, in which instructions concerning isolation had been ignored, further advice from Dr Robertson, of the Health department, showed that the council (the local Board of Health) had the power to place an armed guard round any house. Since then, fortunately, the trouble had been overcome, and the person referred to realised what was expected of him.

The secretary also read a letter from V. Treloar, who has a billiard room at Pakenham, which had been closed, and the writer claimed £2 a week compensation.

Cr Stephenson said that Mr Treloar had a grievance, as other billiard rooms in the shire were allowed to remain open. The council should ascertain its position in regard to enforcing the regulations.

The Secretary said that the penalty was £20 against councillors who failed to see that the regulations were carried out.

Cr Stephenson said that if the matter were left to him, he would say that the billiard room in question should be allowed to remain open.

The Secretary reported that halls in the shire, and public libraries, had been closed.

Cr Bailey moved that the secretary take steps to have all billiard rooms closed.

Cr Anderson seconded.

Cr Martin asked what was the use of closing billiard rooms and allowing hotel bars to remain open?

Cr Bailey—You have got to see that they are closed, in accordance with the regulations.

The Secretary suggested an amendment of the resolution, to the effect "that the Health regulations be carried out," which was agreed to.

On motion of Crs Anderson and Martin, "that a letter be sent to the Public Health department, pointing out the absurdity of closing billiard rooms whilst leaving hotel bars open."

Cr Stephenson moved "that the attention of the Health authorities be also directed to the fact that people were allowed to visit patients indiscriminately, in town, and then return to their homes in the country, without due precautions being taken, which thus tended to spread the epidemic."

Cr Anderson seconded.

Pneumonic Influenza.

Berwick Shire.

On Saturday, at the monthly meeting of the Berwick Shire council, a letter came to hand from the Borough of Wonthaggi, re pneumonic influenza epidemic, soliciting co-operation in having expenditure, incurred by the municipalities, borne by the Government.

The secretary said the cost to this shire would amount to £100.

Cr Stephenson said it was a national matter, and he was inclined to support the request.

The secretary said the Board of Health were paying a portion of the cost, but it was hard to find out what the Board would really pay.

Cr Stephenson moved that co-operation be granted. In the case of Wonthaggi, probably the whole trouble had been caused by people coming from Melbourne, and the municipality had thus been compelled to incur great expense. He thought it only fair that the Wonthaggi borough, for instance, should be assisted in the matter.

Seconded by Cr Anderson.

Reports furnished by health officers showed that, since last meeting, 17 cases of influenza had occurred, also four cases of diphtheria.—Received.

On motion of Crs J. Pearson and Bailey, the secretary to advertise the fact that all cases of influenza must be recorded with the health officer.

Cr Martin referred to the seriousness of the position, through the increase shown in influenza cases, and said that if they were forced again to the practice of converting State schools into hospitals, the Educational system would be seriously hampered. He thought the Board should even be compelled to make suitable provision for the treatment of such cases—as occasioned by the epidemic. To show how suddenly the disease attacked a person he referred to the recent case of Mr Maldon Robb, whom he had met in Melbourne, hale and hearty, and a couple of days afterwards had died from the disease.

The President said that in Warragul shire, six patients had been stricken in one family recently.

Cr J. Pearson agreed with the remarks of Cr Martin. In Pakenham he thought the show shed should be utilised as a hospital.

Cr Anderson agreed that action should be taken, for he failed to see that sufficient restrictions were enforced, and he thought the council should communicate with the Board on the subject. He moved that the secretary write to the Board of Health, pointing out the seriousness of the epidemic in the shire, and suggesting that the restrictions should be again enforced.

Cr Stephenson said that, whether the schools were utilised or not, they would have to be closed down—if another outbreak occurred. The Pakenham members were not going to shirk any responsibility in the matter.

Cr a'Beckett seconded the resolution.

Cr Dore said there was no occasion to create a scare, and he did not favor again closing the schools. Every year they had an epidemic of influenza and he was opposed to action as suggested by the motion.

Cr Anderson pointed out that Cr Dore was wrong in referring to the influenza mentioned by Cr Martin, and making a comparison with the annual epidemic referred to. The cases were not at all similar.

Cr Martin referred to the fact that, in all probability other buildings could be utilised as temporary hospitals, without interfering with the educational system.

The voting was even, 4 for and 4 against, and the President, who had not voted on the first count, recorded his vote against the motion, which was therefore defeated.

