NUNAWADING HISTORICAL SOCIETY. NEWSLETTER.

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Registered at the G.P.O. for Transmission by post as a periodical. Category "B".

PRESIDENT & EDITOR.

Mrs. Jean Webster,
VERMONT.
874-4210

TREASURER.

Mrs. S. Barker,
14 Tortice Street,
NUNAWADING.

The first meeting of the Society for 1980 took the form of a picnic tea in the grounds of Schwerkolt Cottage-Museum complex in Deep Creek Road on 13th February Members had the opportunity of viewing the Museum and sharing their ideas with other members. The need for a Secretary was again discussed at the short business meeting but the position was not filled.

Members are reminded that all meetings for 1980 will be held in the Willis Room and not the Coffee Shop. Next meeting: 12th March.

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Mrs. Teddy Poole has kindly offered to act as Secretary for the next three (3) months. She will act as our contact with the public and other societies and will attend to the correspondence. Teddy has already contributed a great deal of time and effort to the Society and I am personally very grateful to her for her offer of assistance and on behalf of the Society would also like to say thank you.

Her address: MRS. E. POOLE, FOREST HILL. 878-2880.

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MARCH 21st to 28th. HERITAGE WEEK., designed to promote greater awareness of Victoria's history. Special displays and openings of National Trust properties, not normally available for public inspection will be held during this week.

Properties to be opened will include Illawarra at Toorak; Blairgowrie House at Blairgowrie, Gulf Station at Yarra Glen, Tasma Terrace, East Melbourne and The Briars at Balcombe, the Mornington Peninsula. These and others, will be in addition to normal National Trust properties throughout the State which are open for inspection on a daily basis.

Exhibitions to be staged will include a costume display, a cast iron exhibition, a doll exhibition. Walking tours of historic areas are being arranged and there will be lectures and films on preservation work.

FROM 'ROYAL AUTO MAGAZINE."

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BOOK FOUND AT NUNAWADING LIBRARY.

"BREAD AND ROSES" (Paperback) "The Struggle of American Labour, 1865-1915, by Milton Meltzer. (Illustrated with contemporary prints and photographs.

Lawrence, the place, where strikers carried signs demanding "Bread and Roses" and police clubbed down women and children. Ludlow, where the militia massacred a tent city of miners and their families while John D. Rockefeller washed his hands of the affair in Washington.

New York Times writes - "Compelling - gives understanding of labour's undiminished belief that its unity is its only dependable source of strength."

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ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

In 1882 there were 15 factories in Melbourne which each employed over 200 people. Two were clothing factories, a foundary and Swallow & Ariell's biscuit factory. By 1888 many new factories were established, breweries, boat builders, shoe makers, tailors and clothing manufacturers. Macpherson Robertson began making sweets in 1880; he was employing 30 men by 1887 and laid the foundation for MacRobertson's confectionary industry. Metal and machinery industry expanded from the local manufacture of agricultural machinery and replacement of imports to larger enterprises like Danks Foundary, which monopolized watertaps and plumbing supplies in Melbourne. Locomotives for the railways were being built at Ballarat; carriages and trucks at Bendigo, while local coach builders catered for areas not serviced by railways.

Lead and silver were discovered at Broken Hill in 1881. The silver chloride was easily mined and smelted and adjacent mines shared the boom. The share market responded and silver mining was stimulated all over Australia. By 1891 Broken Hill was the third largest city in N.S.W. and its impact was felt in three states. Melbourne directed the company; N.S.W. handled the $3.6 million silver lead export; Adelaide supplied food and stores. South Australian wharves, railways, farms and factories, warehouses and silver smelters all benefitted and its previously depressed economy

revived. Lead prices started to fall in 1886 and so had the price of silver since the field was discovered. International monetary policies had reduced the value of a One thousand pounds bar of silver of 1884 to only five hundred and seventy two pounds in 1894.

