

# Sunshine Cavalcade



SOUVENIR BOOKLET  
COMMEMORATING THE PROCLAMATION  
OF THE CITY OF SUNSHINE

THE CREED OF THE TRUE CITIZEN

**"I believe in the Place where I Live"**

I believe in her people, in her girls, in her boys. I will make myself a Committee of one to make this a good place to live in, and a mighty hard place to leave.

I believe in its institutions. I believe in the street broom, the street sweeper and the paint pot.

I believe in never an empty can on a vacant allotment, but many a full one in the larder. Never again will I throw paper in the streets or right-of-ways.

I believe in the trees, God's first temples, grass instead of ash heaps, and flowers instead of weeds.

May God bless the tongue that gives honest praise and commendation, and may He doubly bless the ear that is deaf to scandal and gossip.

I will spend my money here, and by doing so leave a part of my purchase price to circulate in the channels where its equivalent in wealth was originally created, to do good among the people who are part of the place in which I am a part, in the place I call my home.

**"I believe in the Place where I Live"**



Sir Dallas Brooks and Lady Brooks

Proclamation  
OF THE  
City of Sunshine

By His Excellency the Governor of the State of Victoria  
General Sir Reginald Alexander Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sunshine Town Hall  
Wednesday, 16th May, 1951

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Braybrook Roads Board, Proclaimed 28th May, 1860  
Shire of Braybrook, Proclaimed 23rd January, 1871  
City of Sunshine, Proclaimed 16th May, 1951

## *Editorial . . .*

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### "Sunshine Cavalcade"

In making the endeavour to bring within such relatively small compass so wide a variety of material, it has been necessary to practice, before else, the art of selection.

It will be seen that great stress has been laid on pictorial presentation. Many subjects scarcely referred to in the text are graphically presented in pictures. In not a few instances the effort is made to present, at a glance, the entire perspective of the development of the municipality by contrasting crude beginnings with elaborate endings. But here again the pictures had best be left to speak for themselves.

Though we are not rich in historical associations, nevertheless, there are pages of history from the latter years of the past century which will stir the memories of the older generation of residents.

Amid the turmoil of pioneering there were those who transplanted from their homelands those delicate growths of culture, which guarded them against the fierce storms of materialism. Religion, music, horticulture, sport, and all the amenities of a growing civilisation were instituted and lovingly fostered, and they are dealt with throughout this story in their respective sections.

13 Dickson Street, Sunshine.

*C. G. Carlton*

Editor.

## First Mayor and Mayoress of Sunshine



Cr. G. E. DOBSON, J.P.



Mrs. J. L. DOBSON, J.P.

### The Mayoral Message

A retrospective survey will indicate the remarkable growth and development which has resulted since the creation of the District Roads Board in the year, 1860. Today it is most fitting to indicate and appreciate the debt of gratitude we all owe to the early residents and administrators who shaped and laid the City of Sunshine to which we are now pleased to belong.

Reference should also be made to the growth of our industries etc., which despite many disabilities were not only established, but prospered, until today we hear and read references such as — "The Birmingham of Australia." Such references are indeed a commendation of the actions of those captains of industry who placed their confidence in the district and the great army of workers who have operated the machines producing articles for use and service in Australia and elsewhere — surely a glorious page in our history.

Modern train and bus services serve areas, where in the pioneer days, horse and bullock teams negotiating mere tracks were the only means of transport. Gas and water mains reticulate every build-up section. Electric cables continue to reach out to localities being developed as residential, business and industrial areas in conformity with the zoning plan of the municipality.

Educational facilities in Technical and State Schools, Kindergartens, Infant Welfare Centres operate throughout the district. The Churches, Sunday Schools, Youth and Sporting organisations are contributing in no small measure to the high religious, ethical and physical standards common to our people.

This summary I am compelled to conclude upon a personal note and crave indulgence in handling same. The elevation of the Shire to that of a City confers an honour upon Mrs. Dobson and myself of which we are most appreciative. Under the provisions and procedure set out in the enactment we become the first Mayor and Mayoress of the City of Sunshine.

Fully mindful of our privileges and responsibilities we shall strive to be worthy of the positions we occupy and with the co-operation of our responsible officers will do all in our power to keep the administration of the City on a high and worthy plane.

I am, Yours respectfully,

Cr. G. E. DOBSON, J.P.

## City of Sunshine's Administrators



Cr. T. R. Barclay



Cr. A. G. Pennell.



Cr. J. R. Parsons.



Cr. A. Beachley.



Cr. J. McDonald.



Cr. H. Dempster.



Cr. J. B. Salmund.



Cr. J. W. Castley.



Cr. J. Downing.



Cr. N. G. Green.



Cr. H. R. Skinner.



E. Hargreaves,  
Town Clerk.

Four.

## First Citizens, 1860-1951

Braybrook Roads Board — Proclaimed 28/5/1860.

Chairmen:—

1860 - 1 — Francis Brown.	1866 - 7 — W. J. Clarke.
1861 - 2 — J. A. Marsden.	1867 - 8 — W. J. Clarke.
1862 - 3 — Francis Brown.	1868 - 9 — W. J. Clarke.
1863 - 4 — Francis Brown.	1869 - 70 — William Boase.
1864 - 5 — W. J. Clarke.	1870 - 1 — William Boase.
1865 - 6 — W. J. Clarke.	

Shire of Braybrook — Proclaimed 23rd January, 1874

Presidents:—

1871 — William Boase.	1910 - 11 — Chas. J. Spong.
1871 - 2 — S. S. Ritchie.	1911 - 12 — W. Sheahan.
1872 - 3 — S. S. Ritchie.	1912 - 13 — R. D. Hopkins.
1873 - 4 — S. S. Ritchie.	1913 - 14 — Geo. McKay.
1874 - 5 — S. S. Ritchie.	1914 - 15 — G. Cranwell.
1875 - 6 — S. S. Ritchie.	1915 - 16 — Thos. Opie.
1876 - 7 — William Boase.	1916 - 17 — Alexdr. Robinson.
1877 - 8 — William Boase.	1917 - 18 — G. W. Pennell.
1878 - 9 — W. H. Powell.	1918 - 19 — J. B. Derham.
1879 - 80 — R. Faragher.	1919 - 20 — G. W. Pennell.
1880 - 1 — John Blair.	1920 - 1 — Henry J. Neal.
1881 - 2 — James Christie.	1921 - 2 — James L. Scott.
1882 - 3 — T. B. Derham.	1922 - 3 — W. J. Pridham.
1883 - 4 — George McLagan.	1923 - 4 — G. W. Pennell.
1884 - 5 — James Dickson.	1924 - 5 — Geo. McKay.
1885 - 6 — George Graham.	1925 - 6 — W. R. Dempster.
1886 - 7 — William Hopkins.	1926 - 7 — G. W. Pennell.
1887 - 8 — W. C. Barnett.	1927 - 8 — Henry Skewes.
1888 - 9 — Richard Manning.	1928 - 9 — Henry Skewes.
1889 - 90 — James Howatson.	1929 - 30 — Ralph McKay.
1890 - 1 — James Dickson.	1930 - 1 — Ralph McKay.
1891 - 2 — G. S. Mullenger.	1931 - 2 — G. W. Pennell.
1892 - 3 — Thos. T. Jones.	1932 - 3 — G. W. Pennell.
1893 - 4 — G. S. Mullenger.	1933 - 4 — W. J. Pridham.
1894 - 5 — Thos. Opie.	1934 - 5 — W. J. Pridham.
1895 - 6 — W. C. Barnett.	1935 - 6 — E. H. M. Drayton.
1896 - 7 — Thos. Opie.	1936 - 7 — Alf. E. A. Lowe.
1897 - 8 — W. S. Lancashire.	1937 - 8 — W. R. Dempster.
1898 - 9 — G. S. Mullenger.	1938 - 9 — J. R. Parsons.
1899 - 1900 — Jas. Christie.	1939 - 40 — Alf. E. A. Lowe.
1900 - 1 — R. D. Hopkins.	1940 - 1 — W. J. Pridham.
1901 - 2 — W. H. Walden.	1941 - 2 — E. H. M. Drayton.
1902 - 3 — Thos. Warr.	1942 - 3 — A. G. Pennell.
1903 - 4 — Alfred Smith.	1943 - 4 — T. R. Barclay.
1904 - 5 — George McLagan.	1944 - 5 — G. E. Dobson.
1905 - 6 — Isaac Collins.	1945 - 6 — J. R. Parsons.
1906 - 7 — G. S. Mullenger.	1946 - 7 — A. G. Pennell.
1907 - 8 — Alfred Smith.	1947 - 48 — T. R. Barclay.
1908 - 9 — W. Robinson.	1948 - 9 — R. A. Barrett.
1909 - 10 — J. B. Derham.	1949 - 50 — A. Beachley.

City of Sunshine — Proclaimed, 16th May, 1951

Mayor — Cr. G. E. Dobson.

# Civic Administrators During Last 90 Years

## Braybrook Road Board, 1860 to 1870

BLAIR, John.  
BOASE, William.  
CLARKE, William J.  
DELAHAY, Henry.  
DERHAM, Thomas B.  
DODD, Robert.

FARAGHER, Daniel.  
FARROW, William.  
HOPKINS, William.  
McINTYRE, James.  
McMAHON, Thomas.  
PAINE, Mark.

POWELL, William H.  
RITCHIE, Samuel S.  
STAUGHTON, Samuel T.  
THOMSON, James.

## Shire of Braybrook, Proclaimed 1871

Baker, George . . . . . 1939-1946  
\*Barclay, Thos. R. . . . . 1927-1930  
1941-  
Barnett, Wm. C. . . . . 1883-1890  
1894-1899  
1904-1906  
1940-1950  
Barrett, Robt. A. . . . . 1946-  
\*Beachley, Arthur . . . . . 1870-1882  
Blair, John. . . . . 1869-1881  
Boase, Wm. . . . . 1944-1946  
Brown, D. M. . . . . 1876  
Burns, John . . . . . 1911-1913  
Burnside, George . . . . .  
Casey, J. W. . . . . 1903- 1906  
\*Castley, John W. . . . . 1950-  
Cecil, Wm. . . . . 1879-1882  
Christie, Jas. . . . . 1878-1890  
1891-1896  
1897-1901  
Collins, Isaac . . . . . 1899-1908  
Cranwell, George . . . . . 1900.  
1911-1917  
Dawson, L. E. . . . . 1899-1901  
Dedrick, A. E. . . . . 1930-1941  
Delahay, H. . . . . 1870-1875  
\*Dempster, H. B. . . . . 1948-  
Dempster, W. R. . . . . 1922-1940  
Derham, John B. . . . . 1907-1924  
Derham, Thos B. . . . . 1870-1883  
1889-1892  
1897-1906  
Dickson, James . . . . . 1880-1895  
Diggins, A. S. . . . . 1929-1931  
\*Dobson, G. E. . . . . 1926-1929  
1939-  
\*Downing, John . . . . . 1950-  
Doyle, Daniel . . . . . 1901-1903  
Drayton, E. H. M. . . . . 1926-1941  
1947-1950  
Evans, Jas. H. . . . . 1890-1901  
Faragher, Robt. . . . . 1871-1889  
Garde, Ralph A. . . . . 1931-1940  
Gidney, Chas. . . . . 1897.  
Glendenning, W. E. . . . . 1924-1941  
Graham, George . . . . . 1883-1888  
\*Green, Norman, G. . . . . 1950-  
Greenham, W. . . . . 1927-1950  
Greig, William . . . . . 1888-1889  
Grist, John . . . . . 1923-1924  
Harrison, G. . . . . 1913-1919  
Hayden, Frank, . . . . . 1944-1950  
Hobbs, W. J. . . . . 1880.  
Hopkins, Robt. D. . . . . 1889-1919  
Hopkins, Wm. . . . . 1870-1879  
1882-1890  
Howatson, Jas. . . . . 1888-1897  
Johnstone, A. R. . . . . 1926-1927  
Jones, Thos. J. . . . . 1890-1895  
Kendall, Chas. J. . . . . 1901-1904  
Kirby, Kingsley . . . . . 1944-1947  
Lancashire, W. S. . . . . 1897-1899  
Love, Wm. . . . . 1877-1882  
Lowe, Alfred E. . . . . 1926-1944  
Lynch, Martin B. . . . . 1947-1950  
McDonald, Evan . . . . . 1916.  
\*McDonald, J. A. . . . . 1950-  
McDonald, R. K. . . . . 1944-1948  
McIntosh, W. E. . . . . 1919-1922  
McKay, G. . . . . 1908-1927  
McKay, Ralph . . . . . 1927-1931  
McKay, Samuel . . . . . 1906-1908  
McLagan, Geo. . . . . 1879-1888  
1897-1917  
Manning, Robt. . . . . 1883-1889  
Marr, Thomas M. . . . . 1911-1914  
Minns, A. E. . . . . 1912-1915  
Minns, Jas. F. . . . . 1896-1899  
Missen, George . . . . . 1877-1878  
Missen, Thos. G. . . . . 1913-1916  
Mullenger, G. S. . . . . 1889-1910  
Munro, Daniel . . . . . 1910-1916  
Neal, H. J. . . . . 1919-1922  
Newman, Alfred . . . . . 1896-1898  
Newton, J. W. . . . . 1919-1922  
O'Connor, John . . . . . 1906-1909  
Opie, Thos . . . . . 1892-1898  
1900-1902  
Opie, Thos. J. . . . . 1909-1916  
1917-1919  
Oxley, Wm. . . . . 1930-1935  
Padley, A. H. . . . . 1889-1891  
Paine, Mark . . . . . 1871-1877  
\*Parsons, J. R. . . . . 1935-  
\*Pennell, A. G. . . . . 1936-1939  
1941-  
Pennell, G. W. . . . . 1906-1911  
1912-1921  
1922-1934  
Powell, W. H. . . . . 1870-1879  
1883-1888  
Pridham, W. J. . . . . 1919-1926  
1929-1941  
Ravenhall, A. . . . . 1923-1927  
Ritchie, Samuel S. . . . . 1871-1879  
Roberts, Wm . . . . . 1888-1889  
Robinson, Alex. . . . . 1908-1919  
Robinson, J. A. R. . . . . 1925-1939  
Robinson, Wm. . . . . 1904-1913  
Roediger, J. G. . . . . 1890-1892  
\*Salmond, Jas. B. . . . . 1947-  
Scott, Jas. L. . . . . 1919-1925  
Shallard, Samuel, . . . . . 1917-1919  
Sheahan, Wm. . . . . 1907-1912  
Skewes, Henry . . . . . 1924-1935  
\*Skinner, H. R. . . . . 1941-  
Smith, Alfred . . . . . 1902-1911  
Smith, John T. . . . . 1899.  
1904-1907  
Spong, Chas, J. . . . . 1906-1912  
Spong, Jas. . . . . 1916-1919  
Stevenson, W. Y. . . . . 1946-1947  
Thomson, Jas . . . . . 1871.  
Tilburn, Chas. . . . . 1919-1922  
1924-1929  
Trelour, E. C. . . . . 1931-1947  
Vernon, J. O. . . . . 1901-1903  
Walden, W. H. . . . . 1898-1907  
Walsh, John . . . . . 1900.  
Warr, Thos. . . . . 1895-1899  
1900-1906  
Watson, J. H. . . . . 1934-1944  
Weedon, Jas. H. . . . . 1897.  
Willan, Jas. . . . . 1940-1944

\* Denotes Sitting Councillor.



# The Rise and Progress of Municipal Government

The principles of Local Government in this State have been transplanted from the Mother Country and have been handed down from Anglo-Saxon times. In the early development of New South Wales which included Victoria before separation, Governor Phillip received instructions in 1789 to lay out "townships" of convenient size and extent. Acts to incorporate the Towns of Sydney and Melbourne were passed in 1842. Geelong was made the third incorporate town of New South Wales in 1849.

One of the earliest matters which claimed the attention of the first Legislative Council of the independent colony in 1851 was the formation of "Road Boards" and in 1853 "An Act of Making and Improving Roads in the Colony of Victoria" was passed. By the end of 1862, seventy-five District Road Boards were in operation.

The next step was the proclamation of Municipal Districts authorised by an act passed in 1854, and by 1857 some dozen towns were possessed of Municipal Councils. The first "Local Government (Shire, Act)" was passed in 1863, when the "Shire" came into being, absorbing, in certain cases, the old Road Districts. The "Municipalities Act" passed in the same year raised the "Municipal District" to the status of a "Borough." Amended Acts passed in 1869 provided for the proclamation of a 'Borough' as a "Town" or "City". The first Borough to become a Town was Prahran, gazetted a Town on 13th May 1870.

The Local Government Act of 1874 combined the Shires and Boroughs Acts into one statute and abolished the Road Districts.

## Braybrook Road Board in 1860

The Braybrook Road District was proclaimed on the 28/5/1860, as a result of a Public Meeting at the Shamrock Hotel, Darlington, (which it is understood was the original name of Albion, the Hotel being where Darling's Mill is now situated) on Wednesday, 20th January, 1860. In order to have a Road District proclaimed, it was necessary for a certain number of householders to make the necessary petition. The first Board consisted of seven members and this number was later increased to nine.

The area of the Road District as proclaimed was 96 square miles, and included the land bounded by Swamp Road, between Footscray and North Melbourne, on the east and almost to Melton on the west.

The net annual value of property was £14,623 and the revenue, £3018. The ratepayers in the ratebook numbered 351 and the ratepayers on the roll, 197. The Road District continued to function until 1871.

The first Secretary and Treasurer of the Board was Mr. William Pullar. He was born at Dundee, Scotland, in 1825, and came to Australia in 1853, commencing business in Collins Street, opposite the warehouse of James Service & Co. He moved to Maidstone in 1858, and continued to reside in that area until his death in 1911. He was married in 1868.

The early pioneers were closely associated with those in Footscray in an endeavour to bridge the West Melbourne swamp, and thus connect the western district with the metropolis. Referring to the first official recognition of Braybrook, "Footscray's First Fifty Years," says—

"The greatest drawback, however, was the absence of a decent road to Melbourne, and one of the first matters discussed by the new Council was the possibilities of effecting some improvement in that direction. A few of the leading spirits succeeded in establishing a Road Board at Braybrook to work in conjunction with the Council, and the body elected to devise ways and

means had a large area under their supervision

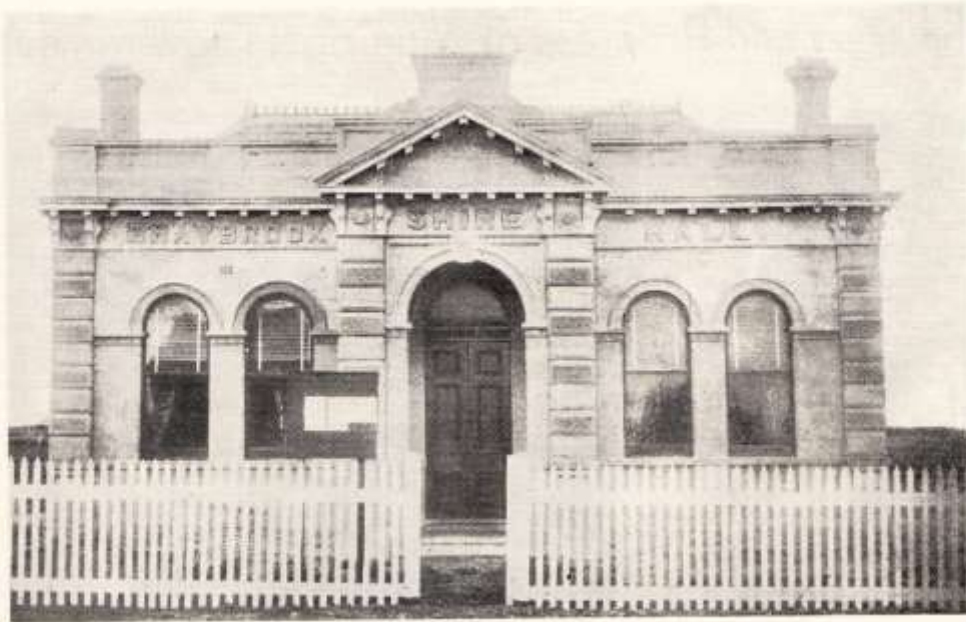
The area comprised the land bounded by a line commencing at the south-west angle of Footscray on the Geelong Rd., running west to Little River at Werribee, thence by the river north to Melbourne, thence east to the Saltwater River across Raleigh's punt to Maribyrnong, along the road now known as Epsom Road, taking in all the land south of Kensington Road. The racecourse at Flemington was included, also the area known as Brown's Hill.