The South Bourke and Mornington Journal
(Richmond), 17 Apr 1919, p3

Ballarat Briefings

Fortunately, events held before and during the March long weekend were able to proceed, before everything was shut down due to COVID-19.

As a member of the Cornish Association of Ballarat committee I was involved in planning a weekend of events to celebrate St Piran's Day. St Piran is the patron saint of Cornwall. We were blessed with beautiful weather, sunny and warm although some days turned a little cool.

On Thursday morning a flag raising ceremony, held outside the Ballarat Town Hall, was well attended. We then returned to the Skipton Street church hall for a pasty lunch, followed by a talk by the President of the Cornish Association of Victoria. The delicious pasties were made in Ballarat, but sadly they were not gluten free.

On Friday the group travelled to Creswick to visit the cemetery where many Cornish pioneers were buried and also the 22 miners who died in the New Australasian mine disaster in 1882. A visit to the Creswick museum followed.

On Saturday the Bardic ceremony was held in the South Gardens of the Botanic Gardens. Over twenty Bards had travelled from South Australia, New South Wales and Victoria to participate in this event which is held on an irregular basis in Australia. A bardship is an honour given to those folk who have made a significant contribution to preserving the Cornish heritage and traditions. A harpist played beautifully *The Ceremony of the Offering*, symbolic of God's gifts to mankind. It was performed by the Lady of Victoria with the



children of Victoria. Bards all processed into the circle and recited the Loyal Oath, swearing of Fealty to Cornwall as a Celtic Nation. This was very impressive.

That evening we attended a lovely dinner at a local hotel, where one of our members was honoured for her long service to the Ballarat Cornish Association. Phil Roberts, author of the book *Avenue of Memories* spoke about the Arch of Victory and the Avenue of Honour here on Sturt Street. It was a lovely convivial evening and I was able to talk to folk I had not seen for some time.

Next morning a church service was held in the Skipton Street Uniting Church. It was based on a service format that our ancestors would have attended in Cornwall. This was followed by morning tea, lunch and then the group travelled to Mount Pleasant, a suburb of Ballarat where many Cornish folk settled. Events like this cannot take place without much hard work done by a few people and we thank very much those on the committee who worked so hard to make it an outstanding success.



I was talking to another of our committee members, about where our relatives were buried, and their surnames. I mentioned one name, she asked me to repeat it and then discovered we were distant cousins. We had known each other for almost 15 months!

We were fortunate that we held the event when we did, as we sadly would have had to cancel it.

I had four great grandparents settle in Ballarat from Cornwall; all of whom made an outstanding contribution to this city. However, there are only a handful of descendants living here now.

I wish all my friends the best of health and ask you all to STAY AT HOME till this crisis passes.

Di Christensen

Found in newsletters March–April

The South West Genealogist No 303 Apr 2020

The South West Genealogist by the Warrnambool Family History Group reproduces sections of the Warrnambool Standard. In their April issue they had an article about the O'Shannessy brothers selling off their business. This was a great find as I am still looking for any information about my O'Shannessy family who were living in Hamilton Victoria.



Irish Genealogy Matters Vol 3 No 1 2020

Since the last newsletter the following new records have been released on www.rootsireland.ie:
Kilkenny 30,000 new records; Clare 75,000 new records. These are in addition to over 200,000 records uploaded in 2019. More records due for release in 2020 are for Limerick, Offaly, Cavan, Westmeath and Wexford.

The Mail No 194 March-April 2020

The newsletter of the Descendants of Convicts Group on page 8 features the second part of an article on the Olney First Fleeters.

In 1790 HMS Sirius was shipwrecked 100 metres off the coast in Slaughter Bay, Norfolk Island, after offloading its male passengers. In 1980 a salvage operation recovered over 6000 items which are on display in the HMS Sirius Museum. The journey out to Australia is celebrated in this museum with these items and biographies of all who landed at Botany Bay in 1788.

Page 22 lists some very useful websites to help when researching your family.

New Irish Database

<http://www.nli.ie/en/homepage.aspx>

Convict Trail

<https://www.convicttrail.com.au/>

Convicts transported from South Australia

<http://www.jaunay.com/convicts.html>

Lyne McGregor

While we can't visit the Research Room, members of NWDFHG may get in touch with us and request the latest or a particular edition of any of the exchange newsletters **for their own personal and private use only**. Email our Research Officer (research.officer@nwfhg.org.au) to see if we've got the newsletter you're looking for on hand.