In Victoria the greater population pressure reduced squatters domination. In the well-watered western district, pastoralists consolidated their lands. A number of runs were halved, squatters were forced to seek land in the Riverina district of N.S.W. or in Queensland. Wheat growers moved inland in the 1870's , population greatly increased in the area, and new towns of Horsham and Shepparton developed rapidly. By 1877 Victoria was not only self-sufficient in wheat but also exported. A boom to Great Britain as she suffered bad harvests between 1875-1890 due to excessive drought or excessive rainfall. By 1880's many farmers had moved into the Mallee from South Australia successfully growing wheat in southern Mallee.

Dairy farming was well established in the Gippsland area of Victoria by 1880's. Victoria had 50% more dairy cattle than N. S. W. Gross domestic product remained constant and production satisfied rural needs. Fast growing towns needed cheese and butter. The export of beef also began in the 1880's when frozen meat was successfully shipped to England. Cattlemen penetrated further into Queensland and spilled over into the Northern Territory in their need for land. Added stimulus came too from the expansion of Queensland mining and the arrival of all those hungry miners, at almost the same time.

From the mid-seventies onwards the growth of Australia became increasingly dependent on imports financed by overseas loans. At the same time our foreign exchange depended mainly on one or two commodities, wool and gold. To expand, we needed finance. Capital expenditure today is derived largely from revenue, such as taxation, direct or indirect, but in those years Government raised its finance from overseas loans. Even when interest rates were declining funds continued to flow in at a high level. Victoria and N. S. W. dominated the borrowing but by the 1880's Queensland and South Australia were borrowing large amounts too. An unstable trend emerged during 1870's - 1880's as investment was increasingly influenced by political consideration. Much of the investment was a reflection of parochial jealousies rather than economic needs.

Until 1880's mining costs in Auatralia were usually met by Australian investors and mine companies, but now overseas capital was being tapped. The arrival of telegraph in 1872, following so soon after the Broken Hill silver finds, and cheaper rates in 1880's meant that Australian mining trends could be telegraphed to European investors. Many English investors purchased mining shares after seeing the Queensland Government's exhibition of stone crushing at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.

Inflow of capital from overseas was channelled through the cities, leading to the growth of financial institutions and further centralization. In turn a demand was stimulated for enlarged public utilities and services, and a further inflow of overseas investment. The cost of building a city the size of Melbourne so quickly was enormous and much capital came from unwise borrowing. Melbourne became the favoured field for British investors. More was borrowed here than all the rest of Australia in the 1880's, by the Victorian Government, municipalities, banks, pastoral and mining companies, building societies and land finance companies; all at unusually high interest rates. Most went into rebuilding the city and extending its suburbs, into land speculation, railways, water supplies, local government and public works. All of which required considerable unskilled labour and relatively small costs in material. Capital was thus being used to feed the armies of workers rather than into the import of expensive materials. Local savings were channelled into land purchases as suburban land values rose 5 - 10 , even 20 times in 5 years. City property rose 300%, partly in response to the introduction of Otis Hydraulic lifts, which in turn meant the building of six, nine, even 12 storey high buildings.

The 1880's saw a substantial increase in suburban railway and tramway lines, which proceeded in advance of settlement and occasioned enormous land speculation in the 1880's. Water and gas services were greatly expanded and considerable improvements (expensive ones) were made in street kerbing, guttering, metalling and eventually in the 1890's the beginning of an underground sewerage system.

BOOKS USED IN RESEARCH: "Crowley's, A New History of Australia.
Griffin Essays in Economic History of Australia.

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PLEASE KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

NUNAWADING HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

P R O G R A M M E

1 9 8 0.

MARCH 12th: Miss Gregory to speak on "Early days to the present day at Forest Hill Residential Kindergarten for Emergency Care".

APRIL 9th : Mr. O. S. Green will speak on "Rural School Teaching experiences of fifty years ago."

In addition to many other historical articles, Mr. Green has recently published a history of SALE, a history of the Gippsland Lakes, and collaborated in the Rigby History of Box Hill.