William Pullar in 1911

The latter territory was only obtained after considerable agitation with the Government, the object of the Road Board in acquiring it being to give them land through which a connecting road with Hotham (North Melbourne) could be made. When the Board succeeded in securing the land, they purchased John O'Farrell's punt at the foot of Hopkins Street, and next let the making of the road to a man named Mills, who received a guarantee of £50 per month, and a lien on the tolls until a certain amount had been paid. It was a formidable task, but the work went satisfactorily, the contractor, by filling in the worst parts first, quickly making it possible to journey to the city much more comfortable than before.

Governor Sir Richard Bourke's prophecy in 1837 as to the growth of Williamstown might have come true but for the difficulty of crossing the Saltwater River and Batman swamp. Had the river been properly bridged in the early days, and good roads made through the swamp, perhaps the settlement of Hobson's Bay would not have been so lop-sided. Braybrook and Footscray were the first to attempt the swamp. Conjointly, a road was made upon time payment, the contractor, Mr. Mills, providing the capital required, and a toll was placed thereon, which yielded a good revenue."



First Shire Hall at Deer Park, Erected 1885.



Present Administrative Offices and Town Hall.

## Proclamation of Shire of Braybrook in 1871

The Shire's Statute Amended Act was passed in 1870 and the Board decided to memorialize the Governor in Council to proclaim the District a Shire under the title of the Shire of Braybrook, and at a meeting of the Executive Council held in Melbourne on the 23rd January, 1871, the Shire of Braybrook was duly proclaimed. A Proclamation appeared in the Government Gazette on the 27th January, 1871. Mr. William C. Barnett, father of the former rate-collector was elected to the Council.

Portion of the original Road District is now included within the Shire of Kellor and the portion east of the Maribyrnong River, is, of course within the City of Melbourne. A part of the westerly portion of the Shire was annexed to Melton, in 1916, and the area of the Municipality was now 52½ square miles.

Mr. Pullar was associated with the local government of the place from its inception until his retirement in 1907. The constitution of the Road Board in 1860, the proclamation of the Shire in 1871 and its subdivision into four ridings in 1896, all occurred during his term of office. At first, meetings were held at the Braybrook Hotel, but eventually a Shire Hall was built at Deer Park which was considered to be in a more central position.

The foundation stone of the building was laid by Cr. James Dickson, the Shire President, on 9th March 1885. Other members of the Council were Crs. W. Hopkins R. Manning G. McLagan W. H. Powell, W. C. Barnett, J. Christie, R. Faragher and G. Graham. Mr. D. R. Stewart was the architect, and Mr. Edward Hopkins, the builder.

The foundation stone of the hall at Deer Park was removed and re-erected at Sunshine when the old hall was demolished.

## Shire Hall Built at Sunshine in 1922

Toward the close of the first world war it became apparent Sunshine was now the pulsating heart of the municipality, and as an acknowledgement to the district boys who had sacrificed their lives in the conflict, it was decided to erect a memorial hall, combining administrative offices, at Sunshine. The site selected was Hampshire Road, and a substantial concrete front, together with a club-room for returned servicemen, was erected in front and around the Mechanics' Institute. This wooden building was used as a public meeting place until its destruction by fire in 1924.

The Councillors in office when the move took place were: Cr. J. L. Scott, President, George McKay, John Derham, Joseph Newton, Wm. J. Pridham, Thos. M. Marr, Wm. J. McIntosh, Chas. Tilburn and Henry J. Neal. Mr. W. J. Andrew was the Shire Secretary and Engineer. Mr. J. Raymond Robinson was the architect and Mr Ernest Watts the contractor.

## Extensions to Hall in 1938.

The Shire was progressing rapidly and growing in importance, and it was decided in 1938 to provide more office space and erect a more pretentious council chamber, and the extensions were completed before the end of the year. Cr. W. R. Dempster was President when the work commenced, and his colleagues were Crs. W. E. Glendenning, W. J. Pridham, J. R. Robinson, A. E. Lowe, E. H. M. Drayton, J. R. Parsons, A. E. Dedrick, R. A. Garde, E. C. Treloar, J. Watson and A. G. Pennell. The Shire Secretary was Mr. E. Hargreaves and Mr. H. Robinson the Shire Engineer.

## Opening of Present Modern Council Chamber



Reading Anti-clockwise: Crs. W. E. Glendenning, E. C. Treloar, J. Watson, R. A. Garde, A. E. Dedrick, A. E. Lowe, W. R. Dempster, A. G. Pennell, W. J. Pridham, L. E. Thorpe (Inspector), W. Matheson (Asst. Sec.) R. E. Barnett (Rate Collector) H. Robinson (Engineer), E. Hargreaves (Shire Secretary), Cr. J. R. Parsons (President) Cr. E. H. Drayton was absent.

# Hugh Victor McKay : The Godfather of Sunshine

"IF YOU WOULD SEEK HIS MONUMENT, LOOK AROUND YOU"

**I**N 1904, Braybrook Junction, as Sunshine was then known, was mostly wind-swept plain. There was one house west of the Bendigo railway line, and that was a small farm house located on the land which now forms the yard of Darling's Flour Mills. Between Hampshire Road, and the railway there were two manufacturing establishments, the Braybrook Implement Works and an ore treatment works. The latter was already moribund, and the former was not flourishing.



Hugh Victor McKay, C.B.E.

The only building in Hampshire Road between the railway station and the Ballarat Road was the cottage called 'Deerbolts' then the residence of an employee of the Implement Company.

At that time the Sunshine Harvester Works was located at Ballarat and was flourishing and expanding, but freight to and from the seaboard was becoming a heavy burden. The proprietor, Hugh Victor McKay, decided to move his works nearer to the port, and selected Braybrook Junction as a place having all necessary railway facilities, and within a convenient distance from shipping. He purchased the land, plant and buildings of the Braybrook Implement Works and the ore works, and at a later stage hundreds of acres in the vicinity, believing that a town would spring up around his factory. This great Australian died in 1926, but he lived to see his prediction realised. In 1906, a start was made to move the plant from Ballarat. It was completed in two years, and in 1907 the name of the place was changed to Sunshine. Many of the Ballarat employees followed the works and settled in Footscray and Sunshine. Mr. McKay gave financial assistance to all employees who desired to build. He also formed and channelled streets, laid down the water mains and later provided electric current for street and house lighting.

At the Ballarat factory there were 300 employees, but after coming to Sunshine the manufacturing scope was extended, and in three years the number of workmen had increased to over 1000. Similarly the roofed area increased from two to ten acres.

## The Creative Builder

Elbert Hubbard said, "Small men are apologetic and give excuses for being on the earth and reasons for staying here so long. Not so the Great Souls. Their actions are regal, their language oracular, their manners affirmative." Hugh Victor McKay forecast the future and set about to bring his brainchild into being. He was one of the Great Souls.

## Gardens a Bountiful Gift

The town was progressing in the same ratio as the Sunshine Harvester Works and Hugh Victor McKay did a great deal toward improving the locality as a residential suburb. As far back as 1908, the firm established the Sunshine Gardens and has maintained them ever since for the enjoyment of the public, without one penny cost to the municipal council. The beautiful arrangement of the trees, lawns, flowers and shrubs, inspires those who have the extreme felicity of traversing the



Employees leaving the Station for the Works in 1906.

Sunshine Gardens on their way to business each morning to remember the words of the poet Keats:

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever;  
it's loveliness increases, it will never  
pass into nothingness, but will keep  
a bower for us, and a sleep full of  
sweet dreams and airy solitude."

The gardens are one of the finest in the metropolitan area, and parties of leading horticulturists from other districts often pay visits of inspection, and words of admiration have been freely expressed. When it is recalled that the Braybrook Council did not have one full time gardener on the staff until 1931, the value of this bountiful gift can be fully appreciated.

### Tennis Court and Bowling Green

In 1909 a tennis court was laid down in the gardens by the firm, and in 1918 a bowling green—the maintenance of the latter being borne by the firm until recent years. In fact, at the moment, the Bowling Club only pays a pepper-corn rental for the use of the land.

### Sponsored Albion Railway Station

The residential area in the vicinity of Sydney Street was developing rapidly and there were transport difficulties. In 1920, the firm paid for the installation of the Albion Railway Station, which is today proving of inestimable value to the community.

### Selwyn Park and Technical School

Prior to 1928 there was no recognised public sports oval in Sunshine, the area known as Sunshine Park in South Sunshine, being undeveloped at that stage. Cricket and football were played on railway land adjacent to the station and Ballarat loop line. In that year, the generous firm, subject to the Council expending a certain sum on improvements in a specified time, presented to the ratepayers 10 acres of land at the west end of King Edward Ave., for use as a sports oval. The Braybrook Council

carried out its part of the contract, and today the oval is a green sward and the venue for senior cricket and football. The master plan is to make it comparable with other grounds in older metropolitan cities. The generosity of Mr. McKay in establishing the Technical School is on another page in this booklet.

### Charitable Trust Instituted

A few weeks before his death Mr. McKay instituted a Trust Fund and he was present at the first meeting. It was to be used to aid charitable and other objectives in Sunshine and also nationally. Local organisations have since gained much from the liberality of Sunshine's Founder.

### Press Tribute

On the death of Mr. H. V. McKay on 21st May, 1926, the following is the tribute given by the Melbourne "Age":—

"In the death of Hugh Victor McKay, Australia loses a real Australian, a man with an intense faith in his country, with an intense faith in his own vision, and with a determination of character and bigness of heart that enabled him to take all obstacles in his stride. His monument is already erected — it is the happiness and prosperity of thousands of workers, and in the inestimable benefits received by farmers throughout the world."

And might be added the amenities provided for the people of Sunshine.

### An Epitaph

By Hugo Buckingham

Well may he rest, who hath so passed his day  
Unspoilt by things that came within his way;  
Who won success, no matter what befell,  
And ever strove to serve his country well.  
Steadfast in purpose, striving to the end;  
With simple creed, to make and to mend.  
Such was a man that numbered with the few  
To whom the highest honor is due.



Looking towards the same direction in 1951.

# Development Was Slow in First Fifty Years

## A Review of the Progress up to 1910

This is what the Footscray "Advertiser" had to say about the Jubilee of the Shire of Braybrook in 1910.

"The Shire of Braybrook attained the age of 50 years on Tuesday, for on the 21st June, 1860, the first meeting of the Braybrook Road Board was held, though according to the records, it was not until the 26th June that the Road Board was gazetted. Thus the Jubilee of the Shire was due this week, but no steps were taken to celebrate the occasion, owing to the absence of some moving spirit to set the matter in motion.

Fifty years in the history of Braybrook has not witnessed a great deal of progress, for today, the Shire, covering as it does an area of 92 square miles has a population of only 2,400. But the prospects for the future are bright. The great drawback in the past has been the fact that one portion of the Shire, beyond what is known as Old Braybrook is country, while the other portion being within seven miles of Melbourne, should be suburban, but has been kept back owing to the impossibility of providing suburban facilities, in the shape of lighting, footpaths, sanitary conveniences, etc., on the rate of One Shilling in the Pound. The Shire has never borrowed money, and therefore, has failed to provide the municipal comforts that are looked for by town dwellers.

Twenty years ago, when Victoria was booming, and when Wright & Edwards' extensive carriage works were in full swing in that portion of the Shire known as Braybrook Junction (now Sunshine) the locality was extremely prosperous, and houses were erected in numbers, but the collapse of the boom and the closing down of the works proved a sad blow, and Braybrook receded in public estimation as a residential area.

Another serious drawback has been the failure of the Railway Department to provide an adequate train service in the past, and even today, when the Shire is progressing rapidly, the absence of Sunday trains is keenly felt. But the coming to Braybrook Junction of the Sunshine Harvester Works has changed the outlook, and at present rate of progress the time cannot be far distant when Sunshine, as

Braybrook Junction is now known, will be a thriving township.

At the works in question some 1,300 hands are employed; the works are increasing in size every month, and there is talk of other large manufactories being established in the neighbourhood. Mr. H. V. McKay, head of the Sunshine Harvester Works, with his brothers, Messrs N. and S. McKay, are taking a deep and abiding interest in the future of the place, and under their supervision, fine tree-lined streets are being laid out; well built houses are being erected, and electric light will shortly be installed. A large area of land has been obtained



Braybrook Hotel in 1854.

The Council met there until the hall was built at Deer Park in 1885.

—Photo by kind permission of Mr. W. Ginn

from the Government for recreation purposes, and will shortly be improved and beautified, while a tennis court and a creditable Mechanics' Institute under a progressive body of citizens, have been established.

Certainly the future of Sunshine looms bright, and if residents can only be brought to see that an increased rate for the Riding will mean increased comforts and increased attractiveness that will ensure Sunshine as a residential area, progress should be rapid indeed. Another portion of the Shire that is moving, and has excellent prospects, is that known as Maribyrnong. It is doubtful whether a prettier or more healthy spot can be found around Melbourne. The upper reaches of the Saltwater River are picturesque and in recent years the beauty of the neighbourhood has been added by the formation of an attractive boulevard and the establishment of the tea gardens. The surrounding country is also pretty, and the subdivision of the splendid area known as Maribyrnong Estate, with the establishment of the cordite works, to give employment to large number of hands, will shortly make it populous.

The country portion of Braybrook naturally changes little — an occasional subdivision being the only opportunity of increasing population, but the Melbourne end of the Shire is destined for greater things in the near future.



Abhion - Footscray Bus Service in 1917.

# Comparative Annual Valuations and Revenue

In the preparation of this booklet care has been taken not to make the contents a biography of individuals, rather it has been the desire of the publishers to review the changing times as they apply to the general public welfare.

Despite considerable research there is little to enthuse about in the first 30 years of the Shire's existence. In 1901 there were 14 persons to the square mile. Fifteen years later (1915) the number of persons to the square mile had only increased to 18, whilst in 1925, when the Shire had been reduced in size from 92 to 52 square miles, the number of persons to the square mile was 133. In 1945 the population was 12,000 equalling 225 persons to the square mile.

The past five years, 1945 to 1950, has witnessed a phenomenal advance in development. The population has reached 20,619, and now the City of Sunshine has approximately 400 to the square mile. New arrivals and the natural birthrate should produce remarkable figures in the next few years.

Comparative yearly valuations, revenue and number of ratepayers are as follows:—

Year	Valuations	Revenue	Ratepayers
1901	£ 28,311	£ 2,228	574
1915	£ 47,713	£ 4,500	628
1925	£ 74,446	£ 17,006	1555
1945	£ 279,671	£ 47,958	3626
1950	£ 550,525	£ 98,305	5855

## The Origin of the name "Derrimut"

On 10th July, 1836, the brig "Chill" reached Williamstown, then known as "The Anchorage" and among the passengers were the brothers William and Samuel Jackson, prominent members of the John Pascoe Fawkner's party of exploration. In the search for suitable grazing land they set out with a cart laden with provisions, two horses and 500 sheep. They travelled slightly north west through the forests and unnamed plains for 24 miles until they reached the banks of a creek in a locality known to the natives as Sunburra. Today we know the locality as Sunbury and the stream Jackson's Creek. They were followed by others seeking pastoral country. The area through which they passed is now portion of the "City of Sunshine" and it is recorded in the early history of the colony, that tribes of hostile blacks were often encountered.

A native chief, "Derrimut" by timely information saved the lives of a party of early settlers, whose massacre had been planned by a country tribe of aborigines. A stone to commemorate the noble act was placed over the grave of "Derrimut" in the Melbourne General Cemetery. The chief passed away in a benevolent asylum on 28th May, 1864. He was aged 54 years.

The name of the chief has been perpetuated in Sunshine. There is Mt. Derrimut at Deer Park, Derrimut Street at Albion and the Hotel Derrimut at Sunshine.



SUNSHINE RAILWAY STATION AND IMMEDIATE SURROUNDINGS IN 1920

## Contrasts Tell the Story



Hampshire Road, Sunshine, looking North in 1951



The Same Street in 1909



## Ten Years in Retrospect, 1924-34

There was much development in the period from 1908 until 1924, but it is the last 25 years that the greatest advance has been made. The population in the Shire increased from 5,000 to 20,000 by 1950, with a consequent growth in housing, industry and services, which gives some indication of the remarkable progress in such a short period. Present predictions are that the population will double itself in the next quarter of a century.

### The Reforms of 1924

Municipal politics was a very live subject in 1924. The Shire was divided into three ridings, returning nine councillors and meetings were held monthly on a weekday afternoon. Sunshine progressives were awakening from their lethargy and were demanding that the municipal administration be brought in line with the needs of a growing community. It was considered that the representation was undemocratic and did not reflect the views of the majority of ratepayers.

The Sunshine Progress Association was a very strong organisation, having more than 200 members and the Braybrook Progress Association was also a virile body. At the election in August three new councillors were elected, and on 13th October, the Council by a vote of 5 to 4 decided to meet at night time. This was a reform that was widely acclaimed, as it gave a workman an opportunity of serving the municipality.

The public hall, the fire station and other utilities were of the crudest type, and literally crying out for their own extermination. On 2nd September a fortuity of circumstances evidently fanned the spark dropped by a roguish imp and our decadent hall went up in smoke. Something like £2000 was obtained in insurance whereas ordinary demolition would not have realised much more than £300. A real gift from the gods.

The main factories in existence were the Harvester Works, the Sunshine Pottery, the Cabinet Works, A.R.C. Concrete Works, Nobels (Deer Park), Darling's Flour Mill, numerous quarries, several noxious trade factories on the Maribyrnong River, and two big meat works in Brooklyn (Borthwick's and the Western and Murray Co.)

At the close of the year 143 new houses had been erected, and the population had grown to 5,800.

### Four New Factories in 1925

The vision of Sunshine becoming the Birmingham of Australia received support in 1925 when factories for Nettlefolds (Screws), Wunderlich (Cement Sheets), Spaldings (Sporting Goods) and Crittals (Metal Windows) were erected.

A motion was tabled to revert back to day meetings and it was carried, a councillor reversing his previous decision. However, at the election following he lost his seat, and the alteration resulted in a return to night meetings.

A petition was forwarded to the Licensing Court praying for the granting of a liquor license for Sunshine, but it was rejected on technical grounds.

A Baby Health Centre was instituted, and a new school and hall built for Our Lady's Catholic Church. The Council accepted the offer of Mr. H. V. McKay of the area now known as Selwyn Park for a sports arena.

Whilst the town hall was being built a syndicate bought the grain store right opposite and commenced to transform it into a picture theatre. The Council had intended to make provision for the showing of pictures in the new hall, and this unexpected opposition came as a bolt from the blue.

During the year, 158 houses were erected and 21 shops. The population had increased to 6,236.



Hampshire Road looking towards Sun Crescent.

### The Sensations of 1926

In February one of the biggest fires occurred when Darling's Flour Mill was gutted.

Early in the year, Mr. H. V. McKay laid the foundation stone of the Sunshine Masonic Hall, and on 15th May he laid the foundation stone of the new Presbyterian Church. It was his last public act, for six days later he breathed his last and his passing was deeply mourned.

The progressives in the Council had succeeded in having the Shire divided into four ridings, the old Railway Riding being converted into the Southern and Central Ridings, twelve councillors comprising the Council.

### Gas Installed in 1927

An event of importance in 1927 was the installation of gas by the Colonial Gas Association, a service that had been pressed for by the Council for some time.

Several Children's Playgrounds were constructed. The Shire Secretary (Mr. W. J. Andrew) resigned and Mr. Edgar Hargreaves (Town Clerk of Castlemaine) was appointed. Later on Mr. Andrew also resigned as Engineer and Mr. H. Robinson was selected.

### Hotel License Granted in 1928

The supporters of the liquor license who had been checkmated previously, provided enough evidence for a poll to be permitted, and on the 24th February it was held. The voting was: For the Licence, 614; Against, 550; a majority of 64. It was estimated that the hotel would cost £15,000.

Maidstone people smarting under imaginary grievances were anxious to cut the painter, and join up with Footscray, but wiser counsels prevailed and the agitation was dropped for the time being.

The Sunshine Brass Band was formed and a water supply guaranteed for Deer Park.

The industrial depression was about to strike the district and plans were being formulated in November to relieve unemployment.

The year closed with a population of 7,300 and 134 houses and 12 shops had been built.