<https://nwfhg.org.au/newsletter-exchange-program/>

Are you interested in maps or parish plans

Public Record Office Victoria Explore PROV!

PROV Map Warper

Home Browse All Maps Find Maps by Location Browse Rectified Maps About Help Privacy

Home > Search > Maps > Map 380

Berwick Township plan, Imperial measure B5077

A Parish plan from VPRS 16171 Regional Land Office Parish and Township Plans Digitised Reference Set.

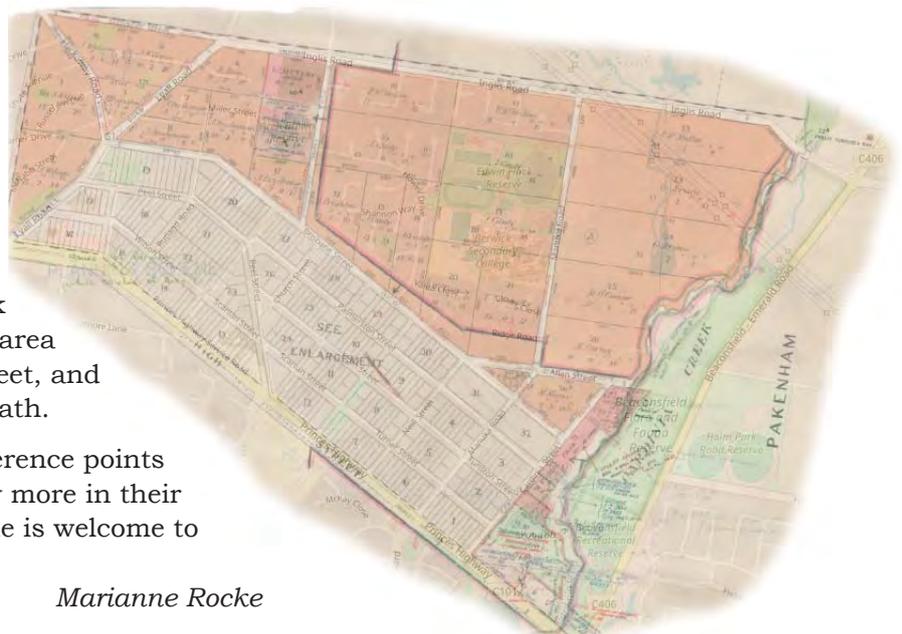
Tags Berwick

The PROV Map Warper

<https://mapwarper.prov.vic.gov.au/>

Would you like to find out where allotment 22, township of Berwick was? The PROV map warper lets you digitally align township and parish plans with modern maps. The Berwick township plan on the right shows the area between Inglis Road and Brisbane Street, and you can see the modern map underneath.

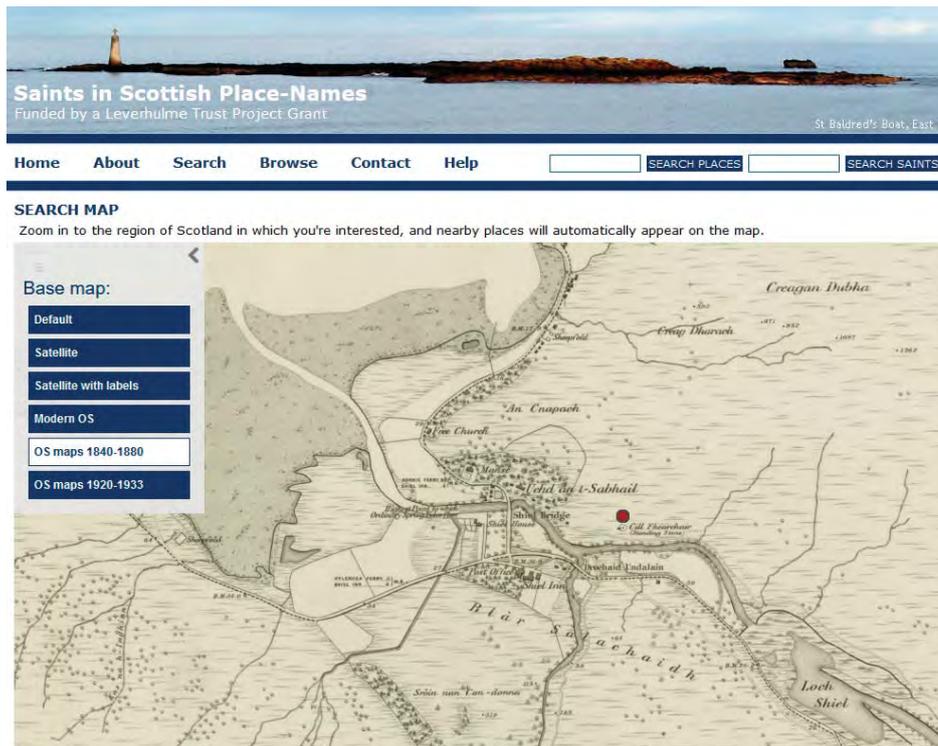
Many people have already entered reference points to align two maps, but there are many more in their collection if you want to help. Everyone is welcome to participate!



