

E. GADD COACH BUILDER PHOTO (DRAFT 2 REPORT)



WHO ARE THE PEOPLE IN THIS PICTURE

Mr. E. Gadd

The man with the hammer is Mr. E. Gadd.

In all cases of local reports of Mr. Gadd, Edward is mentioned if a Christian name is written, however his death notice in 'The Argus' says Edwin. An local article on the sale of an estate for a late William Gadd of Eltham (10 weeks after Edwin's or Edward's death) appeared. I cannot find any other mention of a William Gadd so this is either a misprint or it is possible that he was William Edwin or Edward Gadd. I cannot find anything on his descendants or when his wife (Florence) passes away. He was born in England. The local report of his death said "leaves a widow and three sons, one being at Albury and the other two in America." However his death notice stated "loved father of Mabel, Thomas, John, Olive and Edwin."

He lived in Research and took over the business from the West Brothers in March or April 1922.

He carried on the business until his death on 22nd July 1937 from pneumonia. He was not buried at Eltham Cemetery.

The local report of his death stated that "he had a high reputation for the quality of his work and he had a high reputation for the quality of his work. He lived at Research and was an active worker for the Research Hall. In fact, it was mainly owing to his efforts that the hall was built." There are numerous reports of him performing etc to raise funds for the Research Hall.

He was treasurer of the Research Hall Committee for 5½ years (Hurstbridge Advertiser 17 Feb 1933 p.1), president of the Research Sports Committee (Hurstbridge Advertiser 1 July 1930 and a member of the committee of the Research Recreation Reserve (Hurstbridge Advertiser 11 Sept 1936 p.2). The Research Hall was on land donated by W. West (according to him) (Hurstbridge Advertiser 1 July 1932 p.1), although there are a number of other articles that mention funds raised for the purchase of the land.

Sadly he and other trustees (H. Hill, J. Ingram & G. Turner) were under attack for a time in 1932 from members of the Research community (headed from Anton Brinkkotter) who were concerned that the 3 trustees owned the land.

Harold Bradford Norman

He is the young man on the right of Mr. E. Gadd.

Harold Bradford Norman was born in 1911 in Research and is listed as a blacksmith in 1936, 1937 and 1949. In 1977 he was listed at 40 Upper Glen Park, Eltham. He died in Essendon in 1981 (mundia.com)

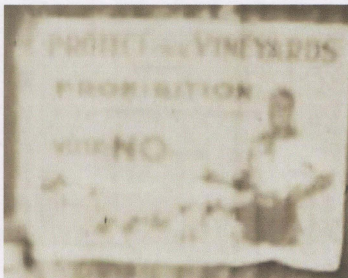
His great grandfather John Norman was one of the early settlers at Research.



Sadly the young schoolboys (some with caps and some with books) are unknown. They are either on their way or returning from school in Eltham.

WHEN

On the right side of the Gadd building is a poster.



The poster says in part 'PROTECT VINEYARDS, PROHIBITION, VOTE NO'.

A more detailed report on Prohibition in Eltham and Victoria is below, however here is a summary.

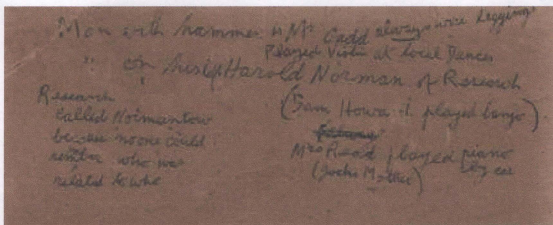
Prohibition of liquor campaigns became more of a force from 1902 in Victoria. In 1920 ratepayers in Victoria voted on three systems continuance, reduction, and no license.

In 1930 there was another Prohibition Vote which was taken on 29 March 1930. Mr. Gadd did not take over the business until 1922, so the poster must be for the March 1930 vote. Harold Norman his employee was born in 1911 and would have been 18 or 19 years of age at this time which appears to match the photo. Therefore it is relatively certain that the picture was taken in early 1930.

WRITING ACCOMPANYING PHOTO

The writing says which person is Gadd and Harold Norman but it also mentioned other names etc.

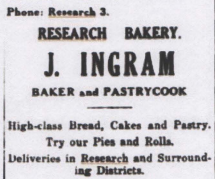
The written information mentions that "Research (was) called 'Normantown' because no one could remember who was related to who"



John Norman the pioneer had 7 children; they had children as did theirs by this time. Norman's had married Meadows', Reynolds', Head's, Gee's, Stock's etc etc who stayed on in the district, so many people in the area were Norman's or related.