### Moderate Progress in 1929

Unemployment was rife and only 71 new houses and four shops were constructed. However, there were three events worth recording. The first was the inauguration of a train service from Sunshine to Deer Park where the industries associated with the I.C.I. Company had greatly expanded.



The City's Administrative Staff.

Back Row: P. F. Robert (Meat Inspector), M. Dawson (Meat Inspector), T. O'Brien (Rate Collector-Valuer), Dr. K. Brennan (Medical Officer of Health), A. R. Montgomery (Asst. Building Surveyor), S. A. Pridham (Meat Inspector) J. Roberts (Ranger), J. Crockett (Draftsman).  
Middle Row: Miss L. Rennison (Rate Clerk), Sisters L. Richardson and J. Tope (Infant Welfare), Miss A. E. Harris (Stenographer).  
Front Row: T. W. Deutschmann (Asst. Town Clerk), E. Hargreaves (Town Clerk), Miss G. E. Pomeroy (Stenographer), Miss E. V. Davies (Clerk), H. Robinson (Engineer), J. Falkner (Asst. Engineer)

# The Honor Roll : First War, 1914-18

"They shouldered the fight for our King and our Faith"

## Paid the Supreme Sacrifice

Alford, R. H.	Gum, F.
Bailey, D. L.	Kenney, F. G.
Barnett, V. C.	McColl, A. C.
Bolitho, K.	McKay, A.
Breen, H.	McLean, H. T.
Bunnett, W.	Perry, H.
Cameron, A.	Somerville, G. D.
Day, E.	Steers, W. R.
Day, G. T.	Steers, L.
Doyle, M.	Stewart, J.
Drinkwater, H.	Watson, A.
Fisher, M.	Williamson, J.

Allen, N.  
Armour, R. N.

Barclay, J.  
Barclay, T. R.  
Barnett, F. G.  
Barnett, W.  
Barry, J.  
Bartley, W.  
Berry, A. J.  
Bence, J.  
Bentley, W.  
Bickley, M.  
Blount, A.  
Boyle, M.  
Bradford, W.  
Broadhead, A.  
Broadlace, A.  
Bronson, M.  
Brown, D.  
Briggs, .  
Bruce, A.  
Bull, I.  
Bull, J.  
Bunting, A. W.  
Butcher, T. C.  
Buter, J. W. H.  
Burton, P.

Cameron, D.  
Campbell, D. M.  
Campbell, J.  
Cannon, J. T.  
Carrick, H.  
Chamley, R.  
Child, J.  
Clancy, J.  
Cochran, L. D.  
Coulron, L. J.  
Cousab, J. W.  
Crothers, J.

Deed, G.  
Donald, D.  
Donald, G.  
Douglas, A.

Ellingsen, J.  
Elliot, H. J.

Fielden, T. H.  
Fisher, C.  
Fisher, E. L.  
Fisher, E.  
Fisher, G.  
Fisher, J. J.  
Fisher, W.  
Flight, R.  
Flight, G.  
Fleming, W.  
Flockhart, G.  
Franks, L.

Garth, L.  
George, T.  
Gilchrist, A.  
Goode, A.  
Gray, A.  
Gray, G.  
Greenham, D. W.  
Greig, D.  
Greig, W. R.  
Griffiths, J.  
Griffiths, G.  
Groves, H.  
Groves, W.

Hall, D.  
Hardie, R. N.  
Harwood, F.  
Hayes, O. R.  
Hearns, L.  
Howell, C.  
Howell, J.  
Howell, R.  
Howell, W.  
Hunt, F. H.  
Huon, W.

Jones, L.  
Jones, W.  
Johnstone, G.

Kay, J.  
Kay, R.  
Kennett, J.  
Kenny, J. F.  
Kenny, J. R.  
King, Rev. F.

Learmonth, A.  
Leonard, T.  
Lills, E.  
Lowe, E.  
Ludwig, A. E.

McCann, W.  
McCarney, J.  
McCarthy, C. N.  
McIntyre, P.  
McIntyre, W. G.  
McKay, H. E.  
McKay, O.  
McKay, V. R.  
McPhee, E.

Mackay, D.  
Mackay, R.  
Malcolm, C.  
Marchant, L.  
Marchant, P.  
Matthews, J.  
Metherad, L.  
Millen, L. W.  
Miller, L. W.  
Mills, H. L.  
Mills, J. G.  
Mochrie, G.  
Montgomery, A. R.  
Morrison, J. M.  
Morrison, S.  
Mounsey, J. C.  
Mounsey, V. A.  
Mourell, E. W.  
Murray, J. R.  
Munro, D. S. B.  
Myall, A.

Nash, A.  
Neal, A.  
Neal, E. E.  
Neal, R. E.  
Neyland, W. V.  
Nicholas, A.  
Nicholas, F.  
Nicholson, W.  
Nilson, J.  
Nuttall, I.

O'Brien, J. P.

Patterson, Lieut-Col  
Payne, A. J.  
Payne, W.  
Pengelly, H.  
Peel, M.  
Perry, D.

Perry, W.  
Pickersgill, E.  
Porteous, J. S.  
Pounder, J. J.  
Prescott, L.  
Pritchard, L. J.  
Pugh, T.

Rautman, R.  
Richards, J. F.  
Roberts, D. E.  
Roberts, E. C.  
Robinson, J. R.  
Rooke, .  
Ross, R.

Simmie, G.  
Simmie, J.  
Simmie, W.  
Slowman, C. W.  
Soleman, .  
Spear, H.  
Stark, A. J.  
Steers, A.  
Steers, H.  
Steers, S.  
Stewart, D.  
Stewart, R.  
Sykes, H. H.  
Sykes, J. M.

Teasdale, N.  
Thomas, A.  
Thomas, W.  
Toy, A. E.  
Thom, J.  
Thompson, H. W.  
Thompson, I. J.  
Thompson, J. C.  
Thompson, W. H.  
Tribe, J.  
Tribe, J. H.  
Trueman, F.  
Turnbull, R. J.  
Tyack, L.  
Tylern, C.  
Tylern, H.

Uren, C.

Valentine, J.  
Valentine, T. L.

Ward, G. E.  
Warmington, J.  
Watson,  
White, C. M.  
Widdy, A. L.  
Wilkins, L.  
Wilkinson, V.  
Williams, D. M.  
Williams, T.  
Willaton, J. S.  
Wilson, J. J.  
Wylie, R.

# Answered the Call in the 1939-1945 War

## Paid Supreme Sacrifice

Anderson, G. J. Holland, R. D.  
 Anderson, R. Howard, E.  
 Ayton, L. G. Kerneen, P. M.  
 Baird, A. C. Killeen, K. P.  
 Ball, J. L. Laming, G.  
 Barrett, R. Lawson, J.  
 Bell, J. C. Lewis, J. L.  
 Bell, S. V. Lynch, M. M.  
 Bennett, A. W. McElroy, G. S. P.  
 Boreham, K. G. T. Martin, D. E.  
 Bradley, R. G. Mentha, W. F.  
 Buchanan, N. J. Mudford, I. F.  
 Burgess, M. J. Murphy, E. F.  
 Cary, A. E. Porter, H.  
 Clayton, T. J. Roberts, K. G.  
 Comley, W. Roberts, R. C.  
 Cornwell, R. Rousseau, L. A.  
 Dawson, J. T. Ryan, K.  
 Dickson, M. L. Saliba, S.  
 Drake, J. Spraul, L. J.  
 Gee, A. E. Surman, F. H.  
 Gilmour, R. J. Tallintyre, N.  
 Gooding, H. A. Tennant, W.  
 Gratz, W. A. Thorpe, J. E.  
 Haden, J. Tyras, K. H.  
 Henderson, K. T. Waite, W. J.  
 Hibbs, R. V. Williams, W. C.  
 Wilson, F.

## THE ARMY

Adams, P. Barnes, J. L.  
 Adams, S. G. Barnes, L. E. B.  
 Ainsworth, K. G. Barnes, R.  
 Aitchison, S. Barnes, T.  
 Aldred, J. W. Barr, E. H.  
 Alexander, D. Barrett, R.  
 Allan, W. Barrett, T. E.  
 Allen, F. N. Barty, D.  
 Allison, E. H. Barry, J. P.  
 Anderson, C. W. Bartsch, A. I.  
 Anderson, C. Bastin, F.  
 Anderson, E. J. Baum, F. T.  
 Annett, E. R. H. Baum, R. A.  
 Ansell, R. Bean, G. H.  
 Arnold, W. Bensley, J. H.  
 Arthur, A. E. Beck, L. J.  
 Ashenden, A. K. Bedford, R. E.  
 Ashton, V. G. Bell, G.  
 Ashweirth, W. B. Bell, R.  
 Ayton, J. Bell, S. W.  
 Baddeley, J. M. Bell, W. H.  
 Baglin, K. C. Bence, J. J.  
 Baines, W. T. Benness, A. W.  
 Baker, N. S. Bentick, G. C.  
 Baker, S. Bergroth, B. L.  
 Baker, S. A. Berkingsleigh, G.  
 Balcomber, B. J. Biele, A. L.  
 Bamford, W. D. Binns, E. F.  
 Bampfield, J. G. Bird, W. A.  
 Banks, H. R. Bish, D. J.  
 Banner, W. J. Black, K. R.  
 Barclay, R. Black, L.

Blackwell, G. W. Caelli, B. F.  
 Blake, P. Caulfield, B.  
 Blunson, T. W. Cayser, J.  
 Boase, B. Caywood, F. W.  
 Bolitho, J. K. Chadwick, J. F.  
 Bolton, K. C. Chadwick, T. E.  
 Bond, G. G. Chalmers, W.  
 Bonney, A. Chandler, R. J.  
 Booth, L. Chapman, J. P.  
 Booth, W. Charlston, F. J.  
 Borg, F. M. Chatfield, H.  
 Boswell, F. M. Chivell, N.  
 Botterell, L. Clark, J. S.  
 Boyce, H. R. Clark, L. J.  
 Bowes, K. F. J. Clark, R. P.  
 Braby, G. F. Clark, W. L.  
 Bradbury, V. R. Clarke, A.  
 Bradley, A. Clarke, V. G.  
 Bradley, L. E. Clayton, E.  
 Brain, A. J. Clayton, G.  
 Branson, A. R. Clough, C.  
 Branson, L. N. Clough, F.  
 Branson, C. R. Cleary, J. J.  
 Brent, T. Clues, W. J.  
 Brewster, C. Cond, R.  
 Brewster, J. Coeks, P.  
 Bridges, J. W. Cole, G. H.  
 Briggs, W. F. Coleman, S. S.  
 Bridges, W. J. Collard, R. McF.  
 Briscoe, W. J. Colwill, W. H.  
 Broad, J. Collins, G. T.  
 Broadbent, C. G. Comley, L. H.  
 Brock, J. L. Comley, R. C.  
 Brown, G. L. Conroy, F.  
 Brown, H. P. Costello, W.  
 Brown, J. J. Couacnud, R. J.  
 Brown, K. J. Coulson, E. E.  
 Brown, K. V. Coulson, J. H.  
 Brown, R. G. Coulston, L. D.  
 Brown, R. S. Cousins, W. A.  
 Brown, T. J. Cowell, H. E.  
 Brownbill, L. S. Cowell, R. E.  
 Bruce, R. J. Cox, J.  
 Bryan, L. G. Cox, S. J.  
 Brymer, A. Cox, R. R.  
 Bryson, C. E. Craddock, S.  
 Buchanan, K. J. Cragill, P.  
 Buchanan, N. J. Craig, D. W.  
 Buchanan, M. E. Crighton, F. T.  
 Buckingham, H. Crook, D. A.  
 Bull, R. T. Crook, G.  
 Burdett, G. L. Cullen, M. J.  
 Burgess, D. J. Cunningham, A.  
 Burgess, V. L. Curtin, W. T.  
 Burnard, W. A. Cutting, F. M.  
 Burns, E. G. D'Arcy, D.  
 Burns, E. J. Dakin, A. G.  
 Burns, R. H. G. Daley, A. W.  
 Bushby, C. E. Dalling, D.  
 Byrnes, H. G. Danaber, J.  
 Caddy, G. A. Darvell, W. H.  
 Campbell, K. T. Davidson, A.  
 Campbell, P. Davidson, E. R.  
 Campbell, R. Davidson, H. P.  
 Campbell, W. Davis, F. J.  
 Cano, S. A. Day, E. G.  
 Carland, J. Day, C. L.  
 Carlisle, S. J. Dean, W. H.  
 Carson, N. A. Dempster, G. S.

Dempster, W. R.  
 Dennett, K.  
 Dennis, L. C.  
 Derham, L. R.  
 Deveson, G. F.  
 Dickie, P. J.  
 Dickson, A. C.  
 Dinnell, W. J.  
 Donald, N.  
 Doolan, E. J.  
 Douglas, R. A.  
 Downer, C. R.  
 Downer, L.  
 Drysdale, J.  
 Dudgeon, J.  
 Duffy, A.  
 Duffy, F.  
 Duffy, F. X.  
 Duggan, R.  
 Duncan, A. R.  
 Duncan, N.  
 Duncan, R. A.  
 Durston, A. J.  
 Duxson, R. A.  
 Eason, J. L.  
 Eason, R. T.  
 Edgar, D.  
 Edwards, D. M. W.  
 Edwards, M. C.  
 Edwards, W. H.  
 Ellingsen, M. A.  
 Elliot, W. H.  
 Ellwood, H. C.  
 Elmer, E.  
 Emshie, S. A.  
 Evans, D. W.  
 Excell, R. E.  
 Facey, G.  
 Faidie, E. W.  
 Falla, R. J.  
 Falla, R. L.  
 Falla, W. J.  
 Farrell, B. P.  
 Fawcett, L. S.  
 Feistead, A. J.  
 Ferguson, H. J.  
 Ferne, A. K.  
 Fisher, R. O.  
 Flannagan, W.  
 Fleming, K.  
 Ford, J.  
 Fordham, O. W. R.  
 Foreman, R. C.  
 Forrester, J.  
 Foster, E. T. P.  
 Fountain, W.  
 Fox, J. A.  
 Fox, R. C.  
 Franklin, A.  
 Fraser, K.  
 Fraser, J. F.  
 Fraser, L. G.  
 Fraser, R. L.  
 Fraser, W.  
 Frew, G. T. F.  
 Freund, N. W.  
 Friend, W. J.  
 Full, F. S.  
 Pull, W. H.

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Gale, A. S.  
 Galea, J.  
 Gamel, W. L.  
 Garbutt, R. T.  
 Gardner, L.  
 Garner, E. S.  
 Garing, C. A.  
 Gavin, J.  
 Gaudin, J. D.  
 Gee, A. E.  
 Germaine, H. A.  
 Gibbins, E. C.  
 Gibson, G. H.  
 Gibson, W. M.  
 Gilchrist, A.  
 Ginger, G. C.  
 Ginger, R. N. R.  
 Glasgow, N.  
 Govett, A. L.  
 Graham, A.  
 Graham, J.  
 Graham, J. M.  
 Graham, N. L.  
 Graham, W. C.  
 Granland, M.  
 Grant, A.  
 Grant, E.  
 Gray, K. A.  
 Grenfell G.  
 Greig, D.  
 Green, B. J.  
 Green, N. G.  
 Greenland, C. E. R.  
 Grenfell, R.  
 Griffin, W. N.  
 Grimley, V. G.  
 Grimshaw, C. S.  
 Grubb, A. T.  
 Guy, H. B.  
 Gwarkin, J. H.  
 Haden, R.  
 Harbottle, L.  
 Hall, J. H.  
 Hansford, H. J.  
 Harrick, T. H.  
 Harris, D. C.  
 Harris, H. L.  
 Parry, D. W.  
 Haughton, W. N.  
 Hauser, J. R.  
 Hauser, T. E.  
 Hawkes, A. J.  
 Healy, F. J.  
 Heap, G. G.  
 Heap, L. W.  
 Heaviside, S.  
 Hebb, K.  
 Heffer, G. A.  
 Hein, J.  
 Henderson, D. G.  
 Henderson, K. T.  
 Hess, A.  
 Hewett, D. H.  
 Hewitt, H. J. B.  
 Hickey, W. M.  
 Hider, A. J.  
 Hill, R. A.  
 Hill, R. H.  
 Hiskens, N. J.  
 Hitchcock, C.  
 Hitchcock, E. J.  
 Hjorth, J.  
 Hogan, J.  
 Hogben, J. F. C.  
 Holden, A. K.  
 Holland, R. D.  
 Hollingsworth, E.  
 Hollingsworth, R. A.  
 Holman, H.  
 Holman, L. J.  
 Holman, M. H.  
 Hook, A. J.  
 Hope, C. R.  
 Hoskins, G. D.  
 Hoskins, J. C.  
 Howden, W. T. S.  
 Howell, G. S.  
 Howell, W. E.  
 Howie, R.  
 Howlett, C. R.  
 Howitt, S.  
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 Hudson, W.  
 Hugham, D. A.  
 Hulett, R. L.  
 Humphreys, T. E.  
 Hunt, J. S.  
 Hunter, W. R.  
 Hurwood, K. W.  
 Hutchinson, F. W.  
 Hutchins, J. D.  
 Hutchins, J. D.  
 Hyde, C. E.  
 Hyde, J. T.  
 Hyett, E. T.  
 Hyett, David.  
 Hyett, Donald.  
 Hyett, W.  
 Ide, D. C.  
 Ingram, W.  
 Irwin, A. G.  
 Jackson, F.  
 Jackson, R. P.  
 James, H.  
 James, J. T.  
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 James, W. D.  
 Jensen, H. K.  
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 Jones, C. H. R.  
 Johnson, J. F.  
 Johnson, T. R.  
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 Jowett, S.  
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 Knight, B. J.  
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 Lamson, S. F.  
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 Larson, A. W.  
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Robinson, J.  
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 Salmon, I. P.  
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 Sievers, J. E.  
 Silk, L. V.  
 Shilton, A. W.  
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 Slater, K. G.  
 Small, Rev. H.  
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 Spicer, H. A.  
 Smith, H. E.  
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 Smith, W. S.  
 Stanbrough, A. E.  
 Stanton, A. H.  
 Steadman, J. J.  
 Stephens, S. E.  
 Stevens, D. P. A.  
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 Stewart, R. H.  
 Stone, A. L.  
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 Strong, A. K.  
 Stirling, J.  
 Stone, A. E.  
 Storey, J. J.  
 Stubbings, R.  
 Stubbs, J.  
 Sully, A. A.  
 Surman, F. H.  
 Swainson, P.  
 Swainson, S. D.  
 Taitte, J.  
 Taylor, C. A. J.  
 Taylor, D. J.  
 Taylor, E.  
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 Taylor, H. H.  
 Taylor, K. G.  
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 Taylor, T. J. &.  
 Taylor, W. J.  
 Templeton, C. D.  
 Tennant, W. B.  
 Thomas, A.  
 Thomas, J.  
 Thomas, L. M.  
 Thomas, M. P.  
 Thomas, W. L.  
 Thomas, W. W.  
 Thompson, C. H.  
 Thompson, G.  
 Thompson, R.  
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 Thurtow, A. H.  
 Thurston, A.  
 Thurston, J.  
 Tomlinson, J. J.  
 Thorpe, J. O.  
 Thorpe, L. S.  
 Tierney, F.  
 Tivey, J.  
 Toby, H.  
 Toner, R. P.  
 Traynor, T.  
 Trenear, E.  
 Tribe, T. A.  
 Trickey, A.  
 Trucman, H. T.  
 Turner, D. E.

Turner, W. A.  
 Twining, A. T.  
 Veal, E. S.  
 Vernon, D.  
 Vernon, J. G.  
 Walker, D.  
 Wall, N. H.  
 Warden, O. E.  
 Warnock, H. P.  
 Wallis, I. D.  
 Walsh, J.  
 Walsh, K. H.  
 Walsh, J. L.  
 Walsh, P. J.  
 Walsh, W.  
 Watson, R. W.  
 Weir, F. S.  
 Wenn, J. G. W.  
 Westcott, R. J.  
 Wharum, A. K.  
 Wharton, F. B.  
 Wheelahan, C.  
 Wheelahan, J.  
 Whelan, B. V.  
 Whelan, J. P.  
 Whelan, T. A.  
 White, H. J.  
 White, K. C.  
 White, E. W.  
 White, H. L.  
 Wilkinson, R. W.  
 Willan, E.  
 Willey, E. J.  
 Williams, H. T.  
 Williams, J. R.  
 Williams, W. C.  
 Willis, G.  
 Wilson, G. W.  
 Wilson, J.  
 Wilson, T. C.  
 Wilson, W.  
 Wilson, W. H. T.  
 Windsor, R. L.  
 Wise, J.  
 Wishart, A.  
 Wood, L. H.  
 Woodbridge, R. J.  
 Woodhouse, A. J.  
 Wanhyn, J.  
 Wynne, D. T.  
 Young, L.  
 Zimmerman, J. P.