MAY 14th: Mr. Ken Ince a foundation Vice-President of this Society will be our guest speaker, his subject: "The History of Military Medals".

JUNE 11th: Mr. Keith Patterson will tell us of his research into the "Land Boom".

JULY 9th: Members Night.

AUGUST 13th: Mr. Norman Carter of Box Hill Historical Society. His subject is: "Behind the Facade of the $10 Note". (with the story of Francis Greenway).

SEPTEMBER 10th: Mr. Griffin Bartlett: "Leafing Down the Ages"
42,000 years of Flour-Milling up to today's loaf of bread.

OCTOBER, 8th: A N N U A L M E E T I N G.

NOVEMBER, 12th: Mr. Tonkin: "Paddle Wheels still turning".

(Those who enjoyed Mr. Tonkin's stories and wealth of information about the era of the Paddle Steamers will be delighted to take up the story, and those who missed this meeting in 1979 will be pleased to hear that Mr. Tonkin is to be with us again.

DECEMBER, 10th: Mr. Max Grant, foundation member of the Mitcham Repertory Group will speak on the History of this organization.

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ALL MEETINGS FOR 1980 WILL BE HELD IN THE

W I L L I S R O O M

CIVIC CENTRE, NUNAWADING.

at 8.00 p.m.

VISITORS ARE WELCOME TO ATTEND.

NEW MEMBERS WOULD ALSO BE ASSURED OF A WARM WELCOME.

Contact: Jean Webster,
874-4210

THE 'MATILDA WALTZERS' UNION.

In 1877 the "professional" swagmen - those who were swagmen by choice - formed their own "union". The inaugural meeting was held on the Lachlan River near Forbes in N.S.W. and a collection of "frowsy deadbeats, loony hatters, and aggressive cadgers" got together to vote for office bearers and draw up regulations:

1. No member to be over a 100 years old.
2. Each member to pay one pannikin of flour entrance fee. Members who don't care about paying will be admitted free.
3. No member to carry swags weighing over 10 pounds.
4. Each member to possess three complete sets of tuckerbags, each set to consist of nine bags.
5. No member to pass any station, farm, boundary rider's hut, camp or private house without "tapping" and obtaining rations and handouts.
6. No member to allow himself to be bitten by a sheep. If a sheep bites a member he must immediately turn it into mutton.
7. Members who defame a "good" cook or pay a fine when run in shall be expelled from the Union.
8. No member is allowed to bum baking powder, tea, flour, sugar or tobacco from a fellow-unionist.
9. Non-smoking members must "whisper" for tobacco on every possible occasion, the same as other smokers.
10. At general or branch meetings non-smokers must ante up their whispered tobacco nuggets to be distributed amongst the officers of the Union.
11. Any member found without having at least two sets of bags filled with tucker will be find.
12. No member to look for or accept work of any description . Members found working will be at once expelled.
13. No member to own more than one creek, river or billabong bend. To sell bends for old boots or "sinkers" is prohibited.
14. No member to walk more than five miles per day if rations can be bummed.
15. No members to tramp on Sundays at any price.

A further effort to give swagmen some kind of official status was a strange publication that appeared in 1900 entitled "The Swag". The Unofficial Flute of the Sundowners and Other Colonial Vagrants: with which is enfurcated the Bush Marconi and the Whaler's Telegraph".
The publication was aimed at the Governor-General, Lord Hopetoun, in the hope that he would obtain a better deal for the wanderers of the bush. Amongst other things, the author reckoned that swaggies and their ilk, being true blue Aussies should be represented at the functions celebrating the inauguration of the Commonwealth.

From The Sunday Press. July 22, 1979.

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RAILWAY CROSSINGS.

From Box Hill Reporter. 10th January, 1919.

"In a communication to the Nunawading Council at its meeting on Tuesday night, 7th January, the Railways Department, adverting to a request that electric bells be installed at Springvale and Mitcham Road crossings, intimated that experience had proved that the provision of such devices are a source of danger to the public rather than a safety, as the apparatus is apt to get out of order at any time and the bells fail to ring, and in the circumstances the commissioners regretted that they could not see their way to accede to the request".