Marianne Rocke

Saints in Scottish place-names—Database of Scottish Hagiotoponyms

<https://saintsplaces.gla.ac.uk>



This website is the result of a project, 'Commemorations of Saints in Scottish Place-Names', funded by a Research Project Grant from The Leverhulme Trust (2010-13), and undertaken by staff in the University of Glasgow's School of Humanities (Celtic & Gaelic, and HATII).

While it may not be Scottish Saints you are interested in, the underlying Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and satellite images of this website are well worth a visit.

The default map is a modern OS map, but by clicking on the three lines in the top left corner you can choose to view an 1840-1880 or an 1920-1933.

John Elliott

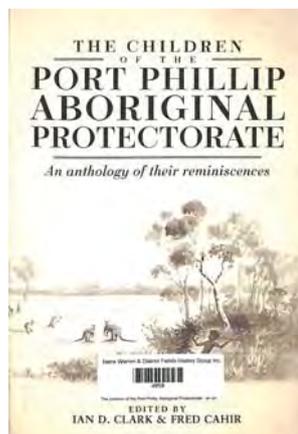
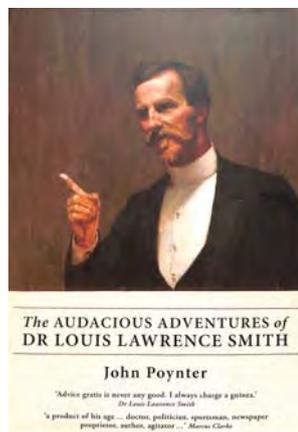
New in the Lorraine Taylor Research Room

Casey Cardinia books

- * The children of the Port Phillip Aboriginal Protectorate
- * Engineering geology of the Berwick area
- * Home of the Black & White: Narre Warren Junior Football Club Under 12 Black
- * The audacious adventures of Dr Louis Laurence Smith; 1830-1910 Volumes 1 & 2
- * Cockatoo Voices from the Past

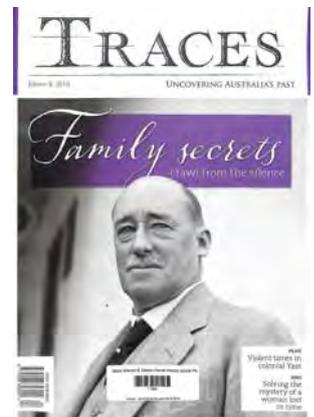
Other books

- * An Australian Newtown
- * Powlett Tent Town
- * Just a man called Phonse: the anything but ordinary life of A. V. Tobin



Magazines and journals

- * Tasmanian Ancestry Volume 40
- * Ancestor Dec 2019
- * Victorian Historical Journal No 292
- * The Genealogist Dec 2019
- * Traces: Uncovering the Past No 9
- * The South Australian Genealogist Dec 2019
- * Western Ancestor Vol 14 No 8
- * Irish Roots Issue 4 2019
- * Genealogists' Magazine Sept 2019
- * Family Tree Christmas 2019 & Jan 2020
- * The Pivot Tree Jan 2020



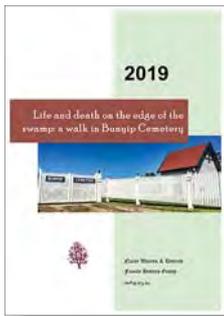
Moreyn Dimsey

Spreading Branches August 2020

We would like to read your articles or stories. Please submit your contributions by 15 July 2020

Publications for sale

Life and death on the edge of the swamp: a walk in Bunyip Cemetery (2019)



It is one hundred and thirty-three years since ten acres were set aside for a cemetery at Bunyip, however, the official burial register didn't begin until 1894 when six year old William Henry Barnes was buried. Nineteen of the first twenty recorded burials were of children. We believe the first actual burial to take place here was of Henry Manley in August 1886 – his story is featured in this book.