Birman, E. J.  
 Blackmore, G.  
 Blackmore, J. C.  
 Blake, R. F.  
 Blakeley, W. C.  
 Blakey, R.  
 Bolitho, W. J.  
 Booth, W. N.  
 Borella, F. J.  
 Borella, R. G.  
 Borlase, W. J.  
 Boswell, W. H.  
 Boucher, H. T.  
 Bourke, P. W.  
 Bowles, H.  
 Boyd, D. J.  
 Boyd, G.  
 Bradley, R. G.  
 Bradshaw, T. S.  
 Branson, C. D.  
 Dixon, R. E.  
 Brennan, J. H.  
 Bridges, C. H.  
 Briggs, A. T.  
 Broad, J.  
 Broadway, T. N.  
 Brock, E. J.  
 Brown, C. H.  
 Brown, D.  
 Brown, J. H.  
 Brown, M. J. C.  
 Brown, P. K.  
 Brown, R. H.  
 Brown, S. A.  
 Brundrett, J. C.  
 Buchanan, J. H.  
 Bunting, R. W.  
 Burditt, G.  
 Burnett, J. P.  
 Burns, D. G.  
 Butler, F. F.  
 Burton, J. C.  
 Byrne, C. J.  
 Byron, R. A.  
 Cadd, W.  
 Calthness, Jim.  
 Cameron, E. A.  
 Campbell, D. M.  
 Campbell, J.  
 Campbell, W. A.  
 Carland, N.  
 Carlile, A. W.  
 Carlton, N. H.  
 Carlton, R. G.  
 Carney, J. R. W.  
 Carson, F. N.  
 Cary, A. E.  
 Cassidy, S. R.  
 Caulfield, K. J.  
 Chandler, D. V.  
 Christie, R. A.  
 Clark, A. E.  
 Clark, H. W.  
 Clarke, H. J.  
 Clayton, F. J.  
 Clayton, W. W.  
 Cini, J.  
 Coleman, A.  
 Collett, A. H.  
 Cooper, J.  
 Corner, E. W.  
 Cough, T. F.  
 Craddock, W. J.  
 Crammond, D. W.

Cranwell, G.  
 Crimeen, J. C.  
 Crook, G. A.  
 Crook, J. K.  
 Crossie, R. K. S.  
 Crossland, A.  
 Cunnington, A. F.  
 Curry, J.  
 Curtin, E. J.  
 Curtis, V.  
 Datson, M. W.  
 Davies, J.  
 Davies, T. G.  
 Davis, E. G. R.  
 Dawes, S. C.  
 Denham, L. W.  
 Dennett, E. G. L.  
 DeYoung, R. L.  
 Dickson, P. L.  
 Dixon, R.  
 Dixon, R. E.  
 Doolan, M. W.  
 Douglas, E. A.  
 Doyle, M. P.  
 Drayton, E.  
 Dripps, G. J.  
 Duggan, N. R.  
 Duncan, N. D. P.  
 Dunkley, H.  
 Dunne, J. V.  
 Edwards, A. F.  
 Edwards, E. J.  
 Edwards, J. R. V.  
 Ellice, D. S.  
 Ellison, D. T.  
 Ellison, J. B.  
 Elms, E. A.  
 Esse, F. H.  
 Eulenstein, R. I.  
 Fagan, A.  
 Fagan, W. J.  
 Fergus, W. R.  
 Fairweather, N. A.  
 Finch, W. C.  
 Finn, J. A.  
 Fitzgerald, T. E.  
 Fitzgerald, V.  
 Fletcher, R. J. E.  
 Foreman, J.  
 Forrester, J. R. A.  
 Fox, D. A.  
 Fox, T.  
 Freeman, N. B.  
 Freestone, L.  
 Frew, G. T. F.  
 Gale, L. H.  
 Garde, G. T.  
 Garde, J. W.  
 Garin, E. J.  
 Gratton, R. S.  
 Gayler, J.  
 Gilbert, W. L.  
 Gill, H. J.  
 Gillies, W.  
 Gollan, G. A.  
 Good, C. K.  
 Gooding, H. A.  
 Graham, R. M.  
 Grainger, A.  
 Gray, D. T.  
 Gray, K.  
 Gray, N. R.  
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Affleck, R. H.  
 Aitchison, J.  
 Aldred, K. E.  
 Aldridge, H. J. F.  
 Allen, G.  
 Andrawartha, F. G.  
 Arbuthnot, R. A.  
 Arbuthnot, R. R.  
 Armstrong, G. R. L.  
 Arnell, J. L.  
 Ashton, S. P.  
 Ashton, T. W.  
 Aylward, J. L.  
 Baker, R. L.  
 Baker, T. D.

Baldwin, L. M.  
 Banks, W. R.  
 Barber, G. L. A.  
 Barkla, R.  
 Barley, A. C.  
 Barnes, F. L.  
 Barnes, R. H.  
 Bartlett, I. W.  
 Beardmore, J. K.  
 Bell, J. H.  
 Bell, M. J.  
 Bell, R. M. G.  
 Bell, W. G. R.  
 Bergroth, B.  
 Berry, G. A.

Birman, E. J.  
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 Blackmore, J. C.  
 Blake, R. F.  
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 Blakey, R.  
 Bolitho, W. J.  
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 Borella, F. J.  
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 Borlase, W. J.  
 Boswell, W. H.  
 Boucher, H. T.  
 Bourke, P. W.  
 Bowles, H.  
 Boyd, D. J.  
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 Branson, C. D.  
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 Craddock, W. J.  
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Cranwell, G.  
 Crimeen, J. C.  
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 Gooding, H. A.  
 Graham, R. M.  
 Grainger, A.  
 Gray, D. T.  
 Gray, K.  
 Gray, N. R.  
 Gray, R.

**AIR FORCE—**

Gregory, I. L.	Kermeen, L. W.	Petrie, A.	Stone, L.	Tyler, E. J.
Greig, N. W.	Kleehammer, A. F.	Phillips, A. W. D.	Stone, W. I.	Ure, M.
Griffin, D. L.	Lamson, K.	Pill, R. H.	Straughair, E.	Wade, C. H.
Griffiths, A. F. M.	Learmonth, H.	Pinchen, L. J.	Swan, B. J.	Waddell, W. J. C.
Griffiths, H.	Leech, F. A.	Pocock, R. C.	Symons, J. T. B.	Walsh, R.
Griffiths, S.	Lewis, G.	Porter, S. H.	Taafe, D. H.	Watson, R. S.
Hadden, A. K.	Lewis, W. J.	Porter, W. N.	Tate, S. J.	Watson, S. H. G.
Haffenden, J. N.	Lock, A. N. C.	Power, W. A.	Taylor, A.	Webb, H. D.
Halstead, C. R.	Lock, R. E. N.	Presser, F. R.	Taylor, G. A.	Westacott, H. D.
Hamilton, H.	Lockwood, C. R. H.	Proud, C.	Taylor, E. M.	Westacott, W. T. B.
Hammer, T.	Love, W.	Quick, D. M.	Taylor, N.	Weaver, V. S.
Hannan, G. M. U.	Lowe, V. W.	Quick, L.	Telford, W. S.	Wemyss, K. D.
Hansford, K. W.	Liersch, E. J.	Rae, J.	Theodore, A. E.	White, E. G.
Harbottle, B.	Main, R. V.	Raven, A. A.	Thomas, A. C. H.	Whitely, F. J. E.
Hardie, P. D.	Maley, L.	Rea, A. H.	Thomas, A. R.	Wiffen, E. C.
Hardman, R. T.	Maloney, S.	Rex, D. R.	Thompson, C. J.	Wilkie, R. B.
Harris, W. J.	Manly, R.	Riches, J. T.	Thompson, R. P.	Williams, H. J.
Heap, L. W.	Mansell, R. S.	Ritchie, B. N.	Thompson, W. G.	Wilson, A. J.
Henderson, C.	Matta, O. C.	Ritchie, W.	Thompson, W. G.	Wilson, E.
Henderson, D. S.	Matthews, A. J.	Roberts, E. C.	Tierney, F.	Wilson, E. D.
Herbert, T. P.	Mehlert, V. G. G.	Roberts, D. H.	Thorpe, A.	Wilson, E. L.
Herton, C. W.	Middleton, J.	Roberts, J.	Thurlow, W. A.	Wilson, R. L.
Hester, J. A.	Miller, E. D.	Roberts P.	Torney, J. C.	Wilson, R. R.
Hibbs, J. W.	Miller, N.	Roberts, W. D.	Townsend, B. E.	Wilson, W. C.
Hill, J. H.	Mitchell, A.	Robinson, B. C.	Tribe, S. H.	Winkworth, J. I.
Hill, L. C.	Mitchell, L. M.	Robinson, G. M.	Trueman, R. E.	Woods, A. H. P.
Hinds, M. D.	Mitchell, W. M.	Robinson, H. F.	Tuckerman, M.	Woolley, I.
Hitecock, W. E.	Mobbs, T. L.	Robinson, R. W.	Turnbull, J. E.	Yates, G. J.
Holbrook, D. J.	Mounsey, L. V.	Roe, J. E. M.	Tuthill, H. A. K.	Young, F.
Holloway, F. H.	Mousley, L. E.	Rogers, H. L.	Twining, H. H.	
Holman, K. W.	Muir, A. B.	Rohl, A. V.		
Horner, G. N.	Mulkearns, N. G.	Rollinson, H. F.		
Howie, N. F.	Muller, H. A.	Rooney, N. F.		
Howie, M. A.	Murden, A. R.	Roper, N.		
Hudson, N.	Murphy, C. G.	Ross, A. G.		
Hunt, W. H.	Murphy, E. F.	Ross, W. J.		
Huntly, A. E.	McCausland, G. C.	Rowan, A. F.		
Hunter, R. A.	McDermid, L.	Russ, W. A.		
Hunter, W. J.	McDonald, A.	Russell, E. A.		
Hutchins, S. F.	McFarlane, K.	Ryan, G. D.		
Hutchinson, C.	McGrath, F. P.	Ryan, J.		
Hutchinson, M.	McIntyre, J.	Russell, P.		
Hutchinson, W.	McIntyre, R. L.	Sampson, A.		
Huxtable, E. F.	McKissock, W. A.	Sayer, A. R. G.		
Iiff, R. J.	McLeod, K. T.	Scott, H. G.		
Ingle, F. J.	McQueen, C. M.	Secombe, J. N.		
James, R. C.	Naef, J.	Semmens, H.		
James, J. F.	Neilson, S. R.	Seymour, P. W.		
Jenson, H. R.	Newbound, A. G.	Shears, F. W.		
Jensen, J.	Nichol, L. R.	Sheppard, W.		
Johnson, A. M.	Nichol, M. E.	Short, L. R.		
Johnson, T. R.	Nicholls, T. W.	Silvey, C. A.		
Johnson, V. M.	Nicholls, W. J.	Silvey, E. C.		
Jones, C. E.	Nicholson, D. G.	Simmons, N. V.		
Jones, D. H.	Noble, W. E.	Simpson, A.		
Jones, J. R.	Park, C. W. A.	Singe, C. D.		
Jones, S. J.	Parsons, R. E.	Singleton, H. W.		
Jowett, A. R.	Patterson, C. N.	Singleton, L. N.		
Kemp, L. A.	Payne, A. J.	Skinner, M. J.		
Kennedy, J. A.	Peterson, L. A.	Skinner, N. J.		
Kyle, A.	Paton, L. G.	Skidmore, C. D.		
Kyle, W.	Paton, W. D.	Smith, A. J.		
Jenkins, J. O.	Patrick, V. R.	Smith, J. R.		
Jones, C. L.	Pearson, R. G.	Smith, S. G. V.		
Jones, A.	Peck, A.	Squire, G. S.		
Kearney, V.	Pemberton, G.	Stark, D. C.		
Keating, M.	Pengelly, H. E.	Stark, E. J.		
King, A. G.	Perry, E. L.	Stainer, A. B.		
King, H. G.	Perry, I. T.	Stevens, D. L. G.		
King, L. K.	Pertzel, C.	Stevens, M. R.		
	Peters, C.	Stewart, R.		
	Peterson, W. J.	Steward, J.		

**THE NAVY**

Addison, F.	Dennison, G. E.
Allen, J. R.	Dickson, M. L.
Artis, F. J.	Dobson, K. E. J.
Ayton, C. J.	Donovan, J. M.
Ayton, D. C.	Douglas, A.
Babb, R. R.	Drake, J.
Bain, W.	Duncan, G. A.
Barlow, F.	Duncan, Gordon A.
Barry, W. R.	Evans, W. M.
Batten, G. W.	Falla, E.
Bennett, J. K.	Falla, L.
Biram, L. G.	Falla, W. L.
Bish, R. D.	Fisher, H.
Blight, C. W. J.	Fisher, J. E.
Brabon, W. T.	Forsey, S. D.
Branson, L. N.	Fox, G. J.
Brown, R.	Foxcroft, A. L.
Burrows, H. S.	Foxcroft, N.
Cannon, B. J.	Fraser, J.
Carruthers, W. E.	Gale, W.
Chadwick, T. E.	Gibbins, W. C.
Chamberlain, K.	Gilson, J.
Chamberlain, W.	Gist, J. D.
Chivell, N.	Gist, W. C.
Clark, R. H.	Govan, A.
Clayton, E.	Gray, F. W.
Cordner, J.	Grenfell, S. W.
Cowlishaw, E.	Grenfell, W.
Cowlishaw, H.	Hales, E.
Coulson, J.	Hall, V. J.
Cox, A. F. P.	Heap, A.
Craig, P. S.	Hibbert, W. N.
Cunningham, T.	Higgins, T. J.
Dale, R. C.	Hill, T. A.
Dawson, J. T.	Hellyer, R. H.
Dawson, W.	Hogan, J.
DeCoite, D.	Hogan, R. R.

## NAVY—

Hollingsworth, E.  
Holmes, J.  
Hubber, E. B.  
Hubber, L. R.  
Hubber, W. J.  
Hughes, R.  
Hunter, K.  
James, L. C.  
James, S.  
Jensen, R. G.  
Jose, R. J.  
Killeen, K.  
King, H.  
King, W.  
Kelly, J. C.  
Kelly, J. J.  
Kiely, F. A.  
Latch, J. A.  
Longson, H.  
Lynch, A. B.  
Marsh, R.  
Matthews, H. F.  
Miles, E.  
Miles, F.  
Mitchell, A.  
Moller, W. J. T.  
Mutton, D.  
Mutton, J. C.  
Mutton, S. A.  
McAllen, P.  
McBean, L.  
McCallum, H.  
McGregor, D. E.

McIntyre, J. A.  
Newhouse, N.  
Pengelly, L. L.  
Pengelly, J.  
Pettifer, R.  
Pierce, W.  
Pinches, T.  
Poer, W. A.  
Poke, L.  
Poucher, G. W.  
Powell, W.  
Prewett, A. T.  
Prowse, A. R.  
Reynolds, J. R.  
Richer, J. L.  
Ring, H.  
Robb, J.  
Roberts, K.  
Robertson, D. J.  
Rodda, D.  
Ross, R.  
Russ, R.  
Scobie, A. H.  
Scobie, J. H.  
Silvey, F. W.  
Spackman, L. C.  
Stark, S.  
Straughair, I. M.  
Taylor, R. H.  
Thompson, D.  
Welch, R. F. B.  
Whitley, P.  
Whittle, S.  
Wilkinson, W.  
Wood, E. H.

## PRISONERS OF WAR

Anthony, J. E.	Evans, F. R. E.	North, G.
Byrnes, H. G.	Felstead, F. J.	O'Brien, T.
Bean, J.	Fields, B. E. R.	Ozwin, S. W.
Calanchini, P.	Gea, H. R.	Storey, J. J.
Chaplin, A. T.	McLennan, D.	Vance, J. M.
Clark, L.	McKenner, R. H.	Steward, L.

## WOMEN IN THE SERVICES

Agar, N. E.	Halstead, W. B.	Perry, M. J.
Antonio, D. J.	Hardiman, B.	Perry, R. B.
Ashton, E. R.	Hargreaves, J.	Preston, M. J.
Barrett, N.	Sis. M. E. Harley.	Rapkins, R.
Barclay, M. E.	Harris, D. J.	Ray, F. E.
Bell, S.	Hill, L. M.	Ritchie, A. B.
Branchett, F.	Hodge, M. J.	Roberts, M. E.
Brock, R. A.	Lea, O. J.	Salmord, C.
Byrne, K.	Lickley, C. M.	Sheard, N.
Cameron, J.	Lowe, J. V.	Skelton, B. J.
Carswell, G. M.	Luke, I. C.	Smith, D. M.
Sis. D. Coleman.	McGillivray, D. J.	Spurling, V. G.
Corbell, E.	Sister McKay, V. I.	Taylor, D. J.
Craig, B. I.	Montgomery, F. E.	Taylor, G. S.
Cummings, M. A.	Morgan, I. B. J.	Thomas, D. L.
D'Arcy, P. M.	Mills, A. H.	Thompson, D. J.
Eason, D. I.	Muironey, D. E.	Thompson, M.
Falla, G.	Sis. P. M. Munro	Tucker, I. M.
Fisher, D. F.	Noble, M.	Vogelle, H. J.
Goodwin, V.	Nye, M. E.	Washington, E.
Granland, M. L.	O'Brien, J. E.	Whitford, I. M.
Griffiths, E. I.	Parson, S. M.	Wilkin, J. L.
	Penley, M. D.	Wilson, J. E.

# The Civilian War Effort Was Magnificent

## Commonwealth Loan Contributions, £2,274,230.

There were 18 Commonwealth War Loans from 1942 to 1950, and each municipality was set a quota to reach in subscriptions and the Braybrook Shire exceeded its quota on 11 occasions, winning as many pennants. The quota for all the Loans was £1,950,000 and subscriptions from the municipality reached £2,274,230, an excess of £324,230.

## Patriotic Funds Exceeded £17,000

From the inception of the Sunshine and District Patriotic Fund, the following amounts were received—1940, £568/9/7; 1941, £3236/2/7; 1942, £3225/4/6; 1943, £2931/4/6; 1944, £2849/6/10; 1945, £2934/19/4; 1946, £1390/11/9; Total, of £17,136/19/1.

Comforts were dispatched to the servicemen in camps and overseas, and in addition many thousands of articles were made by patriotic men and women and forwarded to the right quarters.

Mr. E. J. McKenzie was an efficient secretary, and he was supported by an energetic committee. In the outlying areas of Braybrook, Maribyrnong and Maidstone considerable effort was undertaken to bring needed comforts to service men and women.

## Air Raid Precautions

Under the dynamic and able leadership of the District Warden, Cr. T. R. Barclay, nothing was left undone in the preparation of emergency services in the event of an enemy raid. More than 1600 persons were enrolled and allocated to the service it was considered they were best suited. The whole of the personnel were trained in their respective duties and full scale exercises were held at intervals and supervised and reported upon by qualified men from the head quarters of the Chief Warden. The Shire hall was the headquarters, where a first class casualty station and control room were installed. The hall was not opened for entertainments until the cessation of hostilities. The organisation could not have been bettered and it was a tribute to the loyalty and patriotism of all who took part.

During the war a salvage depot was set up in Sun Crescent, and Cr. Reg Barclay was in charge. Many hundreds of pounds was received from the sale of reclaimed articles.

## Services Personnel.

In the preceding pages will be seen the names of men who enlisted in the various services, and though it may not be quite complete, it is as near as possible to the number that could be obtained.



## Sunshine R.S.S.A.I.L.A.

In 1919 just after the conclusion of the first Great War, a number of returned servicemen met at the miniature rifle range opposite the old Mechanics' Institute in Hampshire Road and decided to form a sub-branch of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia. (The rifle range has since been transferred to Sun Crescent where it is used as a Church building, whilst the Mechanics' Institute was destroyed by fire in 1924 and on the site was erected the town hall.)

