

The Western Port Times

GRANTVILLE & DISTRICTS

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This magazine has been introduced as a rebirth of the original *Western Port Times*, published in Grantville from 1898 until 1908, by T. C. Monger, and from 1908 to August 1910 by the Sullivan Brothers, at which date the premise was destroyed in a fire and everything lost.

Publication never resumed and the land eventually became the site of the Grantville Primary School and today is the local council's Transaction Centre.

In its prime, the paper was distributed from Flinders and Hastings on the Mornington Peninsula, to San Remo and Phillip Island, Inverloch and the Powlett region, through to Jumbunna and Loch, and as far north as Lang Lang.

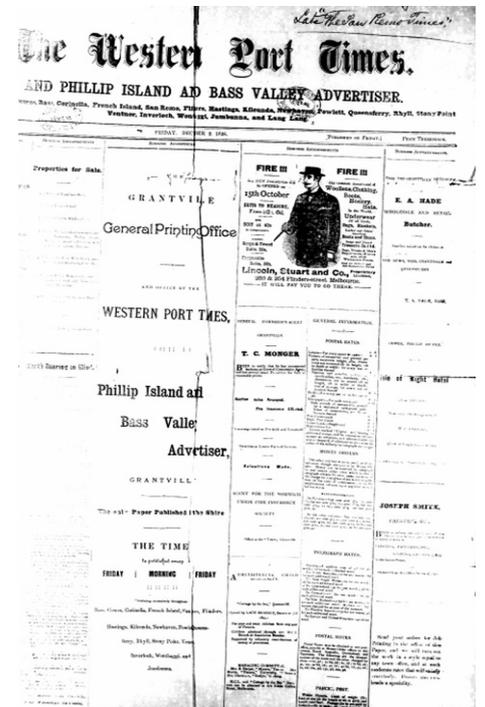
The modern *Western Port Times* is produced in association with *The Waterline News*, for the U3A Local History Group, based in Grantville.

The *Western Port Times* is a creative exercise to showcase the history of Grantville and the surrounding area, complementing the group's website.

Captain Ham

Troopers Milne and Moore received a 'welcome home' party put on by the patriotic residents of the Bass and Grantville districts on their return from the war. No, not *that* war – the Boer War. A presentation was made by Captain Ham, also a veteran, seconded by the Rev. Potter.

on Page 16



www.grantvillehistory.com.au

U3A BASS VALLEY
UNIVERSITY OF THE THIRD AGE

Local History Group



Email: leader@grantvillehistory.com.au

Check out the website and subscribe FREE – www.grantvillehistory.com.au

Links to other sites

Group member and Grantville local, Clive Budd, who is also the webmaster for the Bass Valley Historical Society website (www.bassvalleyhistoricalsociety.com.au) has started a list of links to other historical Associations which might interest you.

If you know of any we should add to the list, please do not hesitate to let us know:

Email: Geoff_Guilfoyle@aonet.com.au

Historical Group Links

Grantville History:
grantvillehistory.com.au

Inverloch Historical Society:

cv.vic.gov.au/organisations/inverloch-historical-society/
Also: <http://inverlochhistory.com/>

Koo-Wee-Rup Swamp Historical Society:

kooweerupswamphistory.blogspot.com.au/

Korumburra & District Historical Society:

Janet Wilson 5657 2267 or PO Bo 293
Korumburra 3950

Lang Lang and District Historical Society:

langlang.net/historical.html

Leongatha and district Historical society:

leongathahistory.org.au

National Library of Australia Trove:

trove.nla.gov.au/

Phillip Island & District Historical Society:

<http://pidhs.org.au/>

South Eastern Historical Association:

seha.org.au

State Library of Victoria:

slv.vic.gov.au/

Western Port Historical Society Inc.:

hwphs.org.au/

Wonthagi Historical Society:

wonthagihistoricalociety.org.au/



Grantville General Store, 1932.

Grantville 3984 & District History

Produced by the
U3A Local
History Group



WANTED

ANY INFORMATION , MEMORIES AND PHOTOS

Grantville (Points of historical interest)

Hotels - (Grantville Hotel & Prince Of Wales), Cemetery Pier (Old & New), Saw mills & tramways - (Brazier Mill etc.), Primary Schools (various iterations) Western Port Times (1896-1910) Mechanics Institute (local hall), Drive-in theatre General stores (esp. Wheatley's store) Anti-erosion barrier (1970's? rebuilt 1980s?) Cobb & Co coach service (terminated Grantville extended to Bass for a time), Grantville Racing Club Grantville Rifle Club, Racecourse (1896? To 1920s?) Site, date and type of 1880s to 1900s businesses Agricultural shows (various)

Queensferry (Points of historical interest)

The Victoria Hotel (where and when was it?), Piers Beach 'coolstore/wine cellar' Post Office and general store location Race track & agricultural shows The Great Victoria Colliery & tram line to Queensferry

The Gurdies (Points of historical interest)

Primary school (at St. Helliers). DonMix Quarry (Donohue Brothers, 1958).- Now 'puddling' station, Blackney's garage (1950s - 1960s?) Caravan Park (closed 1980s)

Kernot (Points of historical interest)

Kernot Railway Station & Shier Road trestle bridge General Store

Almurta (Points of historical interest)

Primary schools (3?), Candowie Reservoir John Paul's general store Butter Factory (1896-1910), Railway Station, Post Office (closed 1960s)

Glen Forbes (Points of historical interest)

General Store School Railway Station, Cheese Factory, Saw Mills, Church Hall

The Bass Valley U3A Local History Group are still looking for photos and information on places of significance to our local history.

If you have anything you would like to share with us, we have the facilities to scan or photograph your items so they do not have to leave your possession.

If you have something you would like to share:
Email: Geoff_Guilfoyle@aonet.com.au

THE WESTERN PORT TIMES

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Gippsland By Bicycle, 1886

First published in *The Sydney Morning Herald* on 31st December 1886

A long bicycle tour, over a route which has hitherto been deemed impracticable for bicycle travelling, has just been accomplished (says the *Sportsman*) by Mr. G. A. Thorne, of the M.B.C.

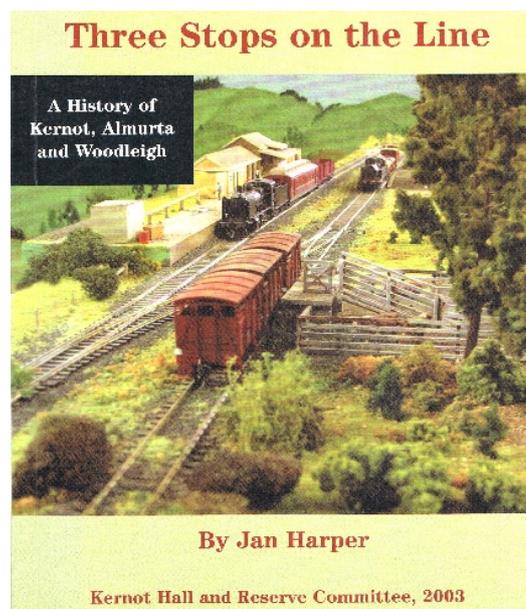
The rider left Melbourne on the 15th instant, and rode through Dandenong, Cranbourne, and Tooradin. The 16th was spent in yachting on Western Port Bay; 17th rode through Grantville, the Bass to Griffith's Point; 18th, through Kilcunda, down across the Powlett River to Anderson's Inlet; 20th, rode through the rough Tarwin River country to Waratah Bay; 21st, along the 10-mile beach to Fraser's station, and from thence up to Foster (Stockyard Creek); 22nd, on to Port Albert; 23rd a 50-mile stretch to Sale; 24th, along the old Melbourne road, through Rosedale, up to Moe; 25th, continued to Bunyip, passing over some densely timbered country; 26th, Pakenham, Berwick, Dandenong to Melbourne.