It is my view that Sam Howard and Mrs. Read are mentioned because they played in a band many times for fund raising events in the district with Mr. Gadd and were no doubt close friends.

Samuel Howard lived in Research from 1921. It seems likely that his full name was Thomas Samuel Howard and that he lived on Main Road. He went to work on Ingram's farm then helped him build the Research Bakery, working there until Mr. J. Ingram retired. He then resigned and went to work at the Eltham Bakehouse. He married a local girl whose mother owned the land from Ingram's Road, up to, and including Research Park.



Mrs. Read – Florence Emily Read (nee Stone). She was born in Fitzroy in 1889 and died in Eltham in 1980 aged 90. They were listed as in Napoleon Street in 1931, in Pitt Street in 1936 and Hillcrest Avenue in 1955. Husband was William John Read who died in 1955. He was a founding member of the Eltham Lodge no. 629

They lived in Eltham and 2 twin sons were born in 1915, Francis Percival (Frank) who married Beryl Olivia Burgess) and William John (who married Dorothy Elms) were in WW2 on a minesweeper. Another son Stanley Ross Keith was born in 1920 and served in the Royal Australian Engineers. Jock died in 2010, William in 1999 and Stanley in 1992 (Eltham and Whittlesea Advertiser 23 February 1940,

p.2, The Argus 2 March 1955 p.15 and Mundia.com). Stan played football for Eltham.

Mundia.com has a picture of William John Read senior (Mr. Read)



Alan Sheehan

EDHS

December 2013

NOTES/REFERENCES

Mr E. Gadd has taken over the blacksmith business at Eltham lately conducted by West Bros. Mr Gadd has had many years experience with horses and their ailments, such as diseased feet and bad teeth, to which he gives special and careful attention. Mr Gadd advertises that he keeps horse medicines in stock, and, is prepared to undertake clipping. (Eltham & Whittlesea Advertiser 7 April 1922 p.3) Advertisement on page 2 of same edition.

RESEARCH HALL SQUABBLE SPIRITED PUBLIC MEETING

Council to Be Asked to Take Control

(Hurstbridge Advertiser 1 July 1932 p.1)

Death of Mr. Edward Gadd

Widespread regret will be felt at the news of the death on Thursday afternoon of Mr. Edward Gadd, who was in business as a blacksmith in Eltham for many years. Mr. Gadd had not been well for some time, but he was about until a few days ago. He was taken to hospital on Thursday suffering from pneumonia, and died the same day. Mr Gadd, who was a native of England, began business in Eltham about 17 years ago, and he had a high reputation for the quality of his work. He lived at Research and was an active worker for the Research Hall. In fact, it was mainly owing to his efforts that the hall was built. Mr. Gadd leaves a widow and three sons, one being at Albury and the other two in America. (Hurstbridge Advertiser 23 July 1937 p.1)

GADD -On the 22nd July at Melbourne Hospital Edwin loved husband of Florence Gadd of Eltham and loved father of Mabel, Thomas, John, Olive and Edwin. (The Argus 24 July 1937 p.7)

ELTHAM

New Blacksmith

The blacksmith's business previously conducted by the late Mr. E. Gadd, has been purchased by Mr. P. Sloan, of Warrandyte who will commence business as from next Monday, August 2; At present Mr. Sloan intends to open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week. If trade warrants it, he will open daily. In an advertisement in this issue, Mr. Sloan states that all classes of blacksmith and wheelwright's work will be done, and good workmanship is assured at a reasonable cost. (Hurstbridge Advertiser 30 July 1937 p.3)

Thomas Samuel Howard, of Main road, Research, gave evidence that on March 30 (Hurstbridge Advertiser 28 July 1939 p.5)

AUCTIONS

CLEARING SALE

Without Reserve

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27 At 1.30

At the Auction Rooms, Greensborough

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of the late William Gadd, of Eltham to sell by Public Auction the contents of a 4-Roomed House comprising:-Dining Room and Bedroom Suites. Piano, Wardrobes, Linos, Carpets, Kitchen Utensils, Tools of Trade, Hammers, Saws, and Garden Tools, & c. Also Please Note - Almost new drawer latest D. H. Singer Sewing Machine. Plough, Harrows, Field Roller, Harness, Etc., and many other articles too numerous to mention. Don't miss this Sale: Enter side door Auction Room. Sharp at 1.30.