Mr. J. E. Simmie was the first President and Mr. George Gray the foundation secretary. The public had subscribed approximately £500, and with this money the Braybrook Council added the club room adjoining the municipal building, and this was occupied by members until several months ago, when the branch transferred to the new club rooms at the lower end of Dickson Street.

Through the generosity of Mr. C. N. McKay, 2½ acres of land was given free to the Branch for recreational purposes and the Branch has since purchased an additional 2 acres. Two army huts were purchased and erected on the site and the interior renovated at a cost of more than £1000.

The following have occupied the President's chair: J. E. Simmie (1919), E. A. McPhee (1920), J. C. Mounsey (1921), J. L. Westcott (1922), T. F. McNamara (1923), L. J. Thompson (1924), H. E. McKay (1925), O. McKay (1926), D. Perry, (1927), E. J. McKenzie (1928), G. Baker (1929), R. F. Grant (1930-31), J. C. Mounsey (1932), J. G. Sutherland (1933), G. Baker (1934), J. C. Mounsey (1935-36), J. Willaton (1937), M. Abson (1938), A. L. Widdy 1939-40), W. J. Bell (1941), C. R. Harry (1942), J. Garrow (1943), A. T. Perry (1944-45-46), H. L. Buckingham 1947-48), D. Hyett (1949) J. Rochford (1950), J. T. Hyde (1951). The present secretary is Mr. H. McPherson.

## Benefit Fund Distributes £25,000

"Take care of the pence and the pounds will look after themselves" aptly describes the Benefit Fund that has been in operation at the Sunshine Harvester Works since 1913.

In that year employees agreed to contribute one penny per week each, to which the late H. V. McKay offered to supplement £ for £ the amount contributed by employees.

The object of the Fund was to alleviate distress amongst employees, and to grant a yearly donation to the Lord Mayor's annual hospital appeal.

During the 38 years the Fund has been in existence over £25,703 has been received. Of this amount H. V. McKay and the present Company donated £13,263, and the employees, £12,440.

Disbursements have been as follows: allowance to employees £16,770, hospitals £6,401, patriotic funds etc. £1,792. The Fund at the moment has a credit balance of £740.

Mr. R. E. Barnett has been secretary of this Fund, and a previous Fund for 46 years. Mr. R. E. Barnett was Rate Collector of the Shire of Braybrook for 34 years.



R. E. Barnett



Happy Band of Ex-Servicemen in the Lounge at the Club Rooms.

# The Appalling Sunshine Railway Disaster

In 1907 the name of Braybrook Junction had been changed to Sunshine in honor of the great industrialist, Hugh Victor McKay, who had in that year completed the transference of his plant from Ballarat. Before the next year had gone, the name "Sunshine" was to become a name with world-wide significance — not on account of the farm implements being manufactured in the district, but of the appalling railway disaster that occurred on Easter Monday night, 1908.

On that fateful evening, the train from Ballarat, which was 24 minutes late, was standing at the Sunshine railway station. It was crowded with happy passengers who were returning from the country after the holiday break. Local passengers were alighting and were being greeted by relatives and friends when a terrific collision occurred. Carriages were telescoped and others smashed to matchwood. It was then realised that the Bendigo train had ploughed its way through the rear carriages of the stationary train.

There was pandemonium — the dead and dying were lying around, whilst the agonised cries of the injured buried under the debris were appalling. A number of people standing on the platform were killed instantly by the flying timber. Rescue work began immediately — ambulances and all available medical aid were rushed to the scene. Uninjured passengers from both trains worked frantically to release the victims of the shocking catastrophe.

Local people responded willingly to the call for blankets and other equipment needed in the crisis.

It was the greatest disaster in the history of Australia, and the name "Sunshine" rang through the whole civilised world. When the casualties were counted, it was found that 43 people had lost their lives, whilst over 400 were injured. The Bendigo train was drawn by two engines. As the motor car was not much in evidence in 1908, travellers mostly used railway transport and that accounted for the very large passenger list in both trains.

## Drivers Committed for Trial.

At the Coroner's inquiry, which was a lengthy one, the Jury committed Drivers Milburn and Dolman for trial on a charge of manslaughter. The Chief Justice (Sir John Madden) presided, and a jury of twelve was empanelled to hear the evidence and arrive at a verdict. The defence was that the brakes on the Bendigo engine were faulty. After deliberating for 4½ hours the Jury returned a unanimous verdict of "Not Guilty."

## Comment from Melbourne "Age"

"No one will venture to dispute the verdict which the Jury gave in acquitting Milburn and Dolman, the engine drivers concerned in the Sunshine railway disaster. They were on the post of supreme responsibility, with others, at a time when a frightful calamity hurled great numbers



Scene on Platform Next Day.

of their fellow citizens into eternity, maiming and mutilating many others. They stood their trial for manslaughter. All the facts have been carefully sifted, and a Jury has declared they are not guilty of culpable negligence in anything which they did or left undone. All the resources of the Railway Department should be devoted to carry its charges as securely as it can; but the sworn evidence given in this inquiry leaves no doubt at all in the mind that the everyday practice of train drivers is in some respects a violation of this primary duty. And the verdict of the Jury was no doubt based on this recognised fact.

For example, it was shown that when Driver Milburn saw the distant Sunshine signal against him he did not at once put the brakes on his

train, which was travelling at 40 miles an hour or so. He kept on, in accordance with a customary habit, trusting to see the near signals in his favour, and relying on the brakes, should they not be so, to enable him to draw up in time. This is admitted to be what happened. When he caught sight of the near signals and found them also against him, he applied the brakes at once and they failed to act in time; and hence the crash, the catastrophe, the shambles, the sudden horror, and the land long in mourning. His explanation, which the Jury evidently accepted, is that he made no miscalculation as to the efficacy of the brakes, if they had only acted in a normal manner; but for some inexplicable reason they failed.



New East Sunshine School.

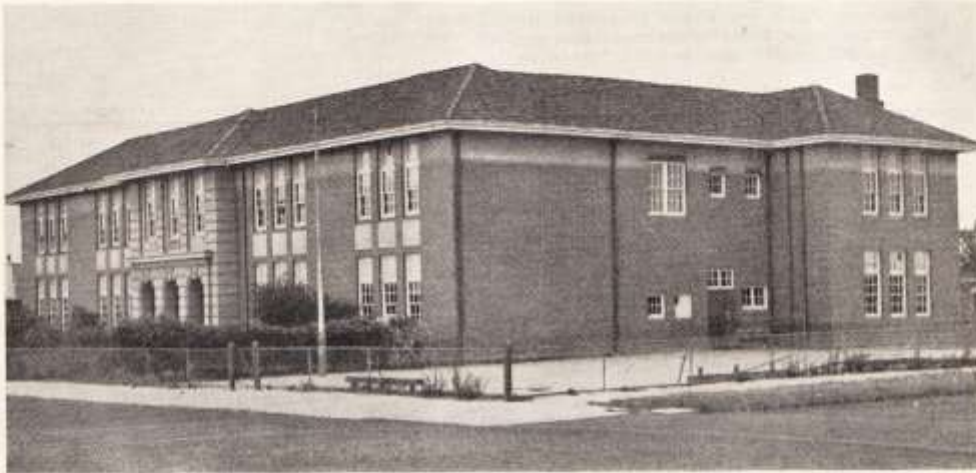


Alban School.

## The City Has Modern Educational Facilities

The Sunshine School was originally known as Braybrook South, and it was opened on 27th April, 1891. After the children had reached the 3rd class they were transferred to the Braybrook School to complete their schooling. The name was changed to Sunshine School No. 3113, in 1907, and the new building was opened on 11th April, 1931. As population became greater extra schools were needed

and in the last 30 years facilities for primary education have been provided at Sunshine (Our Lady's Catholic School), Albion, North Footscray, Maidstone and East Sunshine. The Braybrook School has been enlarged, and new schools to replace the old ones have been erected at Deer Park and Maribyrnong. A new Catholic School is in course of construction in Adelaide Street, Albion.



Sunshine School.



Braybrook School.

# Sunshine Technical School

**T**HE establishment of the Sunshine Technical School was due to the enthusiasm and generosity of the late H. V. McKay, who, in 1912 made an offer to the Education Department of over four acres of land and the sum of £2,000 towards its establishment.

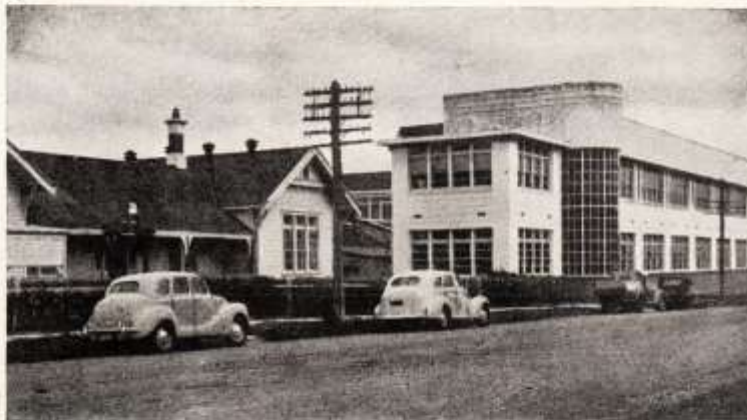
The offer was accepted by the Education Department and a building consisting of class rooms designed for Literary, Art, Science, Commercial, Household and Trade subjects was built.

The School was officially opened by Sir John Madden, Lt-Governor of Victoria in October, 1913.

The School continued to progress, and in September, 1921, it was suggested that a Girls' Technical School should be established in connection with the Boys' Technical School, and this venture proved so successful that in November, 1923, further extensions were made. Owing to steady expansion of the School, representations were made in August, 1929, for further buildings, and the Council continued to press the claims of the School.

The ultimate result was that the foundation stone of the present Girls' School was laid by Sir John Harris on 28th September, 1938, and the building was officially opened in October, 1940.

Construction of the existing Engineering Machine Shop was started in March, 1942, and completed in March, 1943. This enabled men to be trained for munition making and war-time projects.



The Office and Engineering Block

The continued growth of the Boys' sections caused the School Council in 1943 to press for further extensions, with the result that in June, 1945 the Education Department let a contract for the erection of the two-story workshop block, and the building was completed in April, 1947.

From 1945 to the present time claims were pressed for further extensions to the Girls' and Boys' sections of the School, as both sections were crowded out.

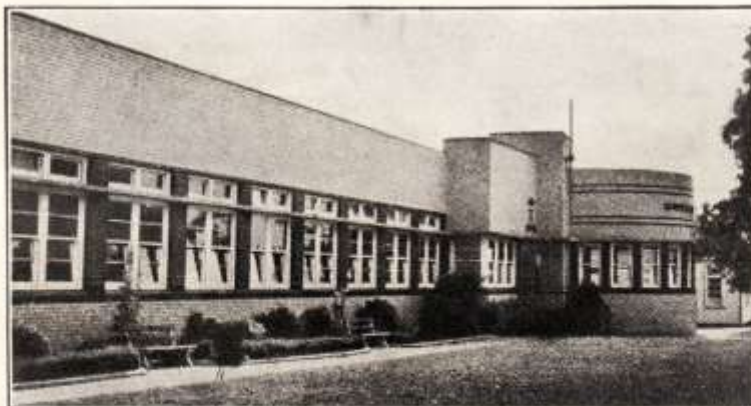
It will be seen that the history of the Sunshine Technical School has been one of steady progress

and with the rapid development that is taking place in the district, further considerable extensions will be necessary to meet the needs of the district.

The first Principal was Mr. Geo. Baxter, who after his retirement has continued to live in Sunshine.

Mr. J. B. Shelton is the present Principal, and 29 full time teachers, 4 part-time and 3 clerks are on the staff.

The School is administered by a Council of Citizens, of which Cr. J. R. Parsons is Chairman. The pupils number 651 (556 day, 95 evening).



The Girls' School and Cookery Section.

## Sunshine Has Churches of All Denominations

Opportunity for spiritual development has followed the material progress of the City of Sunshine. St. Mark's Church of England was the first House of Worship erected in Sunshine, and it was situated on the present site of the State School in Hampshire Road. As population increased other denominations

catered for their adherents and the result is that all professing Christians have now the facilities for worship in their own particular environment.

St. Mark's have plans prepared for a new Church and several others in the municipality are also contemplating structural alterations.

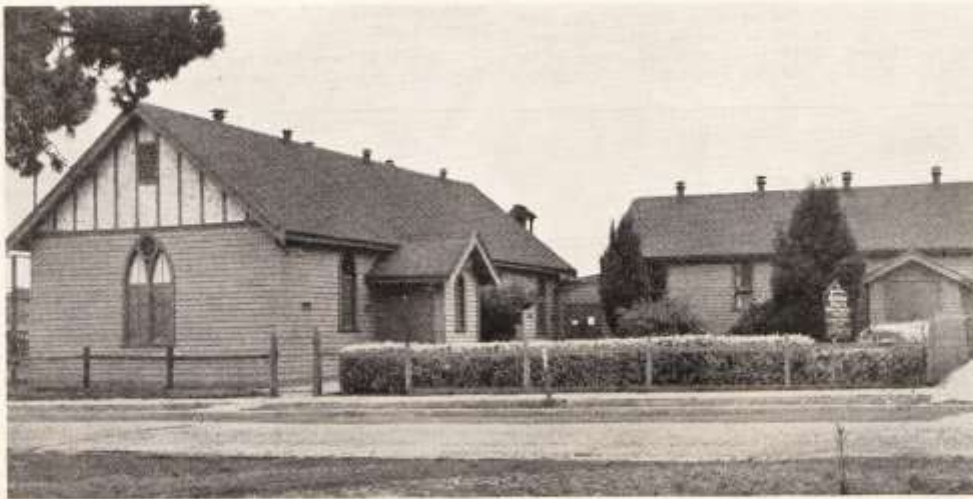


Sunshine Presbyterian Church.



Our Lady's Catholic Church, Sunshine.

This Church is one of the most beautiful buildings in the metropolitan area. The original wooden structure was destroyed by fire.



Sunshine Methodist Church and Hall.



Church of Christ, Sunshine.



St. Teresa Catholic Church Albion.



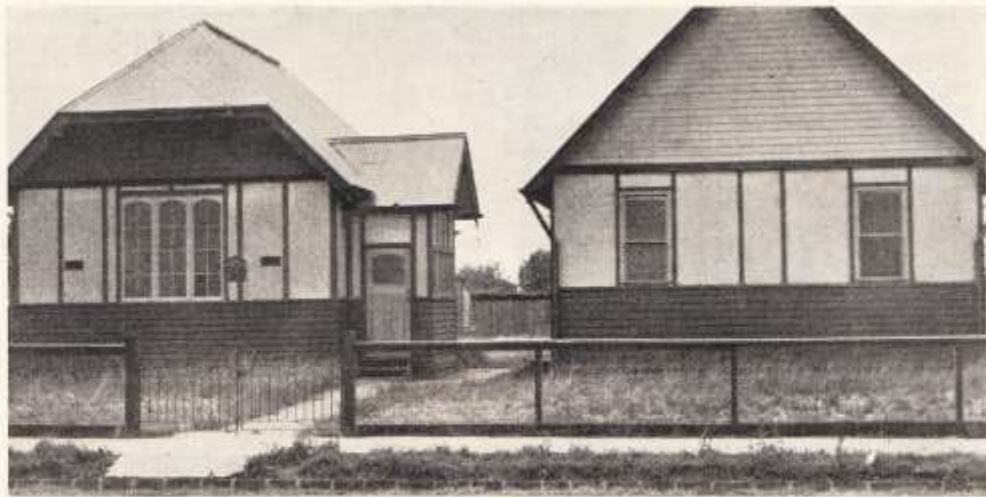
PROPOSED NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARK, SUNSHINE.



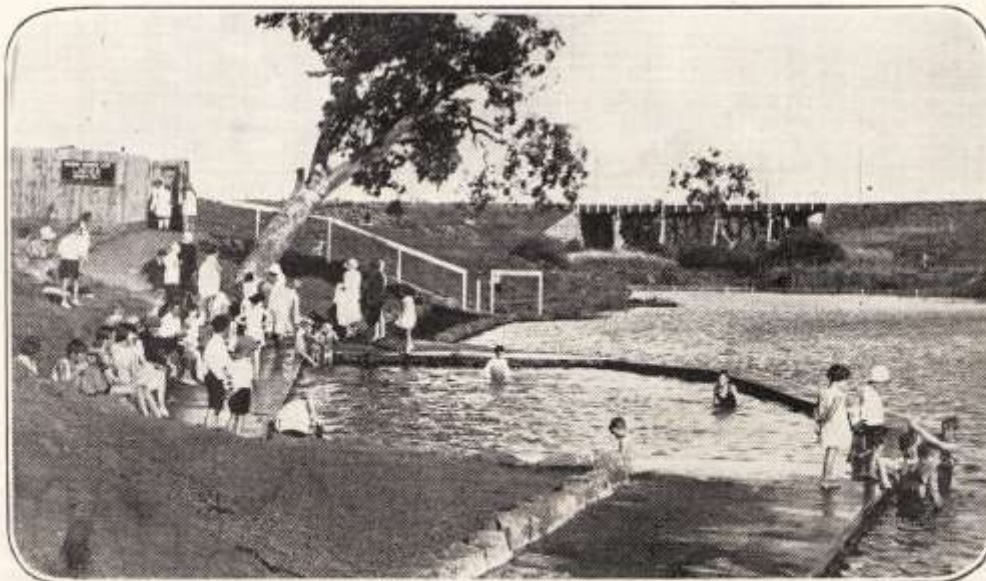
Baptist Church, Sunshine.



Salvation Army, Sunshine.



Albion Methodist Church and Church Hall.



Happy Children at the Swimming Pool- Kororoit Creek.



## BANKS ASSISTED PROGRESS

Industry and commerce cannot function smoothly without adequate banking facilities, and this service has been available in the district since 1908. In that year a branch of the Bank of New South Wales was opened, and in 1920 the present building was erected. In 1922, the National Bank of Australasia commenced business in Sunshine at the corner of Devonshire Road, and both banks have had to considerably augment their staffs in the intervening years to cope with the increased trade.

The Sunshine Branch of the State Savings Bank of Victoria which was opened in 1915 has at present 8,804 depositors and the huge sum of £843,809 stands to their credit. The Commonwealth Bank has a branch at the post office but no figures are available.

The National Bank has purchased land in Hampshire Road, next to McGrath's Store and propose erecting a new banking chamber, whilst the Federal Government has also announced its intention of building a branch of the Commonwealth Bank in Sunshine.



National Bank, Sunshine.



Bank of New South Wales, Sunshine.



State Savings Bank, Sunshine.

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## CHILD CARE NOT NEGLECTED

### Baby Health Centre.

A Baby Health Centre was inaugurated many years ago by the Council, and branches radiate to the outlying districts from the headquarters at Sunshine. Staffed by competent nurses, skilled in the art of giving the best of advice to mothers and expectant mothers, the service has been of inestimable value to the community. Plans have been prepared for the erection of a modern Baby Health Centre, and the structure would have been completed but for the difficult position in regard of housing.

### Kindergartens.

In regard to children of pre-school age, a series of kindergartens have been instituted in the populous areas of the municipality. They are in operation at Sunshine, Albion, Deer Park, East Sunshine, Maidstone and Maribyrnong. The Dobson Free Kindergarten at Maidstone is second to none in the metropolitan area, both in regard to lay-out and equipment. Most of the kindergartens have a specially trained lady as director and she is assisted by volunteer lady helpers.

### Children's Playgrounds.

Situated in convenient areas in the City are several children's playgrounds, equipped with swings, sand pits, maypoles, see-saws and most gadgets that delight the heart of children. The happy laughter that emanates from these enclosures is a clear indication that the Council made a popular decision when the system was introduced.



The Attractive Deer Park Hotel.



The Guiding Star Hotel.



Hotel Derrimut, Opened 13th May, 1929. Present Licensee, H. V. Priest.



The Celebration at the Opening of the Hotel Derrimut.

## Sunshine's Volunteer Fire Fighters

Prior to the opening on 20th November, 1927, of the modern fire station illustrated below, the service was manned by part time volunteer firemen. Two slept on the premises each night, and when the bell rang in the day all the staff hurried from their place of employment to the blaze. The Captain was



paid £1 per week and the men 15/- with an extra 2/6 per hour whilst engaged on a fire. The march of time, however, curtailed their activities, and it was with a tinge of regret that they said good-bye to their old home, where many pleasant social events had taken place.