It was late last year that Boom gates were added to the flashing lights at Mitcham Railway Crossing.

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Mrs. Jean Webster,
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SECRETARY.
Mr. Clive Tilson
NUNAWADING.
878-4086

TREASURER.
Mrs. S. Barker
14 Tortice St.,
NUNAWADING.

The next meeting of the Nunawading Historical Society will be held on 14th May at 8 p.m. in the Willis Room, Civic Centre, Nunawading.
Our Guest Speaker will be:-

Mr. Ken Ince, a foundation Vice-President of this Society, and his subject "The History of Military Medals".

11th JUNE: Mr. Keith Patterson will tell us of his research into the "Land Booms".

NEW MEMBERS MAY BE ASSURED OF A WARM WELCOME. VISITORS ARE EQUALLY WELCOMED AT ANY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

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At the April meeting of the Society Mr. Clive Tilson offered to act as Secretary of the Society for the remainder of this year. His offer was gratefully accepted and he was officially voted into Office.

A small presentation was made to Teddy and Allan Poole as a thank you for Teddy's work as Secretary and to Allan for his unfailing support. We are going to miss them both during their stay overseas but I know all our members join with me in wishing them a wonderful holiday and look forward to hearing all about it on their return.

We were pleased to welcome 2 new members at the April Meeting, Jan Mitchell and Judy Robley.

A great deal of discussion was stimulated by the beautiful clothing presented to the Society by Mrs. Dewhurst. Everything was in excellent condition and included Edwardian Night attire - Camisoles (a woman's loose underwaist or corset cover) and baby's wear. There was also an attractive Parasol and two crystal Dressing Table pieces among the collection which had belonged to Mrs. Dewhurst's mother. We are most grateful for such a lovely donation to our Society and would remind other members of the community that donations of suitable items are sort continually.

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R E S E A R C H.

Could all members please return the "Family Research Forms" no later than the MAY MEETING so that these can be returned to the Royal Historical Society of Victoria.

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THE VICTORIAN MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY AND GAZETTEER FOR 1879 gives us some interesting facts and describes the following places as they were then:-

NUNAWADING SHIRE.

County Bourke, Electoral District, South Bourke; Proclaimed a District, 7th Aug.1857; a Shire, 4th May, 1872.

Area: 24 square miles; Population, 1391; Ratepayers on Roll, 360; Annual Value, 12,715 pounds; Revenue 2,492 pounds; Rate 1shilling in the Pound. Revenue from licences, 156 pounds.

President: William Ellingsworth, J.P.

Councillors:

North Riding	Retires	Centre Riding	Retires
George G. Miller	Aug. 1879	Ellis Collings	Aug. 1879
Edward Crossman	Aug. 1880	Samuel Pope	Aug. 1880
Wm. Ellingsworth	Aug. 1881	P. J. Delany	Aug. 1881

Council meets at Shire Hall on Mondays once a month at 5 p.m. Secretary attends at Shire Hall on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

NUNAWADING SHIRE (Cont.)

Officers.

Secretary, Collector and Collector of Statistics - P. McCormick
Treasurer - John Toon
Engineer - H. N. Bride
Government Auditor - J. G. Dare
Local Auditor - Alfred Padgham
Standing Counsel - W. J. Gilchrist
Bankers - English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank.
Post Master - W. F. Clarke, Ballyshanassy
Post Town - Ballyshanassy

Magistrates - Wm. Ellingsworth, William Witt and J. Keogh, J.P's.
Sessions - Hawthorn and Kew
Electoral Registrar - William Clisby
Nature of Country - Agricultural
Townships in Shire - Nunawading and Ballyshanassy.

