



# ON TRACK

## Newsletter of the Mid Gippsland Family History Society Incorporated

ABN No. 88 735 748 406

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Please include a S.A.E. together with a check or money order for **\$10**

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**Website:** <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~mgfhs>

### **Meetings:**

Meetings are held on the fourth Thursday of each Month, except December, at the Meeting Room, entrance at the rear door of the Moe Library, Kirk Street Moe. Our Library will be open at 7pm with meetings commencing at approximately 7.30pm.

Membership fees 2005/2006: Single \$25; Family \$30 payable in July.

### **Library Hours:**

Our Library is open to the public on *Wednesday Afternoons between 1pm and 4pm*. Volunteers from our group are available to assist with research at this time. The Library is also available to members at all times that the Meeting room has not been booked by other organizations. (Check with the Public Library Staff) The library is available to members on the first Saturday of each month.

Library Fees: Gold Coin donation per visit for non – members.

### **Research:**

*There is a research fee, minimum of \$10 plus a stamped addressed envelope* for any enquiries requiring research, with additional charges for large amounts of photocopying and/or postage. Enquires should be clear and concise.

Please direct all enquires to The Secretary, P.O. Box 767, Morwell, 3840 and mark the envelope "Research Enquiry".

### **In This Issue:**

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Scottish Royal Burghs or Towns

Scottish Royal Burghs or Towns

Victoria 1852: Government injustice. Statistical Notes on the Goldfields

### **Contributors:**

Dawn Cowley, Kaye O'Reilly.

Helen McLennan, Vicki Evans

## Mid Gippsland, Family History Society, Inc.

### 25th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS



On Sunday, November 27th 2005, thirty former and current members of the Mid Gippsland Family History Society, Inc. gathered at Gippsland Heritage Park, Moe to celebrate the twenty-fifth birthday of the group. Though the intermittent showers, and the commitment to other functions, may have deterred some, those who attended enjoyed “catching up” and reminiscing. Apart from the fact that we are all twenty-five years older, a major talking point was the changes we’ve experienced in our research. In particular, we talked about the growing availability of records, indexes, etc., and the fact that it is not now necessary to go to Melbourne for access to the sources of information, and much can be done from the comfort of your own home.

Our Society president Helen McLennan welcomed all present. A brief history of the beginnings of the group was then presented, followed by the cutting of an anniversary cake. Mavis Lynch did the cake cutting honours, as a representative of the inaugural members of the Society attending.

The celebration concluded after a beautiful afternoon tea provided by current members, and the general feeling that we will do this again in another five years time for the 30th anniversary. Those in attendance had a most enjoyable time. *Dawn Cowley, Coordinator*



Pictured: Mavis Lynch, cutting the cake. President, Helen McLennan and Coordinator, Dawn Cowley look on  
Photo's by “Victoria”

## Harking Back: Traralgon

In Days When Farmers Carried the Town.  
The pioneering days of the rural community.

Source: FROM SQUATTER'S HUT TO CITY

Jean Court & Bert Thompson 1976

Pages 30-31

The settlers:

Across the Latrobe River and from the Glengarry district comes the names of Lang, Keon, Bermingham, King and Farmer; and a little further westward at Tyers, Christensen, Galbraith and Archbold. Recrossing the river to Traralgon West there were the Wades, the Raes and the Lindsays before they moved out to make way for the paper mill at Maryvale. And then there was Ted Sanders, the Blacks, and Firmin of Firmin's Lane, on the way to Hazelwood to the southwest. The Flynn district in the east had its Wrights, Bells, Grahams, Stuckeys, Fryatts and Rathjens, and a little closer in the Jones.

Bob Cole bowled along the Traralgon Creek track by four-in-hand upon his cartage rounds, leaving Walker's, Trewin's and Powell's behind until he came to the Traralgon South School where once Kay Brady taught the settlers' children. On he'd go past Miles', Peter Johnson's, Christie Stammers', McCormack's and Ted Pentland's to the junction of the Balook and Traralgon Creek roads. There he'd take the right-hand turn and trot over Stony Creek, on past Jim Thompson's, Thomas Downie's, Charles Lade's and Bill Ikin's place across the creek to enter the enclosing hills at Donald Beaton's, where half a dozen sons struggled to clear the flats and rising peaks above.