This completed the circuit, a distance of 400 miles, and not withstanding the rough nature of the roads and bush track travelled over, the rider did not meet with a single accident throughout the journey.

About 300 miles out of the entire distance was covered on plain bush tracks, sometimes only bridle tracks 18 to 20 miles across the bush, where numerous creeks had to be forded, and many difficulties encountered.

Great hospitality was accorded to the rider by the settlers, many of whom had never seen a bicycle before, and were much pleased at having such a novelty amongst them. A great deal of interesting country was seen, and altogether the outing was much enjoyed.

Editor's note: Fortunately for G. A. Thorne, by the mid-'80s the 'Penny-Farthing' bicycle with its enormous front wheel and tiny back one, was giving way to the 'safety' bicycle (pictured right). This new form of personal transport quickly gained popularity, although the 'safety' part was relative, given that it didn't have brakes. The tyres were also solid rubber, offering as less than comfortable ride over the pot-holed, rutted, crumbling dirt roads found throughout Gippsland during the period (and well into the 20th century).



Written by Jan Harper for the Kernot Hall and Reserve Committee in 2003 the book is still relevant, perhaps even more so given the recent surge in interest in local history.

Kernot, Woodleigh and Almurta came into their own during the railway era, from 1910 to 1978. Settled from 1886 onwards, life changed as milk from the dairy farms and stock raised on properties were linked with markets through the silver thread of the new railway line. Communities expanded as railway personnel, and the infrastructure they attracted, boosted the settlements.

While this history reflects that of Gippsland as a whole, it is unique to the area in drawing our personal lives and juxtaposing them with larger social and economic trends.

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Bass Valley people are proud of its Historic Past

Miranda describes her visit.

First published in the *Weekly Times*, Wednesday 22 October 1952

One of the loveliest you could ever find in Victoria is Bass Valley, near Westernport Bay. A background of purple mountain peaks makes a contrast that is dramatic against the bright green of paddocks and cultivated slopes. Out in front stretches the plain, unbroken to the ocean, on a clear day visible as a silvery edge on the skyline.

Both the little river that wanders down to the sea from the South Gippsland district of Poowong and a township, were also named after George Bass. He explored along the river around the 1790's, and Settlement Point, a few miles from Bass, marked one of the earliest settlements attempted in Victoria.

Most of the families who live in the district make proud claim of pioneer ancestors, and you get a feeling of having stepped back into yesterday when you hear from them of cannon emplacements along the coast, put there in 1826 when the English feared French aggression.

Except for a cheese factory established at Glen Forbes during the last war, the district is given over to farming and this helps to strengthen the feeling of stepping into an earlier and more peaceful world. Few motorists pass through Bass although its neighbor, Corinella, attracts regular visitors who come to fish along its ocean beach.

Bad roads

Women have played a prominent part in the development of the little townships of the Valley, even those who share in the running of the farms take time to join in the work of CWA, Church Guilds, Catering Committees and similar organisations. It often means that to attend meetings they drive their cars along side roads that are so irredeemably bad as to keep the nerves of city visitors taunt and on edge.

The day I visited Bass, the members of St. Paul's Ladies' Guild were holding an American Tea to aid church funds. It was a most successful affair, and the local hall was packed to capacity, the overflow mustering around the doorways. Incidentally, the hall built in Queen Victoria's day and called after her, has been the scene of balls, socials, wedding receptions and other festivities for

several generations.

President of St. Paul's Ladies Guild at Bass is Mrs J. Shilton, the wife of the Vicar. They are comparative newcomers in the town his former parish being at Cann River. Honory secretary is Mrs. H. Fraser. Her husband's people settled down there early in the piece, and her own family, the Rosevears, were prominent others a little later on.

Early history

From other members of the committee I heard fascinating bits of early history. Mrs R. H. Eden, of Glen Forbes – previously it was named Millford – told me about her father-in-law who was only a small boy when his parents established their home at the foot of the mountains. Earlier they had tried their luck with gold, and Mr Eden Senr. can tell many a good yarn about mining days and adventures with aggressive blacks and would-be gold robbers. Although he is 95, he is hale and hearty and still takes an active part in gold mining. He is connected with the Premier mine at Kyneton, Victoria.

Queensferry, a few miles from where Bass landed, was a busy port in early days although there is little there now to mark its story. Timber and hides shipped from there to Melbourne and pack horses and bullocks carted the supplies from the port through the dense bush to where the saw mills were located. Mrs S. J. Emmerson was born at Queensferry, and has her home in the house which her husband's people built on their arrival. Both her paternal and maternal grandparents were among the pioneers of the district and she heard many an exciting tale of the dangerous and difficulties of their lives in the years of early settlement.

Food prices culled by Miss M. Bothwell of Corinella, from old records, showed beef and pork at 4½ d. lb. and butter 4d. lb. With her sister, Miss E. Bothwell, she takes an active part in the management of the property, and has her home near the site of the first homestead that her grandfather built more than 90 years ago. She recalled hearing from her father of unsuccessful attempts at wheat growing made by early settlers, and of the fat cattle raising that followed. Other

(continues on Page 5)

Bass Valley people... (continued from Page 4)

remembrances that thrilled her as a child centred around the droving trips her father used to make on horseback from Corinella to Melbourne's cattle market.

Mrs V. A. Peters also turned out to be well up in local history, and verified the account I had already heard of whalers who first landed at Settlement Point and of the attempts that were made to establish settlements on Western Port shores. Chatting later to Miss Peters and her brother. I was greatly intrigued by the account they gave of the Anderson family, after whom Anderson's Inlet was named. It would seem that in 1835 Samuel Anderson settled over the other side of Bass River. He was joined later by his brothers, one a doctor, the other a sea captain. The latter came out to Australia under his own sail, having built the ship himself. Rust and rainy seasons switched them from wheat growing, but not before they had built their own flour mill. They harvested salt, and were the first to export wattle bark.

Not all the helpers at the American Tea belonged to the district. Younger members included Mrs L. T. Bassham, who, with her husband and two children, has her home on a dairy farm at Bass. Mr Bassham hails from Ceduna (SA) where his parents have a wheat-growing property. He met his wife during the last war when he was in the second Ninth Divvy, and she was attached to the AMWAS.

Miranda



Descendants of pioneers of the Bass district about whom Miranda has written this week. The group includes Miss Peters, Miss M. Bothwell and Miss E. Bothwell.

Winners Are Grinners



The Nyora Football Club team, Grantville District Association, 1913 Premiers, beating Grantville in the final. Source: *Weekly Times*, Saturday 11, October 1913, page 30: Football in the Country.



The Kernot Football Club team, Westernport District Premiers 1922. Source: *Weekly Times* 16 September 1922: Country Football.



The Kilcunda Football Club team, Premiers 1938, Glenalvie Football League. Source: *Weekly Times* 31 December 1938.



Loch Football Team, Premiers 1952, Bass Valley Association. Source: *Weekly Times* 5 November 1952.

The Fern-Hill District.

(By our Travelling Reporter.)

First published in the *Weekly Times*, Saturday 25 June 1881

(Spelling and punctuation as per original article, but re-paragraphed for easier reading).

How many localities there are in Victoria bearing the above-mentioned designation it would be difficult to conjecture. Fernhill in its significance is something like Deep Greek, Long Gully, Stony Pinch, etc., all of which are to be found various parts of the colony, and appear to possess in a more or less degree, some of the characteristics applicable to the name.