Nunawading is an agricultural district about 11 miles East of Melbourne. It has a Post Office and a branch of an insurance company. 1373 acres are under tillage. Ballyshanassy, a postal village, 9½ miles East of Melbourne. It is environed by farms and has a state school, a tannery and brick and tile works. There is one hotel. Villa residences are rapidly springing up in the neighbourhood. Population 106.

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LILLYDALE SHIRE.

Counties, Evelyn and Mornington; Electoral Districts, Evelyn and Mornington; Proclaimed a District, 19th September, 1856; A Shire, 16th February, 1872.

Area, 200 square miles, Population, 2000; Ratepayers on Roll, 433; Ratepayers in Rate Book, 656; Annual Value, 21,450 pounds; Revenue, 3470 pounds; Rate, 1s.3d. in the Pound; Revenue from Licences, 160 pounds.

LILLYDALE, the largest township in the county of Evelyn, a telegraph, saving's bank and money order office, is situated on the Olinda or Running Creek, 25 miles east of Melbourne, on the direct coach route to Healesville, Fernshaw and Marysville, also to Wandin and Woori Yallock. Regular daily communication with Melbourne via antimony mines, Ringwood and Kew, by two lines of coaches. The district generally is of a hilly nature, interspersed with flats, those situated in the valley of the Running Creek and Yarra being of a rich alluvial nature. The lime kilns recently built by an enterprising landowner have produced lime pronounced to be of a quality superior to anything in the colony. The limestone is quarried from the side of a hill half a mile distant from the township, the whole hill covering an area of about 60 acres, is considered to be one solid mass of limestone; near the foot of the hill is situated a natural cave 130 feet in depth to where the water is reached, consisting of limestone only, from top to bottom. The antimony mines are situated near the main road in Ringwood. There is not much land under cultivation, grazing and dairy farming being the principal occupations followed. There is a branch of one bank in the town, three hotels, also four churches, English, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic, a State School and a saw mill. The district is mainly a grain, potato, and vine-growing one; of the last mentioned 450 acres are under cultivation. Population, 350.

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COLLINGWOOD CITY.

County, East Bourke; Electoral Districts, Collingwood and North Fitzroy; Proclaimed, April, 1855.

COLLINGWOOD is a municipality and suburb of Melbourne, lying between the city and the Yarra Yarra river, to the N.E. It has now arrived at the dignity of a city, having a council chamber, banks, numerous churches and public buildings. It is known as the Pioneer municipality of Victoria, having been the first local body incorporated after Melbourne and Geelong. The city has a frontage to the River Yarra Yarra of about five miles. Although there is still a considerable extent of unoccupied land, the locality is yearly improving, and the wooden buildings of early days are fast giving way to more substantial structures. Smith Street is the principal business thorough-fare. Collingwood is connected with Melbourne by two lines of omnibuses, and there are a large number of cabs running to Melbourne and elsewhere throughout the day. There are numerous manufactories, consisting of boot factories, antimony works, soap and candles, tanneries, etc. There are also many pleasant outlets in the neighbourhood, and its nearness to Melbourne, being about 2½ miles from the Post Office, render it altogether a suitable place for the residence of persons of moderate means. Being well drained, Collingwood is about the healthiest place of all the metropolitan suburbs. Two wooden bridges span the Yarra, and connect it with Kew and Hawthorn.

COLLINGWOOD (Cont.).

There are two local papers. The Royal Albert Institute and Free Library, the foundation stone of which was laid by H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, are possessed of 1952 volumes. There is a telegraph. money order and savings bank office there.

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FITZROY CITY.

County Bourme, Electoral District, Fitzroy; Proclaimed a Municipality, 9th Sept. 1858 Town, 23rd Dec., 1870, City, 1st Feb. 1878.