Thirty-one more stories of life and death on the swamp are also told in the book. Elisha Grose, winner of the second Stawell Gift is buried here in an unmarked grave, as is Mary Clifford, a poor deserted child of fourteen years of age who met a cruel and untimely death. As did Catherine O'Donohue while out collecting for charity and Elizabeth Gallaher who died while pregnant with her eighth child. Maria Little's life was cut short while on a bus tour, and Joseph Henderson lost his life at Garfield railway station in 1915.

We also have stories of triumph over tragedy and adversity like returned soldier Edwin Hobson, or the incredible story of how John Mannix overcame a horrific childhood and ultimate desertion by his mother to make a better life for himself and his family at Iona. William Rogers also had a rough start in life, sent to Canada as a Home Child at ten years of age with his seven year old brother Augustus. William eventually came to Australia as an adult and made a wonderful life for himself and his family.

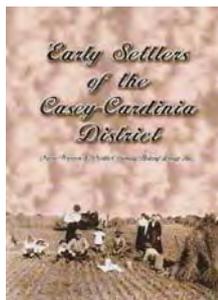
There is an eclectic mix of stories about well-known identities who appear in published histories and are fortunate to have headstones marking their final resting place and stories of people long forgotten, whose only trace is an entry in the register.

\$15 + \$8 postage + handling

Early Settlers of the Casey-Cardinia District (2010)

Over 300 entries containing birth, death and marriage information for individuals and families, many of which were submitted by descendants of those people and include photographs not published elsewhere. Detailed biographies give an insight into the early days of many Casey Cardinia families and individuals.

\$30 + \$13.80 postage + handling



World War 1 walk cemetery books

Peace at last: a World War 1 walk in Lang Lang Cemetery (2018)

Stories of 98 soldiers from the Lang Lang district and the 48 families who waved goodbye to them and prayed for their safe return. Not everyone's prayers were answered in the way they'd hoped for, prayers for the return of 24 fathers, sons, husbands and brothers were not answered at all.

They answered the call: a World War 1 walk in Cranbourne Cemetery (2018)

We tell the stories of courage and sacrifice of 111 men and one woman with Cranbourne area connections.

For some the bell tolled: a World War 1 Walk in Harkaway Cemetery (plus Harkaway Avenue of Honour) (2017)

This book contains the stories of 36 families of Harkaway who watched, waited and pined for the 66 men and 2 women who enlisted and tried to make it safely back to home. Ten did not return.

Sacrifice and Patriotism: a World War 1 Walk in Pakenham Cemetery (2016)

Includes stories of sets of brothers, a father and his son, a nurse and a sailor along with two Indigenous soldiers. Soldiers who received awards, served as troopers, gunners, sappers, drivers, and signallers; in the Light Horse, Pioneers, Railway Unit, Anzac Police and Provost Corps and in the Cyclist Battalion.

100 men, 100 years: a World War 1 Walk in Berwick Cemetery (2015)

Our stories embrace 100 men from over 70 families – all linked to Berwick Cemetery and the community it served. Twenty-eight men did not return; they are still in France, Gallipoli, Belgium, Malta, Palestine, at sea and 6 have no known grave.

each book \$20 + \$13.80 postage + handling

Ordinary people, interesting lives: A walk in the historic Harkaway Cemetery (2016)

Abounds with people who needed to grow crops or nurture their livestock to be able to eat, neighbours who no longer remained strangers, faces who became familiar at church or school or the general store or railway station.

Our volunteers researched and wrote the stories of families that travelled thousands of miles to a country on the other side of the world. A country with people who didn't necessarily speak the same language or held the same beliefs.

\$15 + \$8 postage + handling

Kindred Spirits. NW&DFHG 1989 – 2009

\$25 + \$13.80 postage + handling

Cemetery Tour booklets

Pakenham (2011), Cranbourne (2012), Lang Lang (2013) \$10 each

Berwick (2014), Pakenham (2015) \$15 each

Add \$8 for postage + handling.

More details, order forms and indexes are available on our website at nwfhg.org.au/publications-2/