I know, however, only of two districts which are denoted as Fern-Hill. One lies between Swanpool and the Wombat Ranges, about twenty miles from Benalla and a somewhat similar distance from Mansfield, and the other, which I am on the point of describing, is situated almost on the Bass River, and within a few miles of Westernport Bay. To reach it you must turn off to the right shortly after leaving Grantville – that is supposing you should be proceeding, as I was, from Kilcunda in the direction of the former township.

Fern-hill is a completely isolated locality, lying as it does far in the back country and almost mid-way between Grantville and Poowong. For a couple of miles after turning off the main road, the country is composed of undulating hills timbered with heath, and although having a decidedly hungry appearance, land selection has taken place, and neat homesteads are noticeable at regular distances along the side of the road.

As the heath ends, the messmate country commences, and continues until Fern-Hill Post-office is reached. This is kept by Mr. Nowell, who also carries on the business of a storekeeper, besides possessing some fine land in the locality.

Mr. Nowell's business-place and dwelling are erected on a hill, which, however, owing to the height of the timber, commands only a limited view of the tract of country stretching around the settlement. Almost all the land suitable for selection has been taken up, and the primeval forest is being gradually brought within the boundaries of civilisation.

The principal farmers in the neighbourhood of Fern-hill are – Messrs. Vickers, Hunt, Crack, Marshall, M'Kinnon, Houston, M'Viel, Richardson, M'Laughlin, Long, Peattie, Dowell, Delaney Bros, and Miss Delaney, Hayes, Ward, Bonwick, R. Ward, Crow, Bowman, M'Cahe, Scanlan, Horner, Landy, Wilson,

Patterson, and four of a family named Fellers, all of whom have selected vary nearly their complement of land, and have, so to speak, settled down for life.

The great drawback to settlement in the back blocks of this district is the want of proper roads, to enable selectors to get to the nearest jetty with their produce, which from thence would cost but a very small rate per cwt. for water-carriage to Melbourne.

The shire council is either short of funds, or neglectful of the interests of selectors in the matter of forming roads, and hence the residents are obliged to go to the expense of clearing tracks and making them passable for heavy traffic, while, at the same time, contributing annually a considerable sum in rates to wards maintaining the shire and enlarging its revenue.

The state of the roads during this and the next four months is something terrible. Huge bog-holes are to be noticed at every few yards, and the mud is deep enough and thick enough "to smother a horse," as a friend of mine lately expressed it.

No wonder that selectors in these back blocks can barely (if at all) make farming succeed, when, in addition to unheard-of expense in clearing the scrub and cultivating the soil, they are so heavily handicapped in the mode of transmitting produce to market.

But such is the case in all parts of Gippsland, as well as on the Bass, and so it will doubtless remain as long as a paternal Government induces men to select in wild, out-of-the-way places, where it costs £20 per acre to clear the ground, where there is no market for produce, where roads are neither formed nor surveyed, and then leaves them to their fate – to sink or swim, metaphorically speaking, just as Fortune decrees it.

One of the largest farms in the locality of Fern-hill belongs to Messrs. Delaney Brothers, who settled here between two and three years ago, and now possess nearly 1,000 acres of the "scrub country," as it is usually designated, although their farm had not nearly the quantity of timber on it that many others had, and nothing approaching the wilds of Narracan, Mirboo, or Brandy Creek.

Messrs. Delaney have built a comfortable homestead, and have also paid more than

(continues on Page 7)

The Fern-Hill District (continued from Page 6)

ordinary attention to horticultural matters, their garden being a perfect model of fertility and neatness. The display of flowers evidences careful selection and culture, and the manner in which ornamental trees have been planted shows also remarkably good taste.

About 250 acres of the farm have been cleared of hazel scrub and a great proportion of large blue gum trees, while more is now in the course of being grubbed and burnt off. The farm is mostly composed of undulating hills, with good chocolate soil; and artificial grass seed has been sown and found to do well, but the last season or two it has deteriorated visibly through the ravages of caterpillars. The same pest also attacked the grain crop, so that agriculture has been almost a failure.

Dairying is only done for home use, and but few cattle are fattened for market. Merino sheep thrive well, both in fattening and wool-growing, and horse-breeding has been also successful. Crossbred sheep are to be tried during the next season, with a view of proving whether they or merinoes are the more suitable for the district.

Within a short distance of Messrs. Delaney's farm a track branches off to Poowong and Jeetho, and another towards the main Bass road, which it strikes at a point between Grantville and the Bass township. The country through which this road passes for the first few miles is heavily timbered, but nearly all selected. The entire district is well watered by small creeks as well as the Bass river, which has to be crossed more than once in this direction before the coast comes into view.

Selectors' homesteads occupy the greater part of the frontage to the road, and a sure sign of civilisation is to be observed in the establishment of a neat-looking State-school, though where the children come from, or how they reach it, is a perfect mystery.

As the summit of the range running almost midway between the coast and the Bass is crossed, a glimpse of Westernport Bay can be obtained, and as the road from this point becomes drier and harder, one is enabled to ride quicker; none too fast, however, when I made the journey, as the evening was drawing to a close, and night came fairly down before we (that is, myself and Mr. Gibb, M.L.A., who accompanied me on a lengthy tour through Mornington) reached O'Meara's comfortable hotel at the Bass settlement, where we made ourselves at home for the night.

Churchill Island 2001

Photos from *Navy News*, April 16, 2001.

In 2001 a ceremony was held in the presence of then Victorian premier, Steve Bracks, and the Commanding Officer of HMAS Cerberus, Commander Colin Jones, on Churchill Island to mark the 200th anniversary of Lieutenant James Grant's 1801 landing on the island. After inspecting a heritage guard, the Premier officially opened the recently restored historic precinct on the island.



Lieutenant Grant, played by Leading Seaman Cory Kaleta, and the Honour Guard on the march.



Lt. Grant invites Premier Bracks and Commander Jones to inspect the guard.



Firing a musket salute to mark the landing.

From the Original

First published in the *The Western Port Times* in March 1899

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS

Mr. Beasley of Lang Lang notifies in our advertising column that he is prepared to execute all work with neatness and dispatch entrusted in his care in the Blacksmith and Wheelwright trade.

A case of sunstroke occurred at Grantville on Tuesday afternoon. Master Banks of Glen Alvie was being driven to Bass when he received a stroke. Dr. Healy is attending to the sufferer, and he is progressing favourably.

Mr. W. B. Lang was the successful tenderer for the carriage of mails between Lang Lang, Grantville, Queensferry, Corinella and Bass and will start carrying the mails on July 1st.

A successful Magic Lantern entertainment was held in the Grantville Mechanics Institute on Tuesday night under the auspices of the Victorian Sunday School Union. There was a large attendance, and a collection was taken on behalf of the funds of the Union.

The Phillip Island and Woolamai Shire Council will not hold their usual monthly meeting to-morrow (Saturday), as announced; it is adjourned till Friday 24th inst.

SHIPPING

The Evergreen arrived at Grantville on Saturday, and left again for Lang Lang Tuesday, returning again to Grantville Wednesday, and left yesterday for Corinella, and will leave for Melbourne on Saturday.

The Trucanini arrived at Queensferry on Thursday morning from Melbourne, and left again for Grantville arriving the same afternoon at 4 o'clock, and will leave this morning.

GRANTVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Grantville free library is open to the public on Monday and Thursday nights, from 7 till 10 o'clock, and on Saturday from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Subscription, 2s.6d. per quarter.

REDUCTION OF FARES

Melbourne to and from Cowes, on and after Friday, 3rd March, fares by rail and steamer: -1st class return, 10s. 6d.; 2nd class return, 8s. Melbourne to and from San Remo, Newhaven:-1st class return, 14s. 6d.; 2nd class return, 12s.