Charles M. Bannerman Auctioneer, Real Estate and Business Agent

MAIN ROAD. GREENSBOROUGH

Phone: 61

(Hurstbridge Advertiser 22 Oct 1937 p.6)

Prohibition & Hotel Hours in Eltham and Victoria

(Alan Sheehan)

Prohibition of liquor campaigns became more of a force from 1902 in Victoria. These campaigns were generally lead by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Rechabites and churches campaigned successfully for limits on the sale of alcohol and beer members of the churches. Before this reform, most hotels and public houses in Australia had closed at 11 or 11.30 p.m. The temperance movement gaining ground on the argument that the movement gave questioned the grounds for public houses being "kept open while bakers' shops were shut". This agitation was augmented with the outbreak of war in 1914 where it was reasoned that a "well-ordered, self-disciplined and morally upright home front was a precondition for the successful prosecution of the war."

The first state to introduce early closing was South Australia in 1915 where the rationale was a war austerity measure. Six o'clock closing was adopted in Victoria in 1916. In 1920 six o'clock closing became permanent in Victoria after being passed through parliament. Hotels could open at 9 a.m.

Throughout Victoria, the six o'clock closing law was being flouted. Whilst there are many instances of hotels being fined for trading outside of hours, the Victorian Licensing Board and Licenses Reduction Board reasoned in its 1925 Annual Report that 'there had been a very substantial trade done between 6 pm and 11.30 pm, and it is natural to assume that the whole of the demand did not suddenly disappear'. Two years later the Board admitted the reduction of hours 'did not meet with a very ready acceptance by some sections of the trade and of the public'. This was their way of acknowledging that trading after hours was evident. (Pigs, Hogs And Aussie Blokes. The Emergence Of The Term 'Six O'clock Swill' by Tanja Luckins).

Eltham appears to have been no different from any other town, especially as it was a country town; however there are many reports of hotels being fined for serving outside of hours. They were though were mostly for Sunday trading and non bode fide travellers.

It was not until losing time was extended to 10 p.m. in Tasmania from 1937. The issue of ending early closing was voted on in New South Wales in 1947, but the proposal was voted down, but a vote in 1954 narrowly won, and closing hours were extended to 10 p.m. in 1955. On 1 February 1966, Victorian hotel hours were extended to 10 p.m.

In 1920 ratepayers in Victoria voted on three systems continuance, reduction, and no license. At that time voting was not compulsory. The result would affect only their areas, not the whole state (as was the proposal in 1930). There are no reports that I can find on how Evelyn voted however the fact that only two areas did have a majority 'Yes' vote (for no liquor licenses), those being Box Hill and Camberwell (that continue to this day) demonstrates that Evelyn voted either for continuance or reduction.

In 1930 there was another Prohibition Vote which was taken on 29 March 1930. This time voting was compulsory (compulsory voting was adopted in Victoria for Legislative Assembly elections in 1926 and for Legislative Council elections in 1935). Booths were open from 8 am to 8pm. Postal voting was allowed if you were unable to attend.

A 60 percent vote for 'YES' was needed as required under the Liquor Act. Eligible voters in Victoria were 1,029,220 voters. 497,531 were men and 531,689 women. With informal votes 95 percent polled.

The final returns were:

YES 419,005

NO 552,286

Formal votes 871,291

56.86 percent voted 'NO' and 43.14 percent voted 'YES'.

In the Evelyn electorate, the total enrolment was 10,116 (5119 men, 4997 women). In Evelyn 83.16 percent voted (this did not include absent and unenrolled votes which had not been counted when this figure was published) and was a good deal lower than the State average where 95 percent voted. .

55.04 percent voted 'NO' and 44.96 percent voted 'YES', which was closer than the State average.

Below is a spreadsheet showing voting in Eltham and surrounding suburbs. The 'Yes' vote was up to 46.11 percent, with Diamond Creek (57.51%) and Templestowe (56.63%) voting in favour. Research (57.51%) and Briar Hill (62.26%) were the highest for the 'NO' vote.

Polling Places	YES	%	NO	%	TOTAL
Briar Hill	60	37.74%	99	62.26%	159
Diamond Creek	199	57.51%	147	42.49%	346
Eltham	222	44.67%	275	55.33%	497
Glen Park	37	47.44%	41	52.56%	78
Greensborough	258	41.82%	359	58.18%	617
Kangaroo Ground	62	47.33%	69	52.67%	131
Montmorency	100	44.44%	125	55.56%	225
Research	31	27.68%	81	72.32%	112
Templestowe	158	56.63%	121	43.37%	279
Totals	1127	46.11%	1317	53.89%	2444

Date of vote.
(Hurstbridge Advertiser 14 March 1930 p.5).