FITZROY, one of the most importan suburban cities, is situated N. E. of Melbourne, adjoining Collingwood. One of the pleasantest parts of the city are the gardens bearing the same name. On the south side, a spacious reserve that, under judicious treatment, has been transformed from a waste place of earth to a garden of roses, and watercourses throughout the undulating land have been utilized and now present a most pleasing appearance. There are also the Duke of Edinburgh Gardens, cricket and bowling grounds, etc. There are 400 dwellings, numerous churches, including a convent, two local papers, 4 banks, gas works supplying an extensive district, factories of all types. A New Town Hall, Corinthian style, is a commanding and ornamental addition to the city. The replacement of the obnoxious channel running through the north of the city, the Reilly Street Drain, is now Alexandra Pde., and likely to become one of the ornaments of the City.

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HOUSING TYPES from "TRUST NEWS"

It is becoming increasingly popular for the young and not so young to seek a home in the inner suburbs. Not for them the frustrations of train travel. Despite the hard work of restoration they see the rewards as well worth while. These suburbs have an atmosphere that cannot be repeated in outer suburbs. Theatres, restuarants, are all withing walking distance.

It was in 1870's that housing entered a new phase in the Australian colonies. With the arrival of railway transport, working class people spread further from the heart of the cities and towns and no longer could dwelling areas be simply divided into town or country. The suburban home had come into existence and the surveyors drew up row after row of ¼ acre allotments, sometimes without even having seen the land. The new dwellings were cheaper, smaller versions of those residences the owners saw, but could never hope to own. The land usually cost around 20 pounds, and the house as little as 120 pounds. Most new homes were built on a 12 metre frontage and 6 metres from the street.; a depressing sameness about it all. Most cottages consisted of 4 rooms, timber frame, weatherboard walls and iron roof. Tradesmen received about 15 pence an hour, and there was plenty of work available.

The succession of gold rushes and resulting wealth encouraged an air of permanence. Cities began to plan parks, public gardens, squares and boulevards. Migration after the 1850's brought an influx of professional people, whose talents were needed to translate the aspirations of the well-to-do into bricks, stone and mortar. Houses of the wealthy were designed to impress the passers by of the owner's success. Gas lighting arrived, and this changed the interior painting of houses from white to pastel colours. Verandahs were almost universal, as was cast-iron "lacework". In 1870, cast iron patterns were registered and protected by copyright. Building materials changed too, cement coming into use for foundations only until the turn of the century. Bricks came available to most people as the price dropped as the manufacting processes improved.

Builders adapted their designs to cope with special problems, e.g. the E.S.& A. Bank in Darwin constructed a building with a cement slab, with corrugated iron walls on an iron frame in 1870. This survived high winds several years later which flattened most other buildings. In Queensland, sea-weed and tan bark was used for insulation in houses built on stilts; builders showing initiative in coping with the Australian climate. The Italian Style was predominant in Victoria, 1860 - 1880; characterised by its decoration using classically derived architectural motifs in stucco. Eaves, windows, door surrounds, chimneys and quoins are the principal areas of decoration and became increasingly elaborate with the passage of time. Cast iron verandahs, bay windows and roofs clad in slate and walls in brick became common.
The Boom Style, 1880 - 1890's, the use of stuccoed ornament became unrestrained and extraordinaryily elaborate. Parapets are the most distinctive element and are frequently balustraded and crowned by urns. Concurrent with the use of stucco, quite extensive use was also made of poluchrome brickwork, a technique of construction in use since the 1860's. Towards the end of the 1880's the prominence of the parapet became increasingly marked and the verandah roofs were often bullnose in form.

PHILLIP ISLAND'S PENGUIN PARADE celebrates it's 50th Anniversary in 1980. To celebrate this occasion the Premier of Victoria, the Right Honourable, E. J. Hamer, E.D.M.P. unveiled a plaque and Flag at the Penguin Parade Reserve, Summerlands Beach, Phillip Island on Friday, 8th February.