WEDDING AT GLEN ALVIE

On Wednesday afternoon March 1st, Mr. Arthur Atkinson of "Glengyle," Wonthaggi, was married to Bessie Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Trewin of Glen Alvie. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents, and was performed by the Rev. H. E. Potter of San Remo. The bride wore a dress of cream silk lustre, and was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were Misses Ada, Lilly, and two younger Misses Trewin in costumes of pale blue cashmere and cream satin; Mr Albert Atkinson filling the office of groomsman.

After the ceremony the marriage party, numbering about 50, were entertained as wedding luncheons when the usual toasts were given. In the evening a dance and supper was given to the young people, who to judge from appearances seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and if they did not, it must have been their own fault, as Mr. and Mrs. Trewin were ever busy looking after the comfort of their guests, and deserve credit for the very pleasant manner in which the whole proceedings were carried about.

BASS HALL ANNIVERSARY.

Concert and Ball

FRIDAY, 17TH MARCH. 1899.

MOONLIGHT! MOONLIGHT!

The old favourite of the district, MR. CHAS STACEY has promised to give his entertainment of comic songs and ventriloquism.

Gramophone Selections.

Songs and recitations by the favourite local talent have also been promised.

Admission to Concert, Front seats, 1s. 6d, Back seats, 1s. Children under 14 half-price

Admission to Ball, Double ticket, admitting lady and gent, 3s. 6d. Extra lady, or lady alone, 1s.

Refreshments provided.

JAS. GRAY,

Hon. Sec.

The Grantville Cemetery

Early History Part 5: John Monk (1829-1880)

By Jane Hendtlass

Last month we talked about Alfred William Selman (1833-1902) who was Anglican saw mill operator, bridge and road contractor, business man and farmer and lived in Queensferry from 1875 to 1878. He followed his older brother, Daniel Bond Selman (1828-1909), to Australia in 1858, worked closely with Daniel before and after his three years living in Grantville and only attended three meetings of the Grantville Cemetery Trust before he left the district.

This month reviews the contributions made by John Monk (1829-1880) and his younger brother, Matthew Monk (1839-1918). The fraternal relationship between John and Matthew Monk was like that between Daniel and Alfred Selman: John was the older bolder brother; Matthew followed John to Australia and then to Grantville and Matthew was less likely than John to take professional and financial risks.

John Monk was an Anglican selector and butcher who lived in Grantville from 1873 until he died in 1880. He was appointed to the Grantville Cemetery Trust on 11 February 1878 and attended four meetings. Matthew Monk was not a trustee but he was a contract labourer and trust employee intermittently between 1878 and 1911. John and Matthew Monk are both buried in the Grantville Cemetery.

John Monk was baptised on 4 January 1829 in Market Harborough, Leicestershire, England.ⁱ He was the 7th of 14 children born to Joseph Monk (1786-1866) and Ann Conquest (1799-1859). Joseph Monk worked as a labourer and horse keeper and lived in Leicestershire all his life.ⁱⁱ

John Monk was still living at home and working as a labourer when he married a worsted spinner, Maria Spriggs (1832-1880), in the Parochial Chapel in Market Harborough on 15 July 1852. They had no children.ⁱⁱⁱ

On 13 September 1856, John and Maria Monk arrived in Melbourne as assisted immigrants on the sailing ship "Almora". John listed his profession as bootmaker and his religion as Church of England.

John Monk immediately established himself as a self-employed bootmaker in Wrights Terrace near the Bush Inn which still stands on what is now the north-eastern corner of Malvern and Williams Roads in Toorak.^{iv}

Matthew Monk followed John and Maria Monk to Victoria on 23 February 1858 on the "Caractacus" and by 1867 both brothers



The "Almora" at anchor

were living in Cranbourne and working as contract labourers.^v On 7 May 1870, John Monk was still a contractor when he decided to take on extra work as the licensee for the 11-room Sherwood Hotel which Matthew Stephens (1808-1885) had built on 258 acres in Tooradin.^{vi}

John Monk successfully tendered for a major contract with the Shire of Cranbourne calling for 20 pick & shovel men in November 1871 but the Sherwood Hotel proved to be a full-time and he was unable to complete it. The Shire re-advertised the project for completion at his expense in August 1872.^{vii}

John and Maria Monk were also in the news on 22 March 1872 because John found the new-born baby of a 20-year old hotel guest and domestic servant from Griffiths Point, Jemima Davis (1851-1931), alive in their outside toilet. Jemima Davis said she thought her baby was still-born and was found not guilty of wilfully exposing her child and endangering its life.^{viii}

In about March 1873, John and Maria Monk moved to Grantville and the licence for the Sherwood Hotel was transferred to a "John Wilson".^{ix} However, John Monk maintained his link for some years because his horse named Sherwood continued to run in the Sherwood and Cranbourne Annual Races.^x

By 1875, John Monk had established himself as a grazier and butcher in Grantville,

TO the Bench of Magistrates at Cranbourne.—I, MATTHEW STEPHENS, the holder of a Publican's Licence for the house and premises known as the Sherwood Hotel, do hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply to the Justices sitting at the Court of Petty Sessions to be holden at Cranbourne, on Saturday, the 7th of May, 1870, to Transfer the said Licence to JOHN MONK, Contractor, of Cranbourne.

MATTHEW STEPHENS.

The notice of intention to transfer the licence.

(continues on Page 10)

The Grantville Cemetery... (continued from Page 9)



The Sherwood Hotel 1907

Queensferry and Corinella.

On 20 February 1873, Samuel Henry Cohen (1821-1899), in his role of manager of Crown sales for the Commissioner of Crown Lands & Surveys^{xi} and/or holder of the Crown lease for the Hurdy Gurdy run, sold two sections or six acres of Crown land (Grantville Town Allotments 1 & 2 of Allotment 93) to John Monk for the upset price of £24 and also transferred to him the Crown lease and grazing licence for the other seven lots or 12 acres of Crown land.^{xii}

Allotment 93 comprised all the land on the northern boundary of the Town of Grantville facing the west side of the Melbourne Road surveyed and marked 'A' by Edmund Colbert (1811-1885) in 1871 other than the land fronting on to the Government Road which was set aside for the State School on 25 July 1873.^{xiii} George Brazier (1828-1877) from the Grantville Saw Mill^{xiv} had built a house next door in Allotment A by February 1876.

The Grantville school was amalgamated with the Queensferry school and moved to a new site in 1882 and Frederick John Dowel (1833-1907) built the Coffee Palace before the reservation was revoked on 26 March 1886.^{xv} John Monk failed to sell his two one-acre Lots on 11 May 1874^{xvi} and he retained his lease of the other twelve acres of Allotments A & 93.^{xvii}

John Monk selected another 16½ acres of Crown land (Allotment 8)^{xviii} which, contrary to my previous report, was south of Queensferry near Corinella Township, and 30 acres comprising Allotment 174 south of the Deep Creek which he probably bought from William Baker Adams Brandrick (1823-1892). He also held a licence to occupy a further three acres which seems to have included the informal burial ground north of Deep Creek (Allotment 175B).^{xix}

By 25 July 1876, John Monk also held the business licence for another three acres and the three-year licence to occupy 7½ acres facing the main Melbourne Road south of Grantville close to the north western corner with Queensferry Jetty Road (Allotment 92B).^{xx}

Samuel Sloss (1852-1914) held the primary Crown lease for Allotment 188 including Allotment 92B and, after transferring his business licence to John Monk, he inherited a 100-acre grazing property in Corinella from his father, Moses James Sloss (1815-1889), as well as continuing to run a butcher's shop with his brother, Stewart Sloss (1841-1913), until at least 1889.