At the spot where Strezlecki dumped his baggage and bee-lined for Westernport to save the lives of his party. Bob dropped mail for Jack Thompson on the far side of the bridge still known by that name. With a flick of the whip he was again on his way — on past George Guntzler's, Koornalla park with O'Meara's hard by; Ginger Tom Downie's, Bill Oates, Blakeley's, Donald Beaton's and Hooley's of the guest house in the 20's. McGartland's farmed hard by, and upon a high bank to the right, Joe Dawson's home perched, with Jack Hogg a kilometre further along. And where the creek divides at Hogg's Bridge Bob would take the right hand branch along to Pat Whelan's on the first bend and halt at the last of those attempting to tame a wilderness—Hansford.

Or maybe at the bridge Bob turned left along the track to Joe Lee's, where Joe would sledge his goods in and out with a bullock tugging on the traces. Somewhere above, where the lyrebird sang, Henry Pattinson dwelt in seclusion.

Along the Balook road, where hills are steep and gullies deep, the Pick brothers had cleared a large sweep of country, and a bend or two further on Peter Challman snaked into his remote farm by hazardous track overhanging dangerous drops. At the top of the ridge, close by Bulga Park, Neil Drysdale had carved a home from the forest. The chief pastoral pursuits were dairying, cattle raising, some sheep and pigs. Most of the district centres had their own butter factories, and these manufactured cream into butter at Glengarry, Gormandale, Cowwarr, Tyers and of course Traralgon.

With farming being of primary importance naturally the interests of many farmers were closely allied with the stock and station agents. These were the men who moved their cattle through the saleyards and often stood them needed credit. In 1889 the auctioneers serving this district were A. McLean & Co., who advertised as of Traralgon, Maffra, Sale and Melbourne; Peck, Hudson and Rayner (late, they said, of R. Guthridge & Co.), stock and station agents of Sale, Maffra, Traralgon, Morwell and Melbourne; and Marriage, Orr & Co., Head office, Traralgon.

As time went on and before the turn of the century, both Theo B. Little & Co. and Mathieson & Davis & Co. entered the auctioneering business in Traralgon. The branch manager for Mathieson & Davis was Mr. Thomas Standing, senr., who before long became the sole proprietor. He retained the firm's name, but included "Standing" in the title. This business still flourishes as stock and station agents and property salesmen with Mr. Thomas Standing the second as chief of the company, whilst his son, Thomas Rowan the third, is now prominent in company affairs.

Theo B. Little & Co. merged with A. McLean around 1924. This company some-what later changed its title to McLean & Hill Pty. Ltd., and then again back to A. McLean & Co. Finally the business bore the name of Australian Mercantile, Land and Penance Company, with the late Mr. J. J. McMillan, Mr. Jack Morgan and Mr. George Stockdale as auctioneers.

Traralgon over many years has been a good stock centre with market days on Mondays and Wednesdays. The movement of stock under the hammer took a strong upward turn when in 1958 new sale yards replaced those of Breed Street in the town proper. These new yards were constructed at the top of Bye's Hill and on the corner of Princes Highway and McNairn's road. It was now the Australian Mercantile Land and Finance Company withdrew from auctioneering in the Traralgon district and the Gippsland & Northern Co-operative Company replaced them, being administered by the Warragul branch. Later, when the Traralgon branch was constituted in its own right, Mr. Lindsay Cameron became the manager.

While countless head of cattle and sheep have been auctioneered by the Traralgon firms, one of the highlights has been the outstanding pig market. This is calculated as having been one of the best in the State, and is still strongly patronised both by sellers and buyers.