In the beginning the visitors at the reserve area would ride in hire cars provided by Bert West, Bern Denham and Herbert Watchorn, after crossing to Phillip Island on a ferry or punt which first ran in 1928. Small groups would hide behind the tussocks of grass, trying not to make any sound that might scare off the extremely shy birds. Hire cars took visitors to the Parade only during the holiday season, but Bern Denham and Herbert Watchorn would often go out to Summerland Beach to convince the tiny birds that humans and torches would not harm them. By 1931, Mr. West was appointed Honorary Wildlife Officer of Phillip Island. He said there were 400 to 500 penguins at Summerland Beach and that Fisheries and Wildlife appointed him to control the ever increasing number of people visiting the rookery. About this time the 10 acre reserve was given to the "People of Victoria" by Mr. and Mrs. Stenton Jackson.

The bridge between the mainland and Phillip Island was built in 1939 and the 1940's and 1950's saw hordes of people trample across the breeding area to get to the beach, with a great deal of damage being done through ignorance.

In 1961, the Shire of Phillip Island, through its Committee of Management, took over the development, control and maintenance of Summerlands Penguin Reserve. During this period the changes in environmental control and wildlife protection are testifield to by the decrease in erosion in the foreshore and rookeries area and the increase in population of the fairy penguins themselves. By installing tourist control entrances, viewing areas and fencing boundaries the risk of beach erosion has been drastically reduced. Whilst the Committee has the interests of the visitors in mind, its main endeavour is to the protection and maintenance of the habitat of the unique wildlife. Up to 2500 penguins now parade as against 400 - 500 prior to the Shire managing the reserve. Current facilities include an information booth; kiosk; toilets; theatrette and administration offices. To cater for the large number of overseas visitors the broadcast description during the parade is now done in four languages.

Nowhere else in the world can this fascinating creature be viewed in such numbers on every day of the year. Eudyptula Minor - the Fairy Penguin - of Southern Australia and New Zealand is one of the world's smallest penguins. Most other penguins live in sub-antartic regions and have grown large in adapting to life in the intense cold of those areas, but the Fairy Penguin inhabiting milder waters has remained small. It is approximately 16" tall.

Life on islands away from predators has enabled penguins to dispense with the power of flight in return for specialised adaption for a life in the sea. Penguins as a family now use their wings as flippers for underwater flight, and the Fairy Penguin capitalises on its small size and manoeuvrability in catching small fish and crustaceans which it hunts close to the surface of the seas around our coast, and they can swim up to 40 kilometres in an hour.

A visit to the penguins is an experience long remembered. So many of them have distinct characters of their own, the proud; the shy; the ones who cannot parade without the support of their companions. One could not help feel at one with nature.

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AUGUST - SEPTEMBER 1980 NEWSLETTER

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President
Mrs Jean Webster
VERMONT 8744210

Secretary
Mr Clyde Tilson
Nunawading 8784086

Treasurer
Mrs Shirley Barker
14 Tortice St
Nunawading 3131

Dear Members,

Jean is still in Sydney taking care of her Mother who is very ill, Jean wishes to be remembered to Society members & is sorry she has been unable to be here for our meetings, our thoughts have been with Jean & her family these past months

The two Working Bees at the Museum recently have made several improvements, repairs & some alterations & additions to displays. Thank you to those members who were able to come along & thank you to Harold Bakes for restoring several items which have been donated to the Society.

Get Well wishes to Warrick Shortland who is recovering from an operation.

Congratulations to Mr & Mrs Frank Bawden who recently celebrated their 55th wedding anniversary.

We have had several postcards from our "travelling" members Mr & Mrs Leach & Teddy & Allan Poole, lucky people!

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Those members & their friends who attended the Mitcham Rep. Group play "Last of the Red Hot Lovers" on Sat. 26th July will all agree that it was a very enjoyable night out finishing with supper at Phyl & Ken Johnson's home (for a small donation to Scyts funds), thank you to Phyl & Ken for their hospitality.

Doris Mattingly has been given some wonderful clothing items for the Museum & some of these will be on display at the Blackburn Library for a month from 1st August, with some details of the Society - might get some new members from a display like this.