This shop was next to Henry Schüler's Prince Alfred Hotel on part of Allotment 177 (Allotment 57A or C) in Grantville.^{xxi} By 1903, it was integrated with the bakery run by John Hade jnr (1873-1910).^{xxii} Samuel Sloss and John Hade jnr are buried in the Grantville Cemetery.

On 21 September 1877, despite at least one local selector's objection because he said the property should have been part of the Grantville Township, John Monk successfully applied for a further Crown lease for 11 acres (Allotment 175)^{xxiii} facing the main Melbourne Road north of the Deep Creek including seven acres (Allotments 175B & C) north of the land already reserved for the Grantville Cemetery in 1874 (Allotment 175A).

John Monk had been living there since at least 9 February 1876 because he celebrated the arrival of the first coach from Dandenong to Grantville by riding with it for the last mile from his house to Dickins' Store^{xxiv} and he still owed the Grantville Saw Mill £25/4/8d when George Brazier died on 9 July 1877 presumably for timber for the house he built on the property.^{xxv}

In March 1877, John Monk joined John Dickins (1843-1883) and Frederick John Dowel (1833-1907) to pay for the track through the Hurdy Gurdy run between Grantville and McDonalds Track.^{xxvi}

And, although the Commissioner for Crown Lands advertised the Crown lease for Allotment 92B including his butcher's shop on 21 July 1876^{xxvii} and 29 November 1877,^{xxviii} John Monk remained in possession, John Monk's slaughtering licence was renewed on 11 December 1877 indicating his butcher's business was still a functioning unit, and John Monk still held licence to occupy Allotment 92B and the Crown lease for Allotment 8 near Corinella.^{xxix}

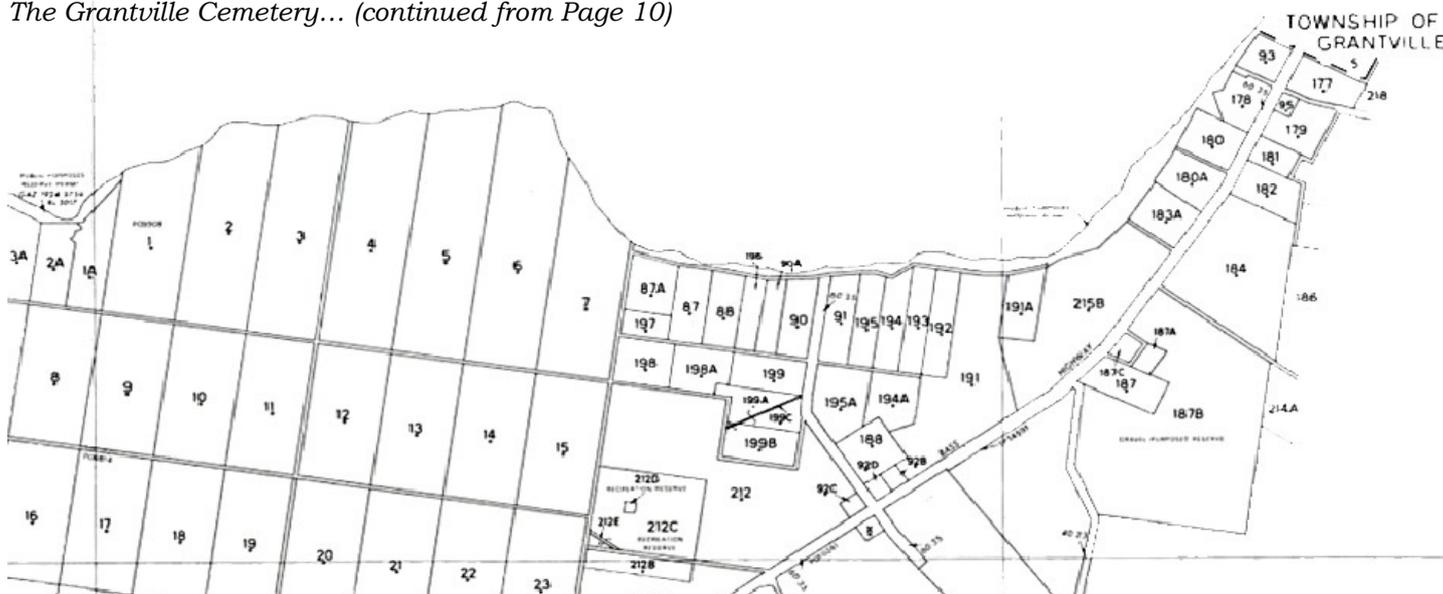
However, most of the indicators suggest that John Monk failed to fulfil his economic hopes and was not really "the big 'un who seeks to rule our small community" alleged by his detractors.^{xxx}

On 23 February 1878, his application to buy a further 60 acres was declared abandoned through non-payment of survey fees.^{xxxi}

On 23 March 1878, he was successfully

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sued in the Supreme Court for £18/3/3d for failing to pay for animals and meat.^{xxxii}

On 27 March 1878, he was required to prove that he was in lawful possession of Crown land (probably Allotment 175).^{xxxiii}

In July 1878, he sued three defendants for unpaid money in Griffiths Point Police Court.^{xxxiv}

And, by 1 October 1879 he owed a Cranbourne farmer, Robert Malloy (1835-1909), £55 he had borrowed to pay the Crown lease and licence fees on his butcher's shop because his cheque to repay this money had been dishonoured.^{xxxv}

Maybe coincidentally, John Monk advertised for a lost cheque on which he had stopped payment on 15 December 1879.^{xxxvi}

In the meantime, John Monk still designated his occupation as butcher and he retained the licence to occupy Allotment 92B but the Crown Lease for Allotment 92B reverted to Samuel Sloss, the Crown advertised it for sale on 19 June 1879 and Samuel Sloss transferred the lease on 12 July 1879.^{xxxvii}

Further, John Monk was elected unopposed to fill an extraordinary vacancy for councillor for the Corinella riding of Shire of Phillip Island & Woolamai on 20 June 1877.^{xxxviii}

However, his reputation for "an overbearing manner and pugnacity"^{xxxix} may have influenced his subsequent attempts to remain a councillor. He lost the election to represent the Corinella Riding in the Shire of Phillip Island & Woolamai on 14 August 1879 to Isaac William Delaney (1865-1926) despite his objection that Isaac Delaney's nomination was informal and he lost again to Alexander Stewart (1832-1888) in an election on 12 August 1880.^{xl}

In the context of this personal, financial and community service background, John Monk's circumstances in 1878 fully explain

his interest in the Grantville Cemetery.

He had worked closely with Alexander Stewart on the Phillip Island & Woolamai Council and George Francis Monks (1837-1910) from the Grantville Saw Mill. He had lived close to the land reserved for the Grantville Cemetery for two years. He grazed his cattle on the informal burial ground. And he had witnessed four of the 22 burials in the informal burial ground.

In 1878, the cemetery and the burial ground remained unfenced and only two of the graves were permanently marked but John Monk responded to complaints by explaining that "Every grave [in the burial ground] was so securely fenced in that even a bandicoot cannot get on to them".^{xlii}

In their role as Shire councillors, John Monk and Alexander Stewart called for a public meeting to nominate trustees for the Grantville Cemetery^{xliii} and the Shire Chairman, Solomon West (1836-1910), chaired this meeting in the Grantville Hotel on 19 January 1878.