HOW WINE GROWERS WOULD BE PENALISED PROHIBITION WOULD RUIN VALUABLE INDUSTRY. (Hurstbridge Advertiser 28 March 1930 p.4)

Final returns
yes no
419005 552286
formal votes 871291
with informal votes 95 percent polled
43.14 percent for no which needed 60 percent as required under the liquor act
Argus 15 April 1930 p.7

LARGE "NO" MAJORITY
"YES" VOTES TOTAL 43 PERCENT
94 PER CENT. OF VOTES POLLED

Possibly no other election or referendum campaign held in recent years has created the same amount of interest as was centred on the liquor poll last Saturday, when the electors of Victoria were asked to decide whether liquor licenses were to be abolished or not.

The question is one on which referendum have previously been held, but there were several new features introduced into the referendum just held which would make it almost impossible to forecast the result. In the last vote the electors were not asked to decide whether licenses should be further reduced, as had been the case on previous occasions. The issue was a clear cut one as to whether licenses should be abolished or not. Other factors were that voting was compulsory, and then there was also an increase in the population during the eight years' period since the last liquor poll.

Of the 1,029,220 voters, 497,531 were men and 531,689 women, and of these it is considered by the poll officials that about 93 per cent recorded their votes (967,500). "Yes" voters numbered 43.2 per cent of the total, compared with the 60 percent required to carry no license. The poll on Saturday was the first at which the people of the State as a whole were required to vote on a licensing issue, the decision on which would affect the whole State. Before 1920 local option polls were taken in separate districts on petitions submitted from those districts, but in that year the first State poll was held. It offers little basis for comparison with the present referendum, however, because the decisions in the different Electorates in 1920 were binding only within those boundaries, and voters were required to make a choice of three systems - continuance, reduction, and no license.

Of the 868,848 electors enrolled in 1920 before voting was made compulsory - only 62.22 per cent, or 540,634 recorded their votes; No license received 40.28 per cent of the votes polled, continuance 52.89 percent, and reduction 6.84 per cent.

On this occasion the proportion of supporters of no license rose to 45 per cent early in the counting on Saturday, but later it began to fluctuate and on Friday it reached 43.2 per cent. Total votes counted up to Thursday evening were: "Yes," 389,649; "No," 511,961.

EVELYN

In the Evelyn electorate "Yes" majorities were shown at nine booths out of 44. In many cases the voting was very close. The total enrolment was 10,116 (5119 men, 4997 women). Those booths which showed "Yes" majorities were Diamond Creek, Bundoora, Yarrambat (late Tanck's Corner), Doncaster, Templestowe, Dixon's Creek, Steel's Creek, Doreen and Mernda. Details:-

Polling Places	Yes	No
Diamond Creek	199	147
Greensborough	258	359
Glen Park	37	41
Bundoora	45	40
Yarrambat		
(late Tanck's" Corner)	27	26
Briar Hill	60	99
Doncaster	267	158
Doncaster East	153	192
Eltham	222	275
Montmorency	100	125
Templestowe	158	121
Badger Creek	31	40
Healesville	472	549
Marysville	39	66
Narbethong	5	24

Hurstbridge	110	133
Kangaroo Ground	62	69
Kinglake	38	61
Panton Hill	71	99
Research	31	81
Strathewen	24	27
St. Andrew	35	68
Warrandyte	85	168
Warrandyte South	58	126
Wonga Park	23	57
Christmas Hills	24	27
Croydon North	40	53
Dixons' Creek	42	16
Gruyere South	32	40
Lilydale	408	486
Mooroolbark	36	43
Steel's Creek	13	43
Warramate	13	10
Yarra Glen	96	153
Yering	30	59
Arthur's Creek	34	41
Doreen	40	39
Humevale	21	32
Kinglake West	13	31
Mernda	75	73
Morang-South	60	79
Whittlesea	123	167
Yan Yean	46	49
Glenvale	16	38
Totals	3,782	4,630

Informal, 44

(Complete except absent and unenrolled votes)

Hurstbridge Advertiser 4 April 1930 p.3

From the above Steel's Creek voted 'No' not 'Yes' as stated in the introduction.