## The Progress in Scouting.

Due to the generosity of the late Mrs. George McKay in providing the necessary equipment, a Scout Troop was formed in Sunshine in 1920. The meeting place was the shelter shed at the rear of the State school, and the first scout master was Mr. Law. Mr. Archie Snaith, of Footscray was the District Commissioner.

In 1925, the Pentecostal Church of Australia erected a hall in Martin street, and when the headquarters were transferred to Richmond in 1929, the building was purchased by the Scouts' Parents' Committee, and renovated and re-arranged to suit the Scout Troop.

The present strength of the 1st Sunshine Troop is approximately 26 Cubs, 35 Scouts, 5 Scouters and 3 Rovers. Peter Learmonth is the A.S.M. for the Scouts, Kath Sheppard the lady Cub Master, and Bill Morris, Rover Leader. Mr. H. A. Schmidt is G.S.M.

There is also a strong branch of the Baden-Powell Guild of Old Scouters, with Mr. Glen Clemson as president and Mr. Bruce as secretary. Though small in numbers, the Group Committee is doing splendid work in assisting the troop. Mr. Witherspoon is president of this unit and Mr. Harold Stewart, secretary. Two members of this committee, Mr. Allan Perry and Mrs. W. Reid Bell, have been associated with it for 20 years.

Apart from the 1st Sunshine Troop there are two other Troops in Sunshine, and both are connected with Churches. The 2nd Sunshine belongs to St. Mark's Church of England, with Bill Miller as A.S.M. and Rev. T. R. Vizard as G.S.M.

The 3rd Sunshine Troop is associated with the Methodist Church. Mr. Syd Smith is Scout Master and Reg. Spratling the Cub Master.

There is also a very live Scout Troop at Maidstone.



The old Brigade ready for action.

Members of the Brigade — Chris Curtin (capt.), Joek Guy, Stan Barkla, Bill Burnside, Alex Wilson, and Bill Troon.

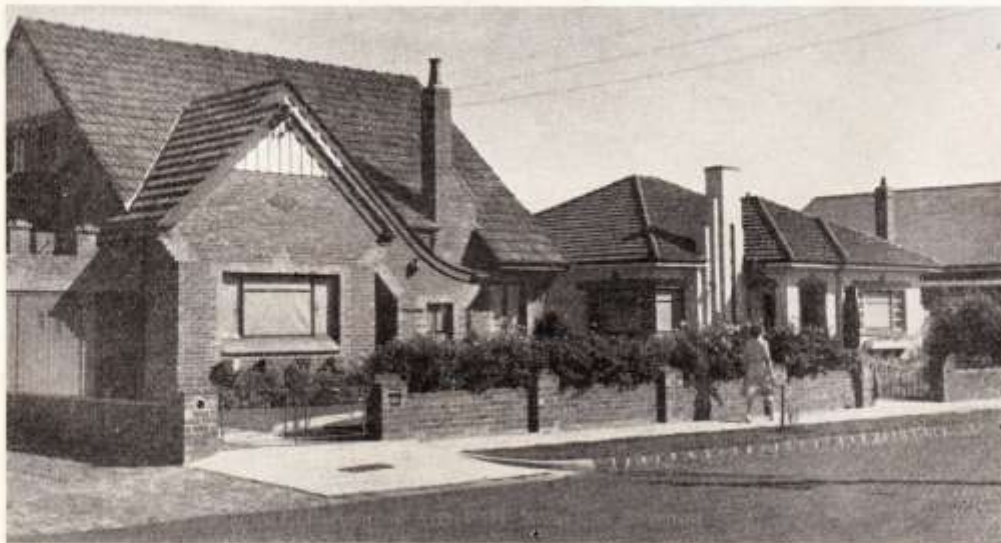


The Old Harvester Highland Pipe Band.

The late H. V. McKay was of Scottish descent, and he had a deep affection for the land of his ancestors. He loved to hear the skirl of the pipes and in 1924 at his own expense, he equipped a Highland Pipe Band, and had planned to take his pipers on a world tour, but he passed away before his ambition was realised. That magnificent physical specimen of manhood, Pipe Major Lewis MacLennan was the instructor, and he had as organiser, Mr. Andrew Small. It was essentially a factory band, but on many occasions public performances were given. It was not possible to procure the real

McKay tartan, and the nearest in color and design was the Black Watch tartan, and it was imported direct from Scotland. With the death of Mr. McKay, and the departure of Mr. Small for South Australia, the band ceased to function after five years.

The following were members of the band — Lewis MacLennan, Jock MacKenzie, Colin MacKenzie, Walter Fleming, Arthur Wildy, Andrew Small, Archie Gilchrist, Harry Davidson, Robert Crawford, Jack Lawrie, Robert Nicholson, Jack Rutherford, Jimmy Campbell and Angus Drennen.



A Collection of Attractive Homes in Sunshine.



A sample of the 235 Commonwealth Government Houses constructed in the Devonshire Road Estate.



A Good Type of Workmen's Home at Tottenham.



Houses Built by the State Housing Commission at Maidstone.

## Freemasonry grew with the City.

It was natural that among the early employees of the late H. V. McKay there would be a number of the Masonic Craft; many of whom coming from the Ballarat district. The difficulty of attending the lodges in which they were initiated soon presented itself, and steps were taken to form a lodge in Sunshine. In 1913, sufficient foundation members were obtained and in that year at the Footscray Temple, the "Sunshine Lodge, No. 226" was consecrated, with Hugh Victor McKay as the first Worshipful Master. The Secretary was Wor. Bro. R. H. Alford (who was the police officer in charge of Sunshine at the time.) The lodge continued to meet at Footscray until the Masonic Temple and hall was constructed in Hampshire Road, Sunshine, in 1926.

With the erection of the new structure, the numerical strength of the lodge grew, and on 5th June,



Masonic Hall, Sunshine

1929, the "Albion Lodge, No. 462" was consecrated. Wor. Bro. H. Skewes being the foundation Master. Wor. Bro. F. Findlay, Secretary and Wor. Bro. J. C. Gibson, Treasurer.

On 12th December, 1936, the Sunshine Lodge of Mark Master Masons was formed with Wor. Bro. J. B. Richards as Master.

In September, 1946, ex-servicemen founded their own local Masonic organisation, and named it "The Lodge of Recollection." Wor. Bro. E. J. McKenzie was the Master, Wor. Bro. W. J. Bell, Treasurer, and Bro. I. Richards, Secretary. In the following month "The Lodge of St. Mark" was consecrated with Wor. Bro. V. McD. Hummel as foundation Master, Bro. M. Bickley, Secretary, and Bro. C. G. Carlton, Treasurer.

At present there are five lodges meeting in the Temple, and no doubt, as the years go by, Freemasonry will grow with the City and more lodges will be consecrated. The hall on the ground floor has been an asset to the town, and has been freely availed of by the residents for weddings, parties, meetings and social activities of all kinds.

Several years ago the Maidstone Lodge was formed and the meeting place is the Masonic Temple, Leeds Street, Footscray.

## The Girl Guide Movement.

In 1930, a number of residents met at Dr. Adamson's residence to discuss the advisability of commencing a Girl Guide Company. Mrs. Adamson and Mrs. Betheras arranged for speakers from Headquarters to address the meeting. It was decided that Girl Guides were badly needed and Mr. D. B. Ferguson nominated Miss E. Clinnick to train as captain and Miss Jean Guy as Lieutenant.

On the 13th June, 1931 the first company meeting was held. There were 10 recruits who were trained for future Patrol Leaders.

In July, 1931 the Local Association was formed with Mrs. Betheras as president and Miss Roberts, secretary. This local association has very actively carried on with Mrs. Clinnick as president since 1933. At the recent Annual Meeting all office-bearers were re-elected, thus: President, Mrs. F. C. Clinnick, Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. McIntyre, Secretary, Mrs. G. Crick, Treasurer: Mrs. Lowe, Badge Secretary: Mrs. Ormston, Miss B. Beaven was appointed District Commissioner in 1931 and held that position for 12 years until 1943. Mrs. S. S. McKay followed on until 1947 when Mrs. Warnock was appointed. Mrs. Warnock has just departed to reside in N.Z. and Mrs. S. J. Oakes (Miss E. Clinnick) who recently returned to Sunshine has now taken up duties as D.C.

Misses Clinnick and Guy carried on 1st Sunshine Company until Miss Clinnick's marriage and departure from Sunshine when Miss Guy (now Mrs. F. Edwards) became captain and has held the position ever since. She is now on leave of absence while residing with her husband and family at the Rocket Range.

There are now three Guide Companies and two Brownie Packs in Sunshine and a Brownie Pack at St. Albans attached to this district. In the district there are now 60 enrolled Guides and 60 Brownies and a large number of recruits in both Packs and Companies. It is hoped that in the near future a Ranger Company will commence in Sunshine. This section is for girls 14 to 21 years and the Guide in charge will be one of the original 1st Sunshine Guides.



The old established Sunshine General Store of J. W. McGrath.

# Old Maidstone Was Wind Swept Plain

By A. J. W. S.

In the year 1887 the hamlet of Maidstone consisted of a few, very few, houses scattered on the plains bounded by Footscray at Rosamond Road and Braybrook at Ashley Street on the west.

Maidstone had the distinction in those early days of having the Secretary of the Shire of Braybrook Mr. W. Pullar, living within its bounds. He was also Postmaster and was guide, philosopher and friend

Mr. and Mrs. Graham kept the store in a substantial bluestone building in Suffolk Street. The verandah of this store was the open forum on summer evenings for discussion by young men on many subjects of interest. The Laughtons, Grahams, Watts, Dibbers, Greenhams, Gibbins, Watsons, Mc Donaghs and others talked while the smaller boys, of whom the writer was one, stood by absorbing impressions from their elders. The cultural centre for many years was the Wesleyan Methodist Church near by. The original Church was sold some years ago and a new Church erected. The latter is now the property of local Scout Troop. Church Services and Sunday School were conducted every Sunday arranged by headquarters at Footscray. Mr. and Mrs. Irving and family, Mr. W. Pearce and the Fisher family were to the fore in conducting the Sunday School with Miss Graham as organist. The Misses Webb conducted a private school for beginners, boys and girls, at their home near Madden Street beyond Thompson Street and influenced the young life for good. About fifteen scholars attended. These



The first Maidstone Post Office and Home of Mr. William Pullar.

to all, giving earnest attention to many matters of Church and State. The Council instituted a crusade against the sparrow pest and the boys of the village brought sparrow heads or eggs to the Secretary who paid these youthful traders sixpence per dozen for them.



Happy Children at Maidstone Kindergarten



The Maidstone School erected in 1950.



ladies and gentlemen served their day and generation well as many of the boys and girls of the early years can testify. The elder boys and girls walked to Geelong Road Footscray State School or to the State School in Ballarat Road, Braybrook. Organised transport did not exist. Most of the streets were only tracks and muddy during the winter. Footpaths were practically non-existent. Water supply was gathered in tanks.

The only street lighting up to about the year 1894 was two lamp posts, one at corner of Ballarat Road and Rosamond Road, and the other at corner of Ballarat Road and Studley Street. These lamps

were kerosene fed and trimmed each day with sufficient oil to burn until the moon rose.

The land boom came to Maidstone. Seated marriages held the prospective buyers of land. Refreshments were provided and high prices were paid for land at Maidstone as elsewhere. The blight of the burst land boom had its effect and for years the people suffered. Employment was hard to find. Mr. T. C. Jackson produced leather goods, the forerunner of an extensive city firm. The Gair family another successful city firm grew up in Maidstone. One of the sons, the Rev. A. Gair taking holy orders in the Church of England. Mesdames Scovell, Studd, Greeham, the Misses Powell were respected residents over many years and in their lifetime saw steady development.



Church of Christ, Maidstone.



Salvation Army Hall, Maidstone.

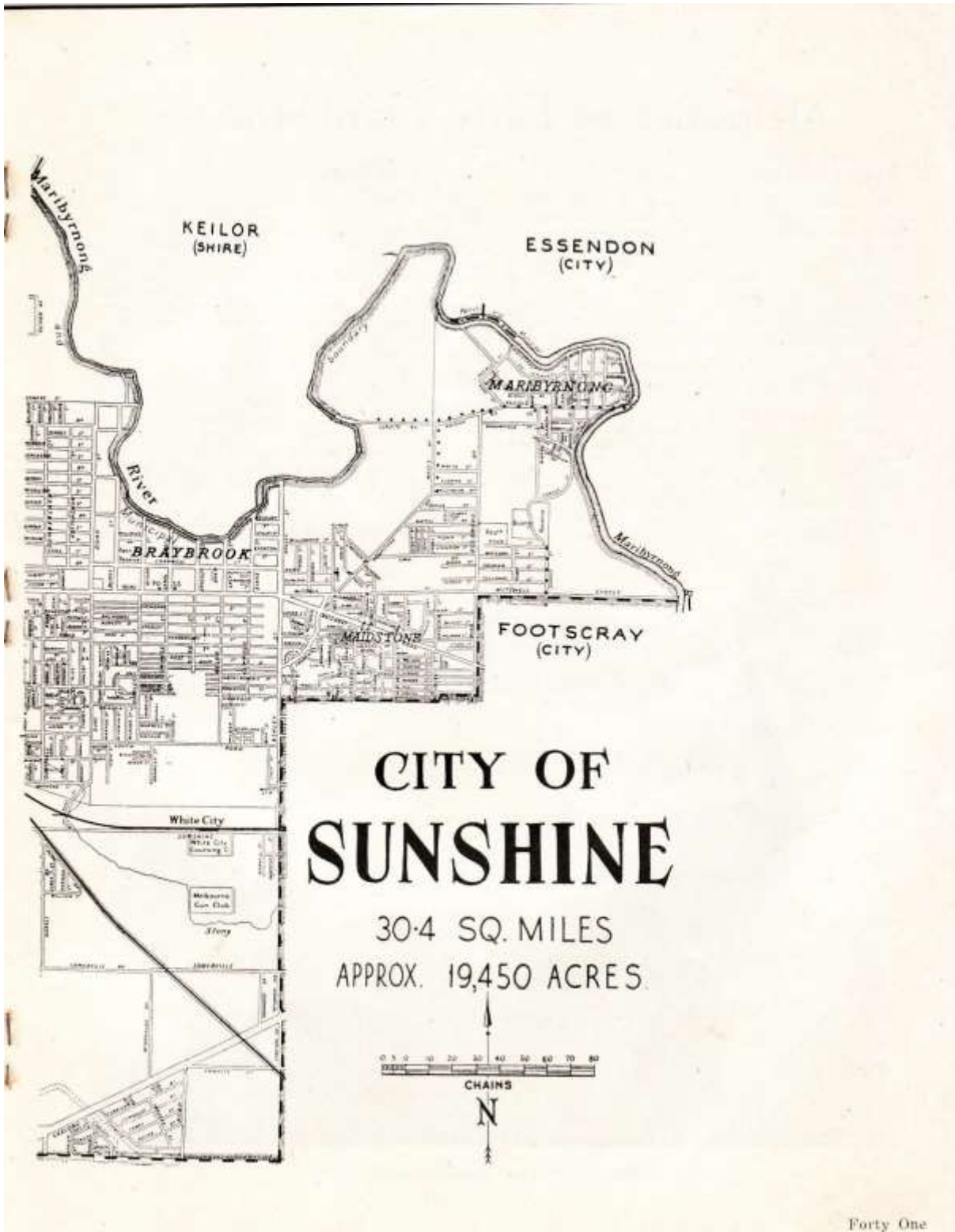
## Sunshine District Brass Band Was Formed in 1928

At a public meeting held on 20th June, 1928, the Sunshine District Band was formed. The mover of the motion was Mr. V. Hummell and the seconder Mr. H. Mann. Mr. Sam Smart, formerly of Sunshine, was the moving spirit behind the formation of the Band. The first president was Mr. Ralph McKay (then a councillor), the secretary was Mr. R. V. Seymour, and Mr. W. J. Bell treasurer. Messrs R. McKay and A. Fox guaranteed the repayment of the purchase of the instruments and the first public performance was given on 20th July, 1928. The Band under the presidency of Mr. G. Kirby is a very live organisation at present, and is a frequent competitor at band contests.



The Sunshine Band that competed at Ballarat in October, 1950.





# Memories of Early Maribyrnong

## Joseph Raleigh First Settler.

The first permanent settlement at Maribyrnong was due to the enterprise of Joseph Raleigh, a Melbourne businessman, though other men had explored the river up from its outlet at Williamstown. Impressed by the possibilities in the meat trade, Raleigh in 1847 purchased a large portion of land at Maribyrnong from the Government of N.S.W., and established a meat works on the river. Stock was cheap and as many as 1000 were treated daily and the venture was a financial success.

## Malakoff Castle.

To accommodate the single men employed at the works, a large two storied stone building with a tower surmounting the eastern wall, was built during the Crimean War. This structure from its resemblance to an ancient stronghold was called "Malakoff Castle." Its location was on the brow of the hill overlooking the present sites of Moonee Ponds, Ascot Vale, Newmarket and Footscray, and it was a well known landmark for 70 years.

## The Ghost Legend.

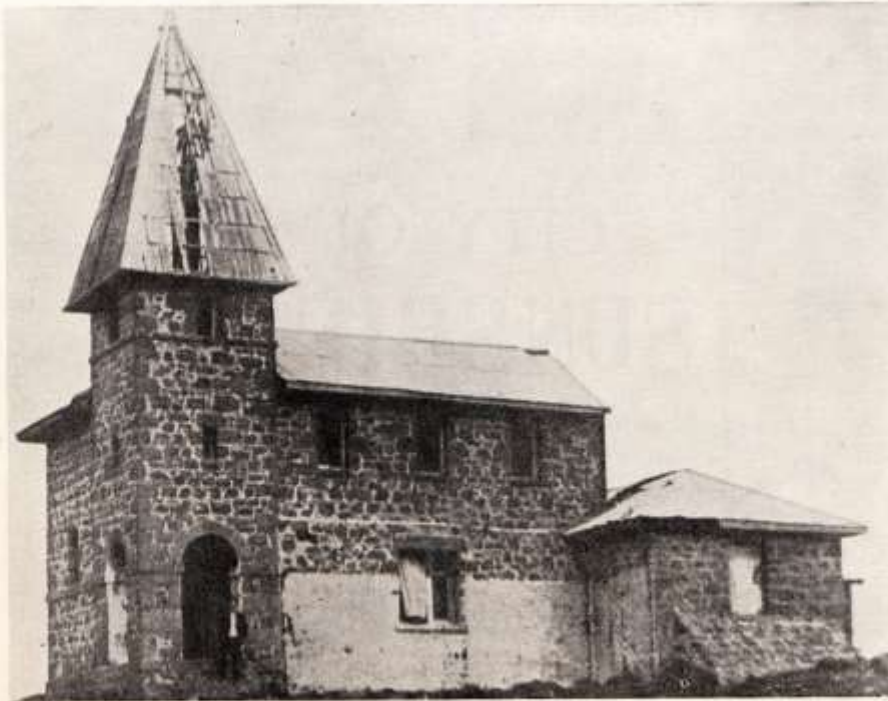
The building was later known by two other names "Fisher's Ruins" and "The Haunted Castle."

When the blacks were driven from the vicinity of the township of Melbourne, they took refuge in a patch of scrub by a creek that used to flow through that portion of land where the Footscray Park is now situated. As food was scarce they were in the habit of making nightly excursions to Fisher's paddocks and killing sheep, cattle, and even race-horses for food. Many a stern battle was fought out by the castle.

There was another and greater menace to cope with than the native tribes. At this time bush-ranging was in full swing, and many bushrangers secured their choice from amongst the many beautiful blood horses running half wild on the common.

In 1911 were discovered several revolver butts amidst some rubbish and many empty cartridge cases. The wooden door on the west side was scarred with marks of bullets.

Like many ancient buildings the castle was supposed to be haunted. There are various tales in



Malakoff (or Haunted) Castle at Maribyrnong.

circulation. A man was found hanging in the tower. The evidence pointed to suicide. A woman's body was drawn up from the well; a sure case of murder. The decomposed corpse of a man was discovered in a shallow grave on the northern side of the building. There appeared no doubt about the ghost.

As time went by the castle was discarded by Fisher's men, and after a lapse of time a Mr. Prendergast took possession of it. Later it was used as a Church, and later still as a refuge for tramps of every description. About the years 1910 to 1914 it was the Mecca of many people whose curiosity led them thither. A splendid view was obtainable from the top of the tower, and it was easy to see why the tower was built in such a fashion.