The Governor-in-Council appointed the first five trustees, John Monk, John Dickins, George Francis Monks, Alfred William Selman (1833-1902) and Alexander Stewart on 11 February 1878.^{xliv} In the absence of a separate public meeting, these men were also appointed trustees for the Corinella Cemetery on 11 February 1878.^{xlv}

However, on 18 April 1878, John Monk's appointment to the Corinella Cemetery Trust was revoked after a public meeting in Corinella^{xlvi} and he was absent from the first meeting of the Grantville Cemetery Trust on 22 June 1878, when the other trustees appointed George Monks as their Chairman and treasurer and John Dickins as secretary.^{xlvii}

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John Monk attended four meetings of the Grantville Cemetery Trust between 24 August 1878 and 21 June 1879. At their second meeting, John Monk moved that the trustees apply for a £100 grant for improvements and, as predicted by a disgruntled neighbour, John Monk used the trustees' third meeting on 4 September 1878 to secure an extra two chains or 40 metres of land on the north side of existing Grantville Cemetery reservation to include the informal burial ground.

John Monk was absent on 24 September 1878 but he became eligible for compensation when Allotment 175B including the informal burial ground land was formally reserved for the Grantville Cemetery on 14 January 1879^{xlviii} and his Crown lease in Allotment 175 reduced to 71/2 acres.^{xlix}

John Monk seconded the motion to award a contract to his brother, Matthew Monk, at his last trust meeting on 4 May 1879.ⁱ He failed to attend trust meetings on 21 June 1879 and 6 November 1880 but he performed one of his last public activities when he moved the vote of thanks at a public meeting he called on 11 February 1880 to support a new candidate for the Legislative Assembly.^{xi}

On 19 October 1880, John Monk died after a two-month history of inflammation of the lungs. Three Phillip Island & Woolamai councillors, Alexander Stewart, George Childe Crump (1844-1882) and John Kidd (1823-1888), witnessed his burial in an unmarked grave in the Grantville Cemetery on 21 October 1880.ⁱⁱ

John Monk's remaining assets included an equity of redemption in his butcher's shop and 6½ acres held under a three-year licence to occupy (Allotment 92B), 30 acres comprising Allotment 174, and the Crown leases on now seven acres as Allotment 8, twelve acres as Allotment 93 and eight acres as Allotment 175 and four acres as Allotment 175C in the area that was by then called Little Deep Creek.^{liii}

His Will bequeathed these assets to his

SHIRE OF PHILLIP ISLAND & WOOLAMAI.

CORINNELLA RIDING.

To Mr. John Monk and Others.—

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with your requisition, asking me to convene a public meeting for the purpose of nominating Trustees for land set aside for the purposes of a cemetery in Corinnella, I hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING, to be held at the Grantville Hotel, on Saturday, 19th January, at Eight o'clock p.m.

N. WEST, President of the Shire Council.
Wednesday, January 2, 1878. 61na j

Notice of the 19th January 1878 meeting

wife, Maria Monk, and brother, Matthew Monk, but his estate owed more than £106 to Robert Malloy and a £215 mortgage on Allotment 174. Therefore, Robert Malloy was appointed executor and retained liability for rates until 1882.^{liv}

By 1882, William de Malcus George (1827-1905) had taken up Robert Malloy's interest in the Crown lease for the residue of Allotment 93 and the 30 acres comprising Allotment 174. George Joseph Payne (1876-1954) bought Allotment A and on-sold to William de Malcus George in 1896.^{lvi} In 1882, the Crown also advertised the remaining leases held by John Monk's executors including four acres of Allotment 175 (Allotment 175C) and Allotment 92B held under a three-year licence on the Melbourne to Bass Road.^{lvii}

William De Malcus George lived in a 5-roomed weatherboard house with detached kitchen and outbuildings on eight acres (Allotment 93) and six acres (Crown Allotment A) which was one of only one or two houses, two hotels and a blacksmith's shop in Grantville in 1882^{lviii} and was remarkably similar to the house near the Grantville jetty occupied by George Brazier's family until about 1883.^{lix}

The Cranbourne Presbyterian Minister, Alexander Duff (1825-1891), officiated at the marriage of Maria Monk and William Mathews in 1884. He recorded that William Mathews was 59 years old, born in Suffolk to William Mathews, who was an innkeeper, and Sarah Mathews née Woods and that his previous wife died in 1861.^{xii}

English records confirm that William Mathews married Ann Fuller (1811-1862) at the Church of Saint Mary the Virgin in Dover, Kent, England in 1839. In January 1862, Ann Mathews née Fuller died in Cuckfield, Sussex, England. Thomas William Mathews then migrated to Victoria in about 1868.^{lxv}

However, William Mathews was also known as Thomas William Mathews and Thomas Mathews and he entered a bigamous marriage with Maria Monk in 1884: This same Alexander Duff had also officiated at this same William Mathews' second marriage to Eliza Gates (1844-1930) in Cranbourne on 8 November 1870. On that occasion, he recorded that William Mathews was 29 years old, born in Suffolk to William and Sarah Mathews, and not previously married. William Mathews was also an innkeeper.

Eliza and 'Thomas' Mathews had three or four children and they lived in Cranbourne until at least 1877. On 19 November 1878 Eliza reported that 'Thomas' Mathews was working as a contractor when their third recorded child was born at the Lying-In

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Hospital in Carlton so Eliza must have been complicit in his using the name 'Thomas' and in their living separately from about 1878.

In 1921, Eliza Mathews was living as Frances Eliza Mathews with their eldest son, Thomas William Mathews (1872-1944), in Port Melbourne and she died as Frances Elizabeth Mathews in Mooroopna Hospital on 5 November 1930.^{lxvi}

Maria Mathews aka Monk née Spriggs died on 20 January 1908 in Bryant Street, Maldon. She was buried in the Maldon Cemetery.^{lxvii} On 23 September 1913, 'Thomas William' Mathews snr died at the Alfred Hospital in Melbourne.^{lxviii}

Meanwhile John Monk's brother, Matthew Monk, married Alice Gray (1847-1916) in the Anglican Church of St John in Cranbourne on 18 June 1868 and they followed John and Maria to Tooradin where Matthew selected a 93-acre Crown lease on 17 November 1870. He was still paying rates for this property in 1891.^{lxix}

Matthew continued to work as a contractor and labourer in Cranbourne until he and Alice followed John and Maria to Grantville in about 1878.^{lxx} Their four children were all born in Grantville^{lxxi} and Matthew was involved in the Grantville community. He played for the Grantville football and cricket teams in the local competitions and he regularly won prizes for his vegetables in the Grantville Show.^{lxxii}

Matthew Monk also ran a successful contracting business in Westernport. For example, he won important road building contracts for the Shire of Phillip Island & Woolamai in 1882 and 1886 and he coordinated several labourers employed by Henry Stark (1862-1929) in 1892 to build a fence on the disputed border between his Allotments 93C and 98 and the land occupied by George Bonney (1855-1923) (Allotment 98B).^{lxxiii}

By 1881, Matthew Monk owned three acres with a house in Grantville^{lxxiv} and he selected 20 acres comprising Allotment 176A north of Colbert Creek which adjoined his brother's old 30-acre property (Allotment 174).^{lxxv}

In 1894, Matthew Monk was also granted the Crown lease on a further three acres in Corinella^{lxxvi} and, in 1902, he bought one acre in Grantville (Allotment 219K) which was probably part of the sub-division of Allotment 219H west of the Melbourne Road north of the Deep Creek. In 1902 Matthew Monk was granted a coal mining licence for part of Allotment 176A on or close to where William Brandrick had discovered coal in 1868.^{lxxvii}

On 4 May 1879 the trustees awarded Matthew Monk the contract for fencing the

new Grantville Cemetery under John Dickins' supervision. Although he completed this task by 21 June 1879,^{lxxviii} Matthew Monk's history of employment at the Grantville Cemetery suggests that his appointments were influenced by the secretaries' preferences and that he may have shared some of his older brother's prickly personality.