The Station-masters' house at Mitcham has finally been razed by a bulldozer for that CAR PARK, the Blackburn & Dist' Tree Preservation Society are endevouring to save several fine trees including a graceful Jacaranda & a Large Silky Oak The bricks used in the chimneys of the house were of interest., old double runnel type by Metrop, the early machine made bricks which followed handmade, a few have been rescued. just in case.

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150 YEARS OF PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN VICTORIA

150 Years of Permanent Settlement in Victoria is to be celebrated between November 1984 & October 1985 The Nunawading Council has been approached by the Premier of Vic the Hon. R.J. Hamer M.P. to assist with the organizing of suitable activities to commemorate the occasion. The Society has been asked by the Council to make some suggestions for consideration. Mr Hamer's letter states:- "Activities might include ie. historical re-enactments, fostering an interest in the region for local residents etc." further suggestions are:- activities around major historical regions, periods, towns, people, dates etc To develop, produce, co-ordinate, commission new material on historical subjects &/or up-date existing material. To co-operate with other groups such as Education etc.

Propositions are to reach the Premier's Dept. via the Nunawading Council by 15th Oct. 1980 so any suggestions we might have will need to reach the Council before September. Give it some thought & let us have those <u>original ideas in writing</u> please, at our next meeting. As many other organizations, inc business. sporting, educational, & community bodies are included our

suggestions would need to be in the historical field but remember even yesterday is history. It is of interest to note that 1984 will celebrate 120 years since August Schwerkolt built the Cottage, there are probably many more interesting historical subjects which would be suitable for suggestions, so give it all some deep thinking.

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DATES TO REMEMBER

For the next two meetings only, Note we have arranged to start our business meeting earlier to suit our speakers..

Wednesday 13th Aug. — Nunawading Historical Scty Meeting 7.45pm
Willis Room Civic Centre Whitehorse Rd
Nunawading
Speaker:- Mr Norman Carter speaking on what's "Behind the Facade of the $10 note."

Wednesday 10th Sept. — Nunawading Historical Scty. Meeting 7.45pm
Willis Room Civic Centre Whitehorse Rd
Nunawading
Speaker:- Mr Griffin Bartlett, who has been responsible for the restoration of many grain mills in U.K. etc., will speak on "Loafing Down the Ages" 42 000 years of Flour-Milling up to Today's loaf of bread.

Sunday 15th Oct — Afternoon outing to Albert Park. Society members & friends have been invited to visit Mrs Noeline Ward at 17 Dinsdale St Albert Park. Noeline has organized a short historical walk around the area, then back to her home for a'noon tea Some members are going by train, please join in; catch the 11 56 am train from Mitcham Donation $1 to Society for the outing & a'noon tea. See you there!

Saturday 8th Nov. — Combined East-West-Central Historical Societies DINNER at the "Coffee Bean" Rest. Warrandyte. Cost $8.50 per head includes pre dinner drinks & savouries, 3 course meal plus several speakers with historical items of interest from the area.

NOTE Our Society has already booked 8 members for this function do join in to make a strong representation from Nunawading Hist. Scty. Please bring your deposits ($5 per head) to the Aug. meeting BUT PHONE YOUR BOOKINGS TODAY OR TOMORROW to Shirley Jones 8747073

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Our Secretary Clyde Tilson has put forward this facinating idea:

Early this week Channel 2 televised a very interesting experiment by the Bankstown (NSW) City Council in which the local residents were asked to write & illustrate with photographs, whatever they could remember of their family history. This was not to be done in any formal or academic way. but could take any form that was convenient to the writer For example one history was written in a child's school exercise book & the photos were stuck in with tape, this was quite good enough because the important thing was content rather than presentation.

This experiment was very successful in Bankstown and the Nunawading Council, in response to feed-back from the local community have suggested that the Historical Scty. may be interested in doing something in that direction.

All for now, give some thought to Clyde's idea and dont forget to write out an idea or two for 150 years etc Will look forward to seeing you at our next Meeting,

Shirley Jones Vice Pres