In 1912, a scheme was launched by a few influential people whereby the building could be preserved as befitted a historic relic, but nothing came of it. The year, 1914 saw the beginning of the end. Battered by the elements and shattered by the explosives from the quarries in the vicinity, the ruin became complete.

### Meat Preserving Company.

Raleigh also made provision for married men employed by him and the old cottages in Warrs Rd. near the school are the last remaining relic of the enterprise of Joseph Raleigh. He died in 1852 and his sons carried on the business for about 10 years until it was purchased by the Meat Preserving Co. However, in 1879 the Stock Tax restricted the import of sheep and cattle from across the River Murray and the Company ceased operations.

### Noted Fisher Stud.

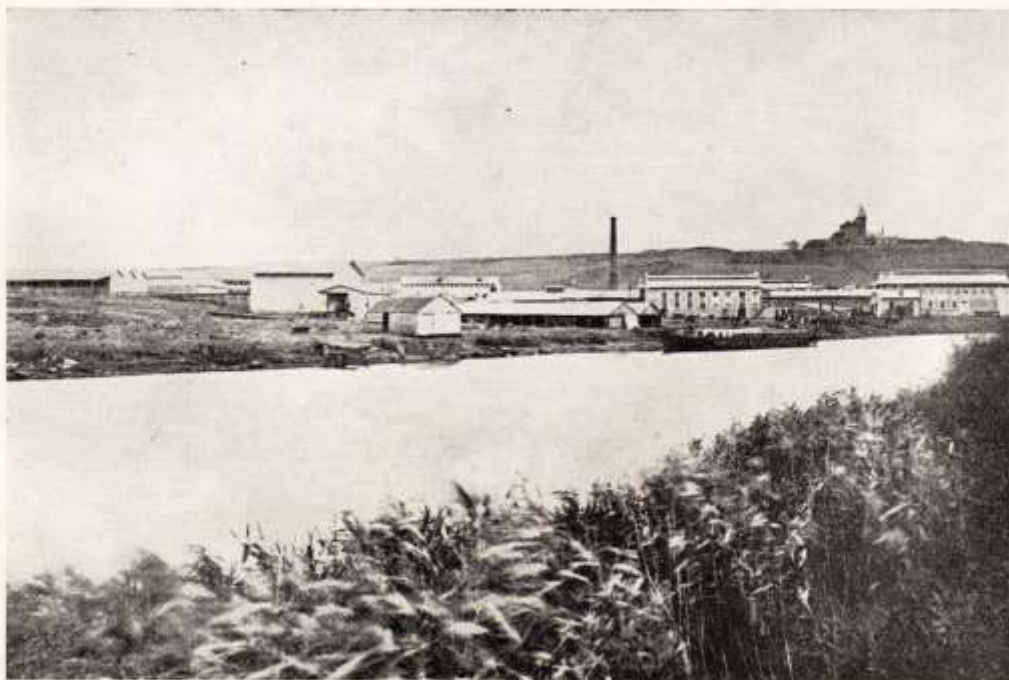
In 1862 Messrs Hurtle and C. B. Fisher had bought the estate and established on it the famous Maribyrnong Stud Farm, which they conducted for 25 years. Many of Australia's champion horses of that period were bred there. Mr. C. B. Fisher sold out in 1887, and portion of the farm became the Maribyrnong Racecourse.

### Start of Muniton Factories.

In 1896 the Victorian Government bought the property with a view to Closer Settlement, but after Federation the Commonwealth acquired the area, and subsequently built the artillery barracks and the cordite works. Other portions of the Stud Farm became the "Remount Depot" through which thousands of mounted troopers and horses passed through in the course of time.

### Anglers' Paradise

The river had from the earliest times been a popular rendezvous for fishermen, and John Alves, a native of Madiera, erected "The Anglers' Arms" hostelry that is still licensed. On the foundation of his works, Raleigh had built a punt on the river, and in 1868 a bridge was constructed. Angling on this section of the river is not popular today, it is alleged on account of the pollution of the stream further up by noxious trades factories.



Maribyrnong Meat Works in 1875, with old Castle in background.

### River League Formed.

In 1906 public spirited citizens formed the "River League" and at the inauguration of this body, Lieut. Col. Evans proposed that the name "Saltwater" being changed to "Maribyrnong" after Fisher's Stud Farm, and the suggestion was adopted. It is said that it is derived from the aboriginal "Mirring-onag-nong." The new bridge was erected in 1911, and the then Premier of the State (Hon. Thos. Bent) announced that sufficient land had been reserved on the banks of the river to form a boulevard. Since that date much has been accomplished in the way of beautification.

### Growth of Industry.

In addition to the meat works, quarries were opened to mine the good quality bluestone which was in large quantities on the plateau. In 1914 a pottery was commenced on the river bank, but after five years, operations were suspended. In 1915 Mr. Hume established a concrete pipe works and it has since developed into a big industry, a photo of which is on another page.

### Successful Orchard.

In 1862 Mr. Daniel Emerson purchased 10 acres of land abutting Raleigh Road (named after the founder) and for 30 years worked it as an orchard. It is said that he was famous for the cherries grown on his property. After his death in 1892 it was carried on by his relatives until 1916, when the area was subdivided into building allotments.

### Australia's Woolwich Arsenal

The terrific demand for munitions of all types Government to greatly enlarge the factories at for the two world wars caused the Commonwealth Maribyrnong, and during the 1939-45 war there were over 10,000 persons employed on war work in the area.

### First Tram in Municipality.

To Maribyrnong goes the honor of having the first electric tram in the municipality, and it was constructed from the bridge along Raleigh Road to assist in the transport of workers to the munition factories in the last world war.



Top — Maribyrnong Reserve.

Lower — Maribyrnong School.

## Maribyrnong is Australia's "Woolwich Arsenal"

Maribyrnong owes most of its spectacular development to the huge Government Munition factories within its area. For security reasons exact figures cannot be given, but Maribyrnong played a leading part in the supply of munitions for Australian fighting forces during the last war and will do the same in the event of any future hostilities.

Figures covering the last war can be given for Australian Munitions factories as a whole and they reflect the tremendous growth in the Maribyrnong area. For instance Australia began the last war with only four Government Munition plants and had completed and operated 48 before the war ended. At the peak period 156,421 operatives were turning out munitions. Of these 56,797 were employed in Government establishments. Actual output of munitions cost £271,000,000.

The Department of Munitions laboratories at Maribyrnong were the nerve centre of the whole organisation. They were founded upon patterns laid down by the National Physics Laboratory at Teddington, England, and the Bureau of Standards at Washington.

Another angle on the vast projects at Maribyrnong is given by the following figures of capital valuation at 30th June, 1946:—

Ordnance factories and Drawing Office, Maribyrnong, £5,144,473; Munition Supply Laboratories, Maribyrnong, £709,062; Explosives Factories, Maribyrnong, £3,491,139; Stores and Transport Depot, Maribyrnong, £1,310,737.

A more recent development has been the establishment by the Defence Supply Planning Organisation of a top-secret Research and Designing centre at Maribyrnong to work in conjunction with the Army Development and Proving Establishment at Moneggetta, near Romsey, Victoria. These centres will design and test weapons for the three Services.



Raleigh Road, 1951, showing tram entering the City of Sunshine at Maribyrnong.



Raleigh Road in 1880. On top of the hill there are now vast munition factories.

### Ladies' Benevolent Society Formed

On 30th July, 1928, the then Shire President (C. H. Skewes) convened a public meeting with the object of forming a Ladies' Benevolent Society in the Shire, and it was addressed by representatives of the Footscray Ladies' Benevolent Society, who stressed the need for such an organisation. Mrs. Laffan moved and Mrs. McNeil seconded that a society to be known as "The Shire of Braybrook Ladies' Benevolent Society" be formed, and it was carried unanimously. At the following meeting held on 19th August, 1928, Mrs. J. Dobson (the present Mayoress) was elected president, Mrs. A. Fox secretary, and Mrs. McNeil, treasurer.

After a short period of service Mrs. Fox resigned as secretary on account of ill health, and Mrs. A. B. Milne acted temporarily until the appointment of Mrs. C. MacLennan in 1928. Both Mrs. Dobson and Mrs. MacLennan are still in office in their respective positions, which is a tribute to their intense interest in charitable work.

For 22 years the Society has labored among the poor and distressed, and its work was particularly exacting during the depression years, and many a family has cause to remember the kindly work of the members. The Society's work in recent years has been mainly assisting the aged with transport to hospital by ambulance and the provision of warm clothing, also aid is given to families bereft of the breadwinner.

### Sunshine Horticultural Society.

The cult of the flower is keenly followed by many hundreds of residents, and in the flowering season many of the home gardens around the district present a beautiful picture. Nature strips are in a number of cases carefully tended and they considerably improve the outlook of the various streets.

Thirty years ago a number of residents founded the Sunshine Horticultural Society, and it is still functioning. By monthly lectures and practical demonstrations by enthusiasts, members are encouraged to take a professional interest in their garden plots, and the result of this labor of love is reflected in the magnificent gardens that abound in the municipality. Every year in the autumn the Society stages its annual show and the displays are well patronised and much admired. Several years ago the annual show had reached such a standard that it was freely accorded the honor of being second only to the Royal Agricultural Society.



Blair Athol Coffee Palace in 1915.

One of the oldest houses in Sunshine was "Deerbolts" a property at present alongside McKay's Duplicate Department in Hampshire Road, and it was there that Mrs. E. J. Aird first resided when she came from Ballarat just after H. V. McKay. After 6 weeks she purchased the above premises, known as "Blair Athol" When the National Bank was looking for premises Mrs. Aird erected the building and leased it to the bank. On the top floor she constructed many rooms for her boarders, providing accommodation for 60 persons, and in the intervening years thousands of guests have passed through the portals of "Blair Athol." Mrs. Aird passed away last year. The present hostess is Mrs. Teese.



Deer Park Hall



Deer Park State School



Maribyrnong Public Hall



## Sunshine's First Post Office

In October, 1936, the last relic of Sunshine's one-time civic centre, on the site of the present State School buildings in Hampshire Road, was demolished. It was a residence facing Hampshire Road on the school corner.

Fifty years ago this was Sunshine's post office, but when the growth of the district demanded more pretentious facilities it was converted into a resi-



The home of Mr and Mrs Arthur Howell.

dence. The actual post office was a room in front of the residential portion of the building, but when the site was transferred, Mr. A. Robinson, who

owned the building, removed the office and had it re-erected adjoining his grocery shop, where it remains to this day.

## Great Increase in Postal Services.

The growth of the City is reflected in the volume of business transacted at the Sunshine Post Office. The building was opened in September, 1913, and the first postmaster was Mr. R. J. Turnbull. He had as assistant and letter carrier, Mr. Patrick Quirk. The first known messenger was Harry Bird, now a member of the Attorney General's Department. The telephone exchange did not come until two years later, when there were two female telephonists during the day and one at night time.

In 1937 there were four telephonists, and Mr. Tom O'Brien (the present City Rate Collector) did the night work. During the war the telephone staff increased to 11, plus one monitor, and this complement continued until the exchange was converted to automatic working on 15th April, 1944.

The present postmaster is Mr. H. C. Crook, and the senior postal clerk, Mr. F. Curtain. There are 14 other persons on the staff, including seven letter carriers, under Mr. E. Willey. Comparison of business transacted since 1933 show the following increase—Estimated posting of postal articles have increased by 500,000 per annum, telegrams by 20,000 per annum and Commonwealth Bank transactions by 36,000 per annum.

Structural alterations to the present building have had to be made to cope with the increased business at the post office. When the manual exchange was converted to automatic, the room was fitted up for the postmen. Owing to the rapid growth of the population and the employment of more delivery staff an army hut was procured and set up in its present position in the yard at the rear of the post office building. Also the public accommodation in the office was enlarged in 1950 to meet the increased business.



The Sunshine Post Office, corner of Dickson Street and Hampshire Road.

## Sport in All Phases Exist in the City

Australians are a sport loving people and our sunny climate is conducive to outdoor recreational pursuits in healthy and pleasant surroundings. Few, if any, metropolitan municipalities have the variety of sport that exists in the City of Sunshine.

The Council has not been unmindful of the needs of the people and there is already 250 acres of public reserves in the City, sixteen of the reserves ranging from 22 acres down to 7 acres. There is room on all of them for cricket and football to be played, and on three or four of them at least two teams can be accommodated. The other 28 reserves are garden plots around the district and the areas are from one acre to five acres.

As new land subdivisions are being created, the Council insists that if they are of large dimensions that suitable areas be set aside in the ground plan for the provision of recreational spaces. In addition to the public reserves available many sporting clubs have their own freehold property or have permissive occupancy of private land for their activities.

Amplifying the earlier statement that the municipality has a great variety of sport it might be mentioned that within the boundaries of the City the following sports are participated in —

Golf (Sunshine Golf Club, 9 holes); Medway Golf Club, 18 holes), Greyhound Speed Coursing (White

City and Maribyrnong), Fox Terrier Coursing (one ground at Braybrook), Melbourne Gun Club (Tottenham, where the world's leading bird shooters compete), Cricket (25 teams), Australian Football (14 teams), Tennis (20 teams), Soccer (5 teams), Baseball (2 teams), Basketball (4 teams), Swimming (two clubs), Hockey, Athletics (St. Mark's Harriers), Bowls (Ladies and Gents Clubs), Cycling, Motor Cycling, Angling, Table Tennis, Indoor Bowls (8 teams), Badminton, Rifle Shooting and Rope Quaits.

It is a comprehensive collection and would be difficult to surpass. Over the years many premierships have been won in the various competitive games and the City has benefited from the publicity associated with the success attained. In 1948 the first turf cricket team in Sunshine was formed and the premiership won. In the following year the Club was admitted into ranks of the Victorian Sub-District Association, the second highest standard of Cricket in Victorian competitive cricket. The football club, too, is playing in good company, and, no doubt, within a few years, will reach the grade commensurate with the importance of the district.

The Braybrook and Deer Park football and cricket clubs have had much success, and quite a number of pennants fly gaily with the breeze on Saturdays.



Sunshine First Turf Wicket Cricket Team, Premiers, 1948-49 (V.J.C.A.)

Back Row: R. Carlton, J. Ayton, H. Ellison, G. Horner, H. Wright, L. Young.  
 Front Row: J. Ormston, L. Willey (captain), C. G. Carlton, J.P., (president), T. Fox, R. Ferrell.  
 Sitting: L. Brownhill.

## Friendly Societies Have Proved a Great Asset.

The formation of Friendly Societies, (commonly known as Lodges) is a bequest to Australia from the British pioneers of this country, and it was to be expected that the development of the municipality would bring in its train branches of existing Societies.

At present there are 12 lodges in Sunshine -- MU100F, AWA, ANA, IOR, PAFS, GUOOF, UAOD, IOOF, AOF, HACBS, Ladies PAFS and St. Albans IOR. In 1931 the total membership was 899, whilst at printing of the last annual report the combined membership was 1693. There are also lodges in Maidstone, Maribyrnong and Deer Park.

## Dispensary Established in 1930.

A very civic minded gentleman, and energetic Secretary of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows, Mr. G. L. Coulter (now Grand Secretary of the G.U.O.O.F.) organised the representatives of each lodge into a body which was named "Sunshine and

District United Friendly Societies" and under its auspices several enjoyable combined picnics were held. Doctors' prescriptions had up to that stage been dispensed by a local chemist, and as the numerical strength of the various lodges was steadily increasing, it was thought in 1930 that the time was ripe for the establishment of the Societies' own dispensary, and in that year premises were rented in Sun Crescent and a start made. After nine years occupancy of these premises, the Society purchased land about 100 yards further along Sun Crescent and a modern building was erected and opened for business on 18th June, 1939.

The prescription record indicates the remarkable progress in the last 20 years. From 1st March, 1939 to 31st May, 1931, the total prescriptions made up by the Societies' dispenser reached 16,737. In the 1941 year the total was 34,200, whilst last year the number was 69,045. Mr. F. Guy was the first president of the Committee and Mr. G. L. Coulter was the secretary with Mr. Chas. Whiting as treasurer. The present leading officials are Mr. V. R. McIntyre president, Cr. J. Downing, J.P., secretary and Mr. Chas. Whiting, J.P., treasurer.



Braybrook Football Club, Premiers, 1911.

Front Row: Bert Ellingsen, Bill Brown, George Middleton, Darby O'Shanmassy, H. Switzer.  
Second Row: Bill Simmie, C. Padgett, Joe Cranwell, Cr. G. Cranwell, Bill Montgomery, Ted Mackie.  
Third Row: Jock Simme, Jim Middleton, F. Mason, G. Wild, Chris McKay, Dan Shorten, Jim Shorten, Bert Craddock.  
Back Row: Dave Mackie, J. Hargreaves, Vic Barnett, Les Ellingsen.

## Kirby's Theatres Lead in Local Film Entertainment

### Farmer Turns Showman



Roxy Theatre, Maidstone.

The theatre functioned with varying success until 1931. Mr. George Kirby came into the town in that year. Previously attached to farming and motor trade interests, he was a newcomer to the Picture Industry. Securing a lease of the Sunshine Theatre, then controlled by Sunshine Pictures Pty. Ltd., and quickly realising its possibilities, and possessing a family of singular adaptability to this nature of business, he took over control of the Theatre and Sunshine Pictures Pty. Ltd. completely and has now formed it into a new company of "Kirby's Theatres Pty. Ltd."

The theatre has been modernised to present day standards in which have been incorporated the latest ideas in embellishment and sound.

Gifted with vision and realizing the great potentialities of the district he opened the Roxy Theatre in 1945. His circuit has now expanded to include the Theatres of Altona, Bacchus March and Sorrento.

He has continued to live in Sunshine, surrounded by the members of his family all of whom are married and actively carrying on the business so soundly established. He has not neglected to take

For a few years prior to 1924, moving pictures were shown intermittently at the old Mechanics' Institute, now the Sunshine Town Hall. Toward the end of that year, a fire destroyed the building and the Shire Council prepared a plan for a new structure that could provide for the showing of pictures in a better surrounding. About this time, a Melbourne accountant, Mr. Jack O'Brien (later killed in an accident), formed a company named Sunshine Pictures Pty. Ltd., and the old grain store, belonging to a Mr. Taylor, opposite the town hall was purchased and converted into a picture theatre.

For a few years there was intense competition between a lessee of the town hall and the company and eventually pictures at the town hall were discontinued.



Sunshine Theatre, Sunshine

a prominent part in assisting sporting and various undertakings for the welfare of the town.

When theatres were not in use, Mr. Kirby has willingly allowed them to be used without payment for any patriotic or charitable cause. The great influx of new residents is straining the capacity of the two local theatres, and there is no doubt that they will be enlarged when building conditions are normal.

## "Sunshine Advocate" First Paper

On 1st March, 1924, the "Sunshine Advocate" was founded and it was the first registered local newspaper to be published in the municipality. Prior to that date three Footscray newspapers, "The Advertiser", "The Independent" and "The Weekly News" (the latter two now defunct) reported the activities of the shire administration and local events. Naturally the space allotted was limited and there was need of a local journal that would initiate and encourage progressive thought in the community. The establishment of the "Sunshine Advocate" provided that need, and from its inception has been an institution in the district. Three premises have been occupied: the first in Devonshire Road (next Libbis Garage), the second in Sun Crescent and the present modern structure in Dickson Street. Mr. C. G. Carlton, formerly of Yarraville, was the original proprietor, and he is still associated with the business as a director of the company.



The Former Factory in Sun Crescent.



Building in Dickson St.

## Progressive Garages



The above garage was the first in Sunshine and it was erected by Mr. L. G. Libbis in 1924 in Devonshire Road and on his retirement several years ago it was taken over by Mr. S. C. Titford.

The second one was Sunshine Motors (featured below) at the corner of Dickson and Station Sts., and the late Mr. R. Armour was the founder. It is now conducted by the Dinnell Family and functioning well in the interests of motorists.



## HUGE R.A.A.F. STORES

Toward the close of the last war the Commonwealth Government compulsorily acquired a considerable area of land on the west side of Ashley street and adjacent to the Tottenham Railway embankment and expended more than £250,000 on the construction of huge stores for the Royal Australian Air Force. The Commonwealth also has a big transport depot at the corner of Ashley Street and Ballarat Road.