On 1 March 1883, John Thomas Paul (1859-1931) was nominated to replace John Dickins on the Grantville Cemetery Trust^{lxxix} and, on 16 June 1883, the Grantville Cemetery trustees nominated John Thomas Paul to replace John Dickins as treasurer but none of them was prepared to accept the role of honorary secretary.^{lxxx}

The Trust operated without a secretary for another year and accepted seven more burials before they employed Robert Matthew Bartlett (1857-1934) who was paid 2/6 for each meeting he attended and 2/6 for each interment he arranged.^{lxxxii}

Robert Matthew Bartlett was a bootmaker who moved from Kyneton to Grantville in about 1885.^{lxxxii} He performed almost all the administrative and practical work including supervision of contractors while there was a further three-year hiatus in Grantville Cemetery Trust meetings between 15 November 1884 and 2 December 1887.^{lxxxiii}

It is perhaps unsurprising that issues arose in relation to the performance of contractors commissioned to undertake further clearing work and, to compound these difficulties, the Government and the Shire Council had provided only £30 for fencing since 1878 so the active Trustees were becoming frustrated.^{lxxxiv}

In the course of three meetings in December 1887 and January and March 1888, the Grantville Cemetery Trust appointed a Works Committee to take over Robert Bartlett's role of managing contractors and seeking money for fencing.

Further, although Alexander Stewart died



Matthew Monk & Alice Monk (nee Gray)

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on 15 April 1888,^{lxxxv} Frederick Augustus Nowell (1829-1910) did not formally replace him as Chairman until the next meeting on 12 March 1889 so Robert Bartlett continued to run the Cemetery and organise its clearing and maintenance under supervision of the new Works Committee until he resigned on 17 May 1890.^{lxxxvi} He continued to live in Grantville until about 1894 when he moved to Outtrim and then Leongatha.^{lxxxvii}

Robert Bartlett was replaced by a series of short-term paid secretaries: On 9 May 1890, the Grantville Cemetery Trust appointed a young fitter, Sydney Herbert Keeling (1876-1944), and, on 30 December 1895, they appointed another bootmaker, James McPherson Smith (1863-1943), but he resigned on 10 May 1897 and John Thomas Paul returned in the role of paid secretary until 26 May 1902.^{lxxxviii}

It is unclear whether Robert Bartlett and the other paid secretaries performed the task of grave digger but Matthew Monk was the permanent grave digger by 20 January 1900 and he continued in that role until 1911.^{lxxxix} However, John Paul's appointment coincided with the beginning of a period between about 1897 and 1900 when Matthew Monk failed to win any other Grantville Cemetery Trust contracts.

In particular, on 8 May 1897, the trust rejected as 'unsatisfactory' a single tender probably submitted by Matthew Monk for clearing scrub and digging around the ornamental trees at the Cemetery and Alexander Caughey (1880-1944) won the second round on 5 June 1897. Alexander Caughey also won two more clearing contracts on 3 February 1899 and 5 June 1899. Alexander Caughey was later fined for destroying an ornamental tree but the fine was rescinded at the request of his brother, James Caughey (1866-1951), who was a trustee from 15 March 1899 to 23 April 1903.

On 20 January 1900, Matthew Monk was back in favour when he was offered a contract to clear the cemetery paths and, on 5 May 1900, he was also offered the task of clearing about 25 chains of the cemetery. However, he seems not to have completed his contract so 10/- of his payment was withheld on 8 June 1901.^{xc}

On 21 November 1891, a third three-acre block between the northern boundary of the old burial ground and the new Fern Hill Road (Allotment 175C) was gazetted for cemetery use and, in 1895, the trustees granted John Frederick Payne (1844-1907) the right to graze on the unused portion of the cemetery in return for providing old fencing material required to contain the area.^{xcii}

On 29 September 1901 Matthew Monk and William de Malcus George wrote to the trust offering to lease the unused portion of the cemetery for grazing and tenders were called. On 7 December 1901, William de Malcus George won the tender for three years at 15/-pa. On 20 October 1904 this contract was renewed for another three years but it lapsed when William de Malcus George died on 20 August 1905.^{xciii}

By the time James Arthur Read (1853-1941) took over the role of paid secretary on 26 May 1902, James Thomas Paul's store was considered one of the best general stores in Victoria and Grantville also hosted Sinclair's Drapery, Monger's printing office, the "Westernport Times", Hunt's Saddlery, Smith's Boot Shop and Repairs, Williams' Blacksmith, Hade's Bakery and Butchery, a Shipping Office, Grantville Hotel run by William Baker Lang (1865-1939), a police station and court house, a hall, saleyards, racecourse and recreation reserve, Post & Telegraph Office and two local fruiterers.^{xciiii}

James Arthur Read remained paid secretary of the Grantville Cemetery Trust until 27 January 1913. He was a teacher in Queensferry and a minister for the Reorganised Church of Christ of the Latter-Day Saints. He had witnessed the burial of Bessy Stewart in 1880 and he sometimes officiated at funerals as a Minister of Religion.^{xcv}

At James Arthur Read's first meeting on 26 May 1902, the trust rejected Matthew Monk's tender to clear and maintain the paths because it was too high and called for new tenders. Rather, on 27 June 1902 they accepted the tender of Osbourne Bonney (1880-1930) and extended it for another year on 11 July 1903. Osbourne Bonney's father was George Bonney (1855-1923) who was a trustee from 5 August 1897 to 3 May 1906 and had faced off Matthew Monk in a fencing dispute in 1893.^{xcvi}

On 20 October 1902, the trust also contracted Culmer William White (1884-1976) to do work at the cemetery. His father was Culmer Thomas White (1859-1938) who was a trustee from 5 October 1905 to 6 February 1937. And, on 17 August 1905 and 6 September 1906, the trust awarded Charles DeMarcus Edward Frederick George (1887-1943) sequential contracts to keep the cemetery paths clean.^{xcvii}

Matthew Monk had redeemed himself again by 1 October 1907. He was performing the on-going task of grave digger for the Grantville Cemetery and he was also granted the contract for making new paths in 1908.^{xcviii} As well, the trustees awarded him

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the contract for caretaker of the Cemetery at £9pa on 15 March 1909.^{xcviii}

There were no trust meetings between 5 February 1910 and 11 February 1911 so James Arthur Read and Matthew Monk were in effect responsible for managing the cemetery. However Matthew Monk was paid for only six months of this work so it seems he vacated his position as caretaker in August 1910 and the cemetery was again left unattended for six months.^{xcix} There were six burials in that time.

On 13 March 1916, Alice Monk née Gray died in Grantville. She was buried in a marked grave next to her brother-in-law's unmarked grave in the Grantville Cemetery. Matthew Monk was living with their daughter, Alice Elizabeth Hutchinson née Monk (1884-1937) when he died on 17 June 1918.

He was buried with Alice Monk and their son-in-law, Arthur Samuel Hutchinson (1875-1932), was appointed his executor.

Next month, Alexander Stewart (1832-1888) and two of his brothers feature in the last biography of the first five members of the Grantville Cemetery Trust. Alexander Stewart was a trustee from 1878 and Chairman from 1880 until he died in 1888.



Alice Elizabeth Hutchinson née Monk (1884-1937) & Arthur Samuel Hutchinson (1875-1932)



The grave of Alice and Matthew Monk at the Grantville Cemetery.