The introduction of herd testing in the late 20's led to rapid improvement in herd production. The first president of this association was Mr. Jack Stockdale and the secretary Mr. Alan Burnet. Alan became a long-distance secretary, and occupied this position until his death in 1971. Upon the retirement of Mr. Stockdale, the late Mr. Eric Farmer became president, and filled that post for many years. Another officer rendering long and valuable service was Mr. Mac Moore. For forty years or more, as herd-tester, he conscientiously recorded the milk and butterfat Daisy put into the bucket. Today dairying has risen from the drudgery of manual milking to a highly mechanised operation. And yet we owe much to those who slaved at the bails and tilled the land in the days of the pioneer.

## "The Scottish Royal Burghs or Towns"

From a book by Robert Naysmith,  
As told by Maurice McIlwrick

The story tells how Scotland's towns came to be built to a master plan. This was in 1100's when set out to try to create a balance between the Earls of Scotland and the common people. He created Sheriffs to operate the new system of Law & Order and they were allowed to occupy certain castles. He in fact set up 31 Royal Burghs and about 50 Monasteries & Abbeys. Not bad when you consider the world at that time was in the dark ages.

Serfs were a kind of slave, who, if they could hold land in a Burgh for a year and a day could become freemen of the town. The leading townspeople were Burgesses and Merchants and they became Guild members. Membership of a Guild was essential if the church was to be funded. The Guilds would, by their work, feed, clothe, house and fund the priests who would establish an Altar for that particular Guild.

King David I was responsible for established town planning. He arranged that each Burgh would have a wide High street of convenient length containing the church, graveyard, tollbooth and a market cross with either a castle or harbour at one end depending on the location. Then what was important for the plan were further streets on either side of the High street running roughly parallel spaced about 100 yards from the High street. Closets or passage ways joined these streets to the High street where houses were to be built at right angle to the High street giving a number of strips of land on either side of this High street. The cattle could then be moved to pasture without fouling the High street. This master plan has survived in most Scottish towns up till the present except that the closes have now given way to wider cross streets. The result of this early planning was to give space and order to the towns in Scotland rather than the haphazard method adopted in England where to this day curved streets and buildings blocking access frequently occur.

This order had not been obvious to me until I started to study the many town plans given in Mr Naysmith's book, which in fact illustrated how lucky we in Scotland were to have such a progressive King 900 years ago with the energy to carry out this plan.



## Emailing the Newsletter

It has been decided to send the emailed edition of the Newsletter as an "Acrobat" file.

The last Newsletter was an 8 page word document 2.66MB in size. That was with our Logo, some Gif's and 2 pictures deleted. The full newsletter saved as an "Acrobat" file was 488KB. That's too big a difference to ignore. It also means that the formatting stays in place, which I know has been another problem.

Those member's who can't open the "Acrobat" file, will now receive a hard copy.

"Acrobat" reader is a free download, (you will find a link thru our web page)

Please consider having your "On Track" emailed, it not only saves on printing costs but if you are unable to pick up your Newsletter, postage costs too. Since posting back copies of the newsletter on the website, a number of members have made contact with others researching their surnames. The only way this can happen is if YOU write a family history piece and send it to the Editor for inclusion.

*Kaye O'Reilly*, Editor; M.G.F.H.S.

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### ENGLAND. Norfolk Baptism Project.

Transcription project, to place online, complete records for baptisms in Norfolk from 1813 to 1880.  
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~tinstaafl/>

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### Glenmaggie Cemetery

Photos of graves and headstones from Glenmaggie are now on line at:

[http://www.ozgenonline.com/aust\\_cemeteries/](http://www.ozgenonline.com/aust_cemeteries/).

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### Cemeteries in South Australia.

An online photo index, of the North Road and St Georges Cemetery's, in Adelaide. Port Wakefield, Kadina, Wallaroo, Bute and Pt Broughton, can be found at: <http://home.iprimus.com.au/KYMH/>

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### Brushing up on Latin Dates By Sue Swiggum

<http://www.theshipslist.com/Forms/faq.html>

Often we encounter abbreviations used in contemporary documents and newspapers in reference to dates. For example, in a report of a shipwreck, an item might say "On Sunday night, the 18th inst." or "the ship left Liverpool on the 8th ult." or "the inquest will be held on the 25th prox." These are Latin abbreviations which were commonly used. The meanings are: inst. is short for instant, which means "in the current month"; ult. is short for ultimo, which means "in the month preceding" (before the current month); and prox. is short for proximo, which means "in the next month" (following the current month).

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**Taken from "THE ADVERTISER"**

**Tributes to a Pioneer  
THOMAS QUIGLEY**

Thomas Quigley, twice president of Morwell Shire Council, was an outstanding citizen and a gentleman in every sense of the word, Morwell Shire President, Cr Alan Hall, said last week.

Cr Hall was paying a tribute in Council to the late Mr Quigley, who died on his 85th birthday in the Central Gippsland Hospital, Traralgon.

Cr Hall said he knew Mr Quigley for more than 60 years and he was an outstanding personality in the shire. "It was a privilege for me and everyone else, to have known him," he said.

He directed that Council send a letter of sympathy to Mr Quigley's widow and family.

Mr Quigley was Morwell Shire President during 1925/26 and 1937/38.

He was active in local government from 1922 to 1948.

He was a director of Dandenong Bacon Co. Ltd., a member of the Yinnar and District Herd Testing Association, and belonged to many other associations.

Besides football—he was a keen supporter of Yinnar Football Club ~ his greatest interests were his dairy properties at Yinnar.

During his lifetime he made a valuable contribution to the development of the dairying industry in the shire of Morwell.

This week the Morwell Sacred Heart Gazette also paid tribute to Mr Quigley.

In an editorial it said: "Our hearts are saddened because we knew his calibre and his worth and not only our community, but the world, can ill-afford the loss of men who made this land what it is today and who possessed the spirit which will make it greater."

"To all his relations and especially to Mrs Quigley, we extend our greatest sympathy."

Mr Quigley is survived by his widow, daughter, Eileen (Mrs Madden), sons, Keith, Drew and Ray, and 18 grandchildren.

Digger - Death Index. Victoria 1921-1985  
Surname: QUIGLEY; Given Names: Thomas  
Father: John; Mother: Bridget MAHER; Age: 85  
Year: 1967; Reg Number: 14581

## OBITUARY

### A PIONEER DIED AT 95

**Mrs Sarah Canavan**

October 10 1967

One of Gippsland's oldest pioneers, 95 years-old Mrs Sarah Canavan, was buried from Sacred Heart Catholic Church last week. Mrs Canavan died at her Jumbuk home on October 6.

Mrs Canavan and her husband, Peter, came first to Morwell but moved to Jumbuk many years ago.

She was very well known in Yinnar and the country districts for her good humour and her popular dinners organised at the Jumbuk sports meetings.

Many remember her as a regular worshipper at Sacred Heart Catholic Church, and for her care of the priest and the people at Mass when Mass was celebrated over the years in Jumbuk Hall and private homes.

Among those present at the funeral was Mrs Canavan's 82-year-old sister who had travelled from Tatura.

Mrs Canavan is survived by her son, Jack.

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### Death of Mr N. J. Lawless

*(Son of Thomas and Catherine nee Scanlon)*

March 19<sup>th</sup> 1942

It was a happy release after years of suffering when the pale horse and its rider overtook Mr **Nicholas J. Lawless**, a well-known district personality on Tuesday. For some years deceased has been laid aside, and only those in close attendance at his sickbed knew of his great sufferings, which were born with wonderful fortitude, proving a unique spirit even when the flesh was sapped of the bulk of its vitality. He was a hard working individual some years ago, and did much toil in the hill areas of Budgeree. A wife and four children, Katherine, Gwen, Sheila and Nell, two sisters (Helena and Ethel), and four brothers (James, Patrick, Michael and Jack), mourn the passing. Deceased had attained the age of 62 years. The remains were interned in the Hazelwood Cemetery yesterday (Wednesday), the funeral cortege moving from the Sacred Heart church.