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lx. Public Records Office Victoria Probate & Administration File No. 202/629 Statement of Assets & Liabilities 1925.

lxi. Government Printer Melbourne Corinella County of Mornington 1880.

lxii. South Bourke & Mornington Journal 10 January 1877, p. 3; Grantville Victoria Australia Marriage Registration No. 138/1884.

lxiii. England Births & Baptisms 1538-1975; General Register Office. England and Wales Civil Registration Indexes. London, England: General Register Office. © Crown copyright.

lxiv. Prahran Victoria Australia Death Registration No. 4913/1913.

lxv. Cranbourne Victoria Australia Marriage Registration No. 53/1870; Carlton Victoria Australia Birth Registration No. 21543/1878; Australia Electoral Roll 1921; Prahran Victoria Australia Death Registration No. 4913/1913; Mooropna Victoria Australia Death Registration No. 14889/1930.

lxvi. The Argus 13 May 1888, p. 13; Maldon Australia Death Registration No. 2545/1908.

lxvii. Prahran Victoria Australia Death Registration No. 4913/1913.

lxviii. The Age 21 November 1870, p. 2; South Bourke & Mornington Journal 23 September 1891, p. 3.

lxix. Cranbourne Australia Birth Registration No 1875; South Bourke & Mornington Journal 28 December 1878, p. 2; 2 June 1886, p. 3.

lxx. Grantville Australia Death Registration No. 5152/1918.

lxxi. Great Southern Advocate 19 December 1890, p. 2; 14 February 1895, p. 3; 11 April 1895, p. 3; 26 March 1896, p. 3; 24 March 1898, p. 4; South Bourke & Mornington Journal 24 January 1883, p. 2; 23 April 1884, p. 3; 1 March 1893, p. 3;

lxxii. South Bourke & Mornington Journal 25 January 1882, p. 3; 2 June 1886, p. 3; Great Southern Advocate 19 October 1893, p. 3.

lxxiii. Phillip Island Rate Books 1881, p. 124.

lxxiv. Public Record Office Victoria Land Selection & Correspondence Files VPRS 5357/ P0 unit 3803, item 2103/49; Leader 14 May 1881, p. 6; Government Printer Melbourne Corinella County of Mornington 1880.

lxxv. The Age 3 July 1894, p. 7.

lxxvi. Public Record Office Victoria Land Selection & Correspondence Files VPRS 5357/ P0 unit 3253, item 421/145.146; Mount Alexander Mail 29 October 1902, p. 2; Jane Hendlass The Grantville Cemetery Early History Part 3 John Dickins (1843-1883) The Western Port Times January 2019, p. 10. lxxvii. Minutes of meetings of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 4 May 1879; 21 June 1879.

lxxviii. South Bourke & Mornington Journal 21 February 1883, p. 2.

lxxix. Minutes of meeting of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 16 June 1883.

lxxx. Minutes of meetings of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 13 August 1884, 17 May 1890.

lxxxi. Kyneton Australia Birth Registration No. 8189/1884.

lxxxii. Minutes of meetings of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 13 August 1884, 17 May 1890.

lxxxiii. Minutes of meeting of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 7 July 1899.

lxxxvii. Minutes of meetings of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 4 May 1879; 21 June 1879.

lxxxviii. South Bourke & Mornington Journal 21 February 1883, p. 2.

lxxxix. Minutes of meeting of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 16 June 1883.

lxxx. Minutes of meetings of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 13 August 1884, 17 May 1890.

lxxxi. Kyneton Australia Birth Registration No. 8189/1884.

lxxxii. Minutes of meetings of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 13 August 1884, 17 May 1890.

lxxxiii. Minutes of meeting of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 7 July 1899.

lxxxiv. Grantville Australia Death Registration No. 19/1888.

lxxxv. Minutes of meetings of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 13 August 1884, 17 May 1890.

lxxxvi. Minutes of meetings of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 13 August 1884; 19 May 1890; 13 May 1909; Kyneton Australia Birth Registration No. 8189/1884.

lxxxvii. Minutes of meetings of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 17 May 1890; 31 May 1890; 7 June 1890; 12 July 1890; 27 September 1890; 4 February 1891; 23 March 1891; 24 March 1892; 25 June 1892; 25 March 1893; 30 September 1893; 25 November 1893; 11 January 1894; 3 March 1895; 14 March 1895; 26 May 1902; Victoria Government Gazette 25 September 1891, p. 3999.

lxxxviii. Minutes of meeting of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 13 August 1884; 20 January 1900; 15 March 1909; 11 February 1911.

lxxxix. Minutes of meetings of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 20 January 1900; 5 May 1900; 9 June 1901.

xc. Minutes of meetings of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 15 November 1884; 2 December 1887; 28 January 1888; 7 March 1888; 12 March 1889; 4 May 1889; 27 July 1889; 9 May 1890.

xc. Minutes of meetings of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 29 September 1901; 7 December 1901, 20 October 1904.

xcii. The Dandenong Journal 6 May 1953, p. 11.

xciii. Fitzroy Victoria Australia Marriage Registration No. 135/1880; Grantville Victoria Australia Death Registration No. 130/1904.

xciv. Great Southern Advocate 19 October 1893, p. 3.

xcv. Minutes of meetings of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 17 August 1905; 6 September 1906.

xcvi. Minutes of meetings of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 24 August 1878, 4 September 1878, 5 May 1900; 19 October 1907, 13 April 1908.

xcvii. Minutes of meeting of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 13 May 1909.

xcviii. Minutes of meetings of Grantville Cemetery Trust dated 3 October 1908; 4 February 1909; 1 March 1909; 17 March 1909; 13 May 1909; 12 February 1910; 11 February 1911.

xcix. Grantville Australia Death Registration No. 5152/1918; Public Record Office Victoria Probate & Administration File 160/755; Powlett Express & Victorian State Coalfields Advertiser 28 June 1918, p. 2.

Captain Ham

First published in the *Mornington Standard* on Thursday 15 August 1901 under the heading: Grantville.

(Re-paragraphed for the sake of clarity)

Captain Ham received a great reception here on Friday evening. He had been asked by a committee of management to be present at a "Welcome Home" given by the residents of the Bass and Grantville districts to Troopers Milne and Moore, returned soldiers.

During the evening he presented a gold chain and locket to each soldier, on behalf of the residents. The lockets were suitably inscribed, and the chains were very massive and valuable.

All the returned men gave some of their experiences, which were received and listened to by the large audience with great interest and Captain Ham was made to promise that he would return and give the residents a lecture on *[his]* experiences in South Africa.

It is doubtful if there was ever such a large attendance before at the local hall, as a very large number could not gain admittance at all. The Rev. Potter of San Remo occupied the chair and made some stirring remarks. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be given to Mrs. Hyatt whose husband recently died.

The proceedings wound up with a very enjoyable dance which lasted until daylight.

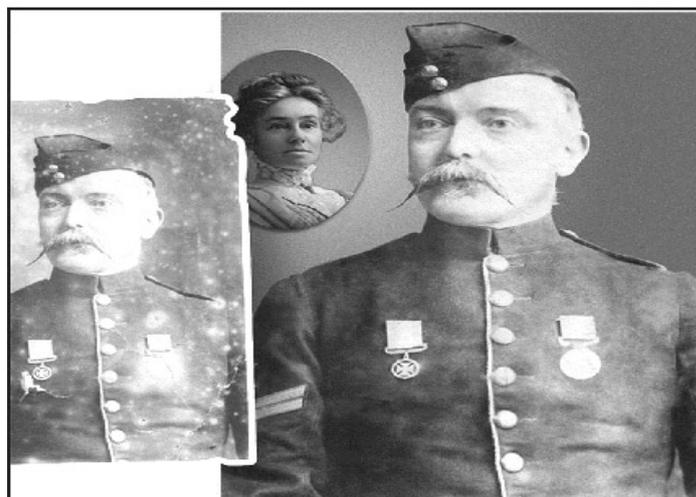


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