*(Brothers, James d. 1958, Patrick d. 1959, Michael d. 1959, Jack d.1964)*

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The **Bendigo Cemeteries Trust** is now on line at

<http://www.bencemtrust.com.au/>

Includes Bendigo, Eaglehawk, Kangaroo Flat, White Hills and Axedale Cemeteries

Some **NSW Cemeteries**; Searchable database.

<http://www.arkangles.com/cemindex/>

**Cornwall Online Census Project 1841**

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~kayhin/cocp.html>

## VICTORIA 1852: GOVERNMENT INJUSTICE

Source: The Argus Newspaper Melbourne  
15th November 1852

The later part of 1852 was a time when the population of Victoria, was increasing by some thousands a week.

Our Government can distort the Land Sales Act so far as to alienate large tracts for the gratification and enrichment of their friends the Squatters; and the monstrous anomaly is thereby exhibited of land being withheld from the people to be given to the personal friends or political supporters of the Government. The digger, with his few hundreds, may "knock down" his earnings at a public house, or seek an investment for them in other colonies, while the pampered squatter may claim his hundreds of acres, valued by a probably friendly commissioner, locking round the digger an from circle of monopoly, preventing him from raising sustenance for himself and interrupting his supplies of animal food, &c when coming through any other than the favoured channel.

This great injustice, and the absolute necessity for immediate measures being adopted to adapt our land regulations to the rapidly progressive condition of the Colony, are shown by the fact that our population is increasing at present at the rate of some thousands a week. Since our last summary of about 6 months ago the balance of arrivals against departures amounts to more than 20'000 souls actually entered thru the customs; but as the captains of many vessels conceal the real numbers they bring in consequence of their infraction of the Passengers Act, the number actually added to our population, the number will very greatly exceed the number we have stated. When then, it is recollected that our whole population previous to the discovery of gold was only about 80'000, and that additions to our inhabitants are taking place at the rate of at least 200'000 a year; and when it is also born in mind that our exports, representing the income of the community, have been raised in one year from a little over one million sterling, to a rate of something like fifteen or sixteen millions, and that for all the enormous sum of annual wealth, there is *scarcely any other possible investment than is afforded by the public lands of the Colony.* -- the cruelty, the injustice, and the wanton impolicy of locking up these lands in the hands of a few hundreds of Squatters are so transparently manifest, as to render such a national robbery, we should hope impossible.

OUR SOCIAL CONDITION -- In this respect we regret we cannot speak much more favourably than before. Crime still continues fearfully rife, and neither life nor property is invested with anything approaching to proper security. An act has just come into operation for the purpose of cutting off the ready access to our gold fields, lithe to afforded to the felons which England still so wickedly and foolishly persists in sending into our immediate neighbourhood. The act has yet indeed been inoperative; as most Acts are in the hands of our feeble Government, and while we continue to be deluged with escaped or continually pardoned, criminals, it is not to be wondered at, if our streets and roads and villages supply constant scenes of outrage, and villainy. The soldiers, considerably sent out by the English Government, have indeed arrived, and will we dare say when called upon

endeavour to force down the throats of the colonists some of the absurd crochets of a very shallow executive, but as thief catches they are as useless as soldiers always are, and however ornamental they may be, we have yet to record many instances of their practical utility.

Our Police arrangements, indeed our whole system of Government is as bad as it well can be. It is one complete (?) of the grossest favouritism and robbery. A mean cringing sycophancy is the only passport to vice-regal favor and is always the case under such circumstances; the whole source of Government is a complication of shiftiness of faithless neglect of duty, and of disregard to the public interest. Our Lieutenant Governor writes home laboured despatches, which are got up with sufficient art, to succeed in persuading the Downing-street clerks that he is a very able and a very zealous man. But here surrounded as he habitually is, with a circle of incompetent idlers, incapable of earning a livelihood for themselves, and therefore battenning upon the public, both his Excellency and his advisors are invariably spoken of and thought of in a strain of contempt, which is sadly opposed to the feelings which ought to be encouraged in the minds of good citizens, towards those in authority over them.

A motion in want of confidence in the Administration of Mr La Trobe is to come on immediately for discussion in the Colonial legislature, and continuing on that body does, a large proportion of Government officers and nominees, there is a doubt that the vote will be passed by a large majority. This, as a constitutional protest, against the employment of the pack of incapables, constituting the favourites of the Lieutenant Governor, may act as a timely warning to him, from continuing to make his Government in these critical times, an asylum for the very lame hair and blind of the political world. Failing this effect, we must look elsewhere for reform, and we shall probably require larger doses in proportion to the distance which we have to go. We perceive large concessions in the way of self-government have just been made to New Zealand; and we would urge our own claims for at least an equal share of that most necessary right. At present we are little better than mere slaves, subject to the follies and caprice of a nominee of some irresponsible power in England. This, resulting as it naturally does in bad government with all its myriad evils, is irritating in the highest degree to a people conscious of what freedom is, and quite capable of taking care of themselves. The universal anxiety to get hold of a certain quantum of the gold now so profusely scattered around us prevents people from paying much attention to public affairs, is no proof that they are satisfied with them, or believe that they are administered with even decent honesty and vigor. The time will come when things will settle into more regular channels; when the money value of time will not be quite so high as at present, and if by that period, measures are not taken to enable us to govern ourselves, which no one else ever can or will do properly, the result will be neither very certain, nor possibly very satisfactory.

IMMIGRATION -- Before concluding this hasty summary, we must again advert to the evils arising from the sending out of large numbers of passengers in single ships. We lately allude to several cases, in which the mortality during the voyage had arrived at a very frightful extent. Since then, large English vessels have arrived, also furnishing a list of deaths. Several vessels are now in

quarantine, among them the Ticonderoga, which recently arrived, with the terrible loss of 104 lives. When she anchored in our port, many scores of passengers were still ill, the doctor and his assistant were both laid up, and the medical stores were all consumed. From the result of such experience it seems improper that *any* ship however large,

however splendid her accommodations should endeavour to bring many hundred passengers for so long a voyage. Those vessels which have conveyed 200 or 300 passengers each have usually arrived without any very serious loss of life, but those conveying 600 to 700, and upward, have frequently furnished such a list of casualties as to lead us strongly to recommend ship owners to abstain from sending them and passengers to avoid coming by them.

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## VICTORIA 1852: STATISTICAL NOTES ON THE GOLD FIELDS OF VICTORIA

Having received, from two gentlemen of the highest respectability and intelligence information regarding the gold-fields, and Bendigo particularly, the result of many months' observation, we have pleasure in laying it before our readers. It will at once be seen, by those who are acquainted with the subject, that the statements are minutely accurate, and, being derived in every case from personal experience and knowledge they are calculated to be of great service to present and intending diggers, as well as to the public generally.

**DIGGERS STARTING** -- We commence with the diggers starting out from Melbourne. Persons going to the digging should confine their outfits to a small quantity of clothing and their blankets, as numbers of people are always leaving the Diggings who sell their stock at moderate prices. The best mode of travelling is to accopy (on foot) a horse dray, which will carry the blankets, clothing and provisions. It will be proper to take provisions for five or six days, as the charges on the road (5s for each meal, 5s for bed, and 30s for a horse) are exorbitant; and besides, the conveyance does not always arrive at night at a house where such accommodation can be procured. A horse team is preferable to a bullock team, simply because it preforms the journey much sooner; the time taken by the former being five or six days at present, which is the most favourable season, and by a bullock team ten days. No one should attempt to carry his own goods if he can afford to pay for their conveyance by dray.

**ARRIVAL AT THE DIGGINGS** -- On arrival numerous notices will be found on the trees and elsewhere, announcing tents and other goods for sale. The most prudent plan for a party is to "camp out" for a few days. By throwing a blanket over the limb of a tree or over two forked sticks with a ridgepole, a tolerable tent can be made. One of the party, say of four, should then be appointed as keeper and the other three occupy themselves for a few days in purchasing the necessary articles and utensils, and searching for good digging ground. A tarpaulin should next be purchased. Formally prices were exorbitant, but now they are reasonable, as is shown by the following list of articles in good condition. The joint stock of a party of three, with the valuation which was mutually agreed to on one of the party leaving and a new partner, an experienced digger, joining, the prices being the rate at which the latter

agreed to pay the retiring partner his proportion -- 3 pannikins, 2s 3p; 1 camp oven, 16s 1p; iron pot, 20s; 2 tin dishes, 6s; tea kettle, 10s 6p; tin bucket, 4s; frying pan, 6s; spade, 5s; shovel, 4s; candle moulds, 6s; knives and forks, 4s; cradle £4 4s; 2 tin dishes, 8s(?); 2 buckets 6 tubs £3; dipper and axe, 12s; saw and spokeshave, 9s; rope, 7s; 3 picks, 20s. A party of four would require the following articles, which can be procured at the Diggings; 4 picks and 4 shovels, at say 5s to 10s each; a cradle, from 10s to £3; a couple of tubs to puddle the stuff, about 10s to 15s each, a good cradle is strongly recommended, as the saving of gold speedily covers the extra price.

**EXPENCE OF LIVING** -- From the actual accounts of four gentleman who lived in a comfortable style, and had constant visitors, during a period of between six and seven months, ending in October, we learn that the average cost for each was not more than 25s per week,

the particulars of which may be given as follows; flour, 11 lbs, 11s; sugar, 3 lbs, 3s 9p; tea 1/2 lb, 1s 9p; meat, 12 lb, 4s; butter and sundries, 4s 6p; These of course, were not regular prices, but they form a fair average, and amongst the sundries were materials for puddings and occasionally other luxuries, newspapers, &c. The whole of the party maintained the greatest health and strength, and there was for everyone. Candles were easily made from suet.

**THE MODE OF LIFE** -- This varies excessively. Vast numbers who have never been accustomed to do anything (and who will not learn) in the shape of cooking and washing for themselves, absolutely wallow in filth and misery. Their persons, their clothes, their working utensils are encrusted with dirt, and a great deal of waste takes place. Such persons of course could not live upon the scale above stated, and a great deal of misconception has gone abroad as to the expense of living, simply from mismanagement. Some men also cannot get on without luxuries of a more extravagant kind, which are very high priced, and quite unnecessary.

**PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY** -- The simple rule is for the party to attend to their own business, not to interfere with others, and to keep at home after dark. The robberies arise almost exclusively from persons having connections with sly grog shops. Theft of washing stuff is prevalent when it is left unwashed. Parties should either wash immediately or remove their stuff to their tents. There are numerous grog shops, but few disturbances occur in them; as the owners are afraid of being discovered by the police, who, prompted by a share of the fine, are vigilant in this department. The prevalence of horse stealing can scarcely be exaggerated. No one can leave horses loose at night without great risk. The general plan is to fasten them close to the tent, or to watch them; occasionally the poor creatures are fastened to trees with a padlocked chain. As it is impossible to graze them at night the expense of keep is enormous, oats in winter were £3 to £5 and are now about £1 15s per bushel.

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The Argus Newspaper, was published in Melbourne from 1846-1957. An index to the Argus, covering 1870-1879 is available online at <http://www.nla.gov.au/argus/> While the site doesn't provide online access to the full text of the paper, a separate page lists places where the paper or Micro film/fiche can be found.

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Trafalgar Cemetery Register	1887-1995	\$ 9.00
Trafalgar Cemetery Transcriptions	1886-1994	\$ 8.00
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Willow Grove Cemetery Register & Transcriptions	1898-1993	\$ 5.50
Erica Cemetery <i>Index On-Line</i> <a href="http://home.vicnet.net.au/~mgfhs">http://home.vicnet.net.au/~mgfhs</a>		
Transcription inquiries to the "Secretary", a fee applies.		

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