## Expansion of Industry is a National Asset

The most important factor in the rise of the "City of Sunshine" is the expansion of industry within the municipality. The vision of the late Hugh Victor McKay that Sunshine would eventually become "The Birmingham of Australia" is in the process of realisation. Temporarily halted by two wars and the depression years, activity in the industrial sphere is now proceeding at a fast rate, but the shortage of labor and materials is a constant problem to the men who are planning our industrial strength. Within the boundaries of the City there are over 100 factories, some being the largest of their kind in Australia. With so much vacant land still available for development, and most of it situated within 8 miles of the City of Melbourne, there is a steady flow of enquiries from industrialists for factory sites. Many acres have already been purchased, and no doubt building operations will commence as soon as convenient.

Birmingham, England, is a mighty sprawling City, with parts of its lay-out good, and parts of it bad as far as living conditions for the workers

are concerned. Experience teaches, and the building by-laws and zoning plan of our new City have been framed so as to prevent a repetition of the squalor and slum areas of the Old Country. It is to the credit of many of the local firms that in the construction of their factories much thought has been given to the beautification of the approaches to and surrounding the structures. And in this connection pleasant areas for relaxation are available to the employees.

A better standard of living for Australians can only be brought about by a greater supply of consumer goods, and in the factories within the City of Sunshine there is a large and comprehensive supply of articles produced every day for consumption within Australia and throughout the world.

It has not been possible in the limits of this booklet to describe the ramifications of each local industry in detail, but the selection in the following pages will give some illustration of the importance of the municipality as a manufacturing centre.

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### Sunshine Cabinet Works Pty. Ltd.



The Modern Sunshine Cabinet Works

The Sunshine Cabinet Works, Pty. Ltd. was founded in 1919 by Mr. George Mochrie. From a small building (18 ft. by 12 ft.) the works, including seasoning and drying yard, occupies more than

three acres. It is one of the largest businesses of its kind in Australia and specialises in ice chests and kitchen equipment of all descriptions. The original building featured on another page.

## John Darling's Flour Mill



John Darling & Son commenced flour milling operations at Sunshine on 10th July, 1922 opposite the Albion railway station, and the mill is served by a private siding from the Sunshine station. In 1925, a big fire partially destroyed the mill, and later it was rebuilt and huge wheat silos constructed and the latter has a holding capacity of 350,000 bushels. During the war the bulk of output was taken over by the Government for use in the Services and to provide flour for other countries under Allied control.

## W. Pridham Pty. Ltd.

One of the oldest firms in the district is W. Pridham Pty. Ltd. at Evans Street, Braybrook. Mr. W. Pridham, who had been a butcher at Carlton, established the business more than 50 years ago for the treatment of animal products. Tallow, fertilisers, sausage casings, meat meal for poultry are the staple productions, along with the manufacture of Neats-foot oil. The firm's products have an extensive sale throughout Australia, and the overseas trade is considerable. During the war defence contracts were executed, and the whole staff and workmen did not spare themselves in helping the war effort. Very little industrial trouble has occurred at the factory as the relationship between the directors and the workmen has been very happy and cordial.



Ex-Cr. Pridham

Despite his many business activities, Mr. Pridham has found time to give service to the public and he is one of the municipality's greatest citizens. He was a councillor of the Shire of Braybrook for 20 years and was President on four occasions, and gave the first Presidential Ball ever held in the Shire. One of his greatest efforts has been his association with the Footscray District Hospital. He is the first and only President of the Committee which launched the appeal 30 years ago for finance to build the hospital, and he lived long enough to see the great vision realised.

## Where the Sunshine Cabinet Works First Started

This is a view of the premises at the rear of which Mr. George Mochrie started the Sunshine Cabinet Works, just after the first war. It was situated opposite Mc Grath's store in Hampshire Road. It is interesting to recall that the premises were burned to the ground, whilst a dance was held in Mr. Mochrie's new premises in Devonshire Road, an entertainment in aid of Footscray Hospital.

Mr. Mochrie is a "Digger" and is still associated with the business as managing director.



## MONSANTO CHEMICALS (Aust.) LTD.



Aerial Photo of Offices and Portion of Factory.

From a small factory in Coventry Street, South Melbourne, the present organisation has grown during the last ten years to one of Australia's major producers of pharmaceuticals, industrial chemicals and plastics and now occupies a 70 acre site in Somerville Road, Braybrook.

Chief among the pharmaceuticals produced are aspirin which was the Company's chief concern prior to expansion in 1941, and sulpha drugs which have played a prominent role in both war and peace. Monsanto commenced the production of sulphanilamide in 1942 and shortly after sulphaguanidine was produced in enormous quantities as a counter-measure to the ravages of dysentery among the armed forces in the tropics. Since then it has been a process of logical development to branch to sulphadiazine and sulphamerazine, the most commonly used drugs for bacterial infections.

A recently completed project, which is regarded as a major technical achievement of the highest value to medical science, was the production of chloramphenicol, which possesses unique healing powers and is effective against whooping cough, scrub typhus and rare types of typhoid and pneumonia. Other products of this company, which have the interest of domestic use, are the herbicides known as 2:4-D, and 2:4:5-T which is proving itself invaluable as a specific against blackberries.

Many moulded plastic articles in use in the home are made from moulding powders supplied by Monsanto. These powders are made in the Plastics Division from the phenol and formaldehyde produced in another section of the plant. A most important addition to the range of plastics will be the production of "Lustrex" polystyrene, the future plant to be the first in Australia for production of this material.

Monsanto in Australia is closely allied to companies of the same name in Gt. Britain and U.S.A. and in addition to exchange of technical information between the companies, the Melbourne organisation conducts the sale of a large range of chemicals imported from the overseas plants.

There are over 500 employees carrying out the many diverse activities inherent in such a large organisation including process workers, research workers, maintenance men covering all trades, engineers, chemists and a full executive staff covering sales, accounting, etc. Amenities have been developed to a high standard including change rooms, free bus service from Sunshine and Footscray stations and a cafeteria which supplies hot meals, sandwiches, etc. The Works Council provides a meeting place for employees and management to discuss their mutual problems and the Social Club, which is very active, promotes many different types of sporting and social activities in which all employees may share.



## Progress is the Keynote of Arthur Beachley, Contractor

"From Log Cabin to White House" was an early publication portraying the life of President Garfield of America, and a counterpart, small that it may be, is in the rise of Arthur Beachley, one time drover; and now Cr. Beachley, councillor of the City, and a former President of the Shire of Braybrook. Here will be seen a picture of Mr. Beachley with his first means of locomotion and the large photo depicts a section of his present big fleet of motor trucks. Cr. Beachley's progress is typical of the individual who gives service to the community and to the town that helped to make him. Cr. Beachley is endeavouring to give something back in the way of honorary public service.



M. B. Lynch's Garage. Ballarat Road.



Les Guy's Service Station. Mitchell Street.

## INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING LIMITED



### INCORPORATING —

Industrial Service Engineers Pty. Ltd.

Steelweld Pty. Ltd.

Harland Engineering (Aust) Pty. Ltd.

Ferrous Forgings Pty. Ltd.

Industrial Patterns Pty. Ltd.

In September 1940, an area of approximately twenty acres of land in Ashley Street was acquired for the ultimate development of the companies set out above. The buildings shown represent the progress that has been made to date, and today approximately 500 are employed by this group of Companies.

As, and when, further buildings can be erected, further expansion of the above companies will occupy the full area of twenty acres, with provision for amenities, gardens and sporting facilities.

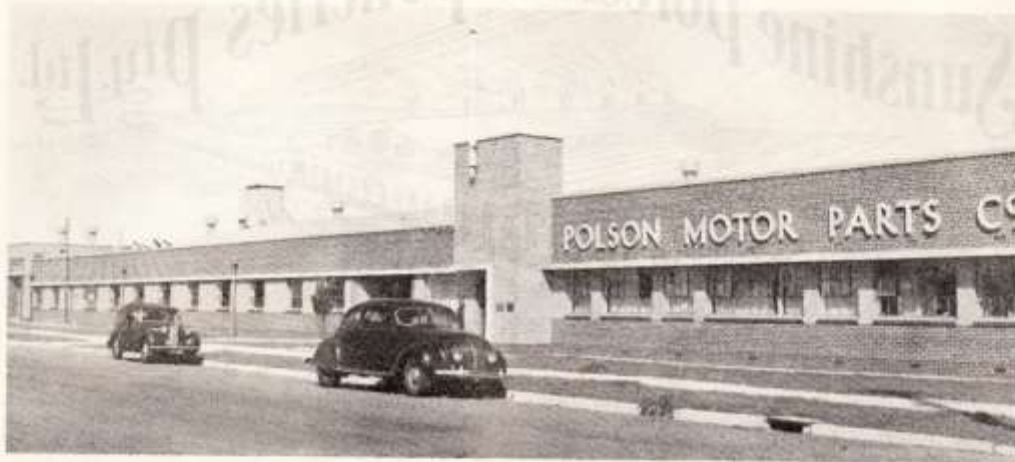
The products manufactured by this group of companies, all vital to Australia's National Development, find a ready market throughout Australia and in many export fields.

**Industrial Service Engineers Pty. Ltd.** manufacture a comprehensive range of Garage Equipment, Air Compressors, Oil Hydraulic Pumps and Controls, Truck Equipment, Winches.

**Steelweld Pty. Ltd.** manufacture Earthmoving Equipment, including Motor Graders, Bulldozers, Cable Controls, Front End Loaders, Logging Winches, Scrapers and other Equipment under licence to the Caterpillar Tractor Company. In addition, Steelweld Pty. Ltd. manufacture pressure vessels, chemical plant, etc.

**Harland Engineering (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.** manufacture Centrifugal Pumps for water supply and irrigation; Boiler Feed, sewerage, paper pulp stock and mine dewatering pumps.

## Polson Motor Parts Co. Pty. Ltd.



The factory at the corner of Mitchell and Havelock Streets, Maidstone.

In order to centralize the previously scattered activities of the company this modern factory was erected and occupied at the end of 1940. However, the increased demand for Polson products soon necessitated an extension in the form of a completely equipped iron foundry.

War years found the company's activities embracing the manufacture of aircraft components and other defence products in addition to automotive replacement parts required by the services and essential transport users.

The installation of additional modern plant in

recent years has permitted the company to maintain its position in the forefront of the manufacturers of highest quality precision automotive parts.

At the present time a comprehensive range of alloy pistons, pins, rings, wet and dry cylinder liners, valve guides, shackle pins, king pins, etc. are manufactured for replacement purposes and distributed throughout the Commonwealth and New Zealand.

Initial equipment requirements of the products enumerated above are also supplied to Truck, Tractor, Marine and Industrial Engine manufacturers in Victoria and other states.

## Treize Bros. Pioneered Bus Route



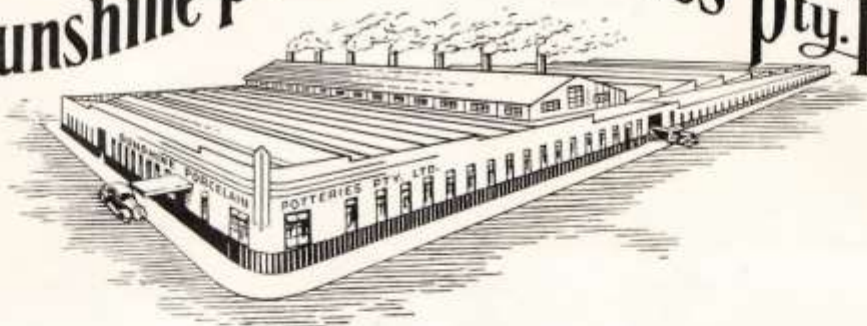
In July, 1929, two brothers, A. R. & R. J. Treize of 378 Barkly Street, Footscray, opened a private motor transport service from Footscray to Sunshine with two cabs. It was a very welcome innov-

ation, and the service grew in popularity until there were eight vehicles on the route. The Braybrook and Footscray Councils strongly supported an application to place bigger buses in the service, and it was not until 1943 that the authorities in Melbourne proclaimed the route an omnibus route. Today, there are seven 28 passenger buses making 80 return trips per day, and 20 men are employed. Mr. Allan R. Treize is the proprietor and his service has helped materially in the development of the district.

## Tramway Buses An Asset

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramway's Board commenced a bus service from Footscray in 1935, and the tremendous increase in population in the scattered areas necessitated an extension of the service. At present many return trips a day are made to Sunshine Station, South Sunshine and Deer Park. The Board also operates a bus route from Footscray to Maribyrnong, the vehicles making a number of trips per day. The district is well served with motor transport.

# Sunshine Porcelain Potteries Pty. Ltd.



In 1916 three brothers, Messrs, Edward, John and Albert Drayton of Footscray decided to establish the Porcelain Industry in Sunshine. Although their knowledge regarding the industry was limited it was decided at the outset that they would if possible try to obtain the experience of two employees who had experience in the German Porcelain Industry where electrical insulators were manufactured. Eventually two technical men were secured and with their assistance and the perseverance of the brothers and with the co-operation of a good staff of employees the business started to make good progress. In addition the engineering skill held by the Drayton Bros. was of considerable value and an engineering plant was installed and most of the machines and tools required in the industry were made on the premises. As the knowledge required was gained the Company entered into the field of High Tension Insulator manufacture, and at the present time the largest insulators used by the Electrical Supply authorities throughout the whole of Australia have been manufactured by the Company, also the Company manufacture Refractory Porcelains required by domestic and commercial manufacturers of electrical appliances, and porcelains required by the Textile Industry.

In 1922 two brothers, Messrs S. J. and F.H. Plain joined the Company which was then called the Sunshine Porcelain Potteries, Pty. Ltd. and today operates under that heading. It was decided at this stage that it would be necessary for the Company

to make sure that it controlled its own sources of raw materials and today it is self contained in this respect. Approximately 300 hands are employed and the Company is looking forward to a bright future.



The Original Factory in 1916.

## A.R.C. Engineering Co. Pty. Ltd.



A large industry in Sunshine is the A.R.C. Engineering Co. Pty. Ltd. in Ballarat Road, Albion. The chief manufacture is welded fabrics, used for concrete constructions. All welded farm fences and barb wire is also an important part of the firm's production. Several years ago a group of modern houses were erected for the benefit of employees.

## Fairway Scale Co.



This Company manufactures all types of industrial and domestic weighing machines, heavy duty conveyor chains, furnishing fittings, metal stampings and general engineering.

All articles are manufactured and distributed from this plant at Braybrook.

## Peerless Plaster Co.



The Peerless Plaster Co. is a new industry that has commenced in Sunshine and the factory is situated in Cannon Street, off Wright Street. It is developing rapidly and an additional source of supply to the builders who are constructing houses in the district. Mr. Dick Darby is the moving spirit behind the organisation. The picture shows men at work.

### OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION

The Sunshine Old Boys' Association, founded in 1944, is combining the domestic activities with work for charitable causes, and it is proving a very valuable adjunct to the City's social structure. It was originally intended as a Citizens' Club where men could foregather in pleasant surroundings, but building restrictions have modified the original plan. The President is Mr. J. T. Hyde, the secretary, Mr. W. Hallahan, and a live wire social secretary is Mr. Reg. Hand.

## Ready Mixed Concrete (Vic.) PTY. LTD.



This Company, a subsidiary of Ready Mixed Concrete Limited, has one of its Melbourne plants on the Geelong Road at Brooklyn. This plant was erected in 1945 and commenced operations by batching and mixing all the concrete for the main runway at the Essendon aerodrome.

Since then the plant has played an important part in facilitating the industrial and housing development of the district.

## Rubbertext (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.



Founded in April 1946 as manufacturers of Moulded Rubbergoods, Rubbertex (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. have very successfully developed as producers of highly specialised products in the Aircraft industry and the Pharmaceutical field.

Oil and petrol-resistant rubber seals for aeroplanes, industrial and automotive purposes, as well as seals for Penicillin and Vaccines, comprise some of the 180 products at present manufactured.

A continually expanding and developing business is being conducted from their very modern factory situated at 547 Ballarat Road, near Albion Railway Station.

# IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

## OF AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

The foundations of the factories of Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia & New Zealand at Deer Park were laid when Jones Scott & Company established an Explosives Factory there in 1874. The name Deer Park was well justified for in those days it was a popular area with the local hunt clubs and it was quite a regular occurrence for the deer to seek sanctuary by jumping the stone wall surrounding the factory. The Jones Scott Plant was later taken over by Australian Explosives & Chemical Company and this in turn was purchased by Nobel (Australasia) Limited.

With the formation of Imperial Chemical Industries in England a similar merging of the Australian companies took place to form Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and New Zealand Limited. Two of the companies involved were Nobel (Australasia) Limited and Ammunition (Nobel)

Pty. Ltd., the latter company at that time was operating a small cartridge loading plant at West Footscray. (The present ammunition factory was built at Deer Park in 1935).

Following the Company's policy of establishing local manufacture as soon as it becomes economically sound, the production of nitrocellulose was undertaken at the Leathercloth Factory in 1938, whilst the Synthetic Ammonia Plant was started just before the outbreak of War in 1939. In 1941 a small dyestuffs mixing plant was established. 1946 saw the start of the expansion of the Explosives factory, whilst in 1947 the U. F. Factory started making plastic moulding powders and resins.

Thus in seventy-five years, though more particularly in the last twenty years the ICIANZ group of factories at Deer Park has grown up until it has 2,452 employees and covers an area of 434 acres.



Explosives and Synthetic Ammonia Factories.

### EXPLOSIVES FACTORY:

This is probably the most modern of its kind in the southern hemisphere for it has just been modernised at a cost of over £500,000. The work was carried out by Company men, many of whom travelled to England and America to study the latest methods of production. Normally we associate explosives with metalliferous and coal mining though many thousands of tons are used for quarrying, in building harbours, for road building, in the preparation of water storages and hydro-electric power dams and so on.

### SYNTHETIC AMMONIA:

The nearby Synthetic Ammonia Plant takes nitrogen from the air to make ammonia, the ammonia is in turn used to make nitric acid, ammonium nitrate, methanol, formaldehyde and lead nitrate. These products are not only used by industry generally but

are also required in other ICIANZ plants. Nitric acid and ammonium nitrate for instance are used in making explosives. This Synthetic Ammonia Plant formed the model for four other factories in New South Wales and Victoria which were built by the Company for the Commonwealth Government. The main products made at these factories at present are ammonium sulphate fertiliser and methanol.

### AMMUNITION FACTORY:

The Sporting Ammunition Plant makes a wide range of shotgun, metallic and .22 Rimfire cartridges. Since 1935 its output has been trebled and it is expected that this quantity will eventually be sufficient to supply more than 90% of the country's requirements of sporting ammunition. Detonators for use in conjunction with the Company's blasting explosives are also made at this factory.



Entrance to Sporting Ammunition Factory.

**U.F. FACTORY:**

Formaldehyde from Synthetic Ammonia Plant is used at the U.F. Factory to make urea formaldehyde plastic moulding powders which are used by plastic manufacturers throughout Australia for the preparation of countless plastic items such as toys, picnic ware, electric light fittings and switches, etc.

**LEATHERCLOTH FACTORY:**

The Leathercloth Factory primarily produces textile fabrics coated with a nitrocellulose or plastic film for use as an upholstery cloth. They are widely used for trams, trains, buses, motor cars, etc., but associated products are used for book-binding, for handbags, suitcases, etc., and for furniture.



Leathercloth Factory.

This very brief description of the plants and products of the ICIANZ group of factories at Deer Park shows a little of the work being done but what is perhaps more important it shows why the factories are grouped together. Whilst there seems little connection between the various products it will be seen the products of each factory are not only manufac-

tured for sale to outside customers but are also produced for use by other factories at Deer Park in the making of other Company products. This logical grouping of factories naturally has a very big effect on the costs of the various products made in the area.

## Industries Not Illustrated

There are 120 factories operating within the boundaries of the City of Sunshine, and it has not been possible for various reasons to feature the complete list. Substantial industries not illustrated or described in this booklet, and occupying large areas of ground and having quite a number of employees are as follows:

Melbourne Iron and Steel Mills, Pty. Ltd.  
 Western and Murray Co-operative Bacon and Meat Packing Co.  
 Thos. Borthwick and Sons (Aust.) Ltd.—Meat Works.  
 Phoenix Fireworks Co. Pty. Ltd.  
 A. G. Spaldings Bros. Pty. Ltd.—Sporting Goods.  
 Ficken, Halliday and McClelland Pty. Ltd.—Animal Products.  
 Kreglinger & Fernam Pty. Ltd.—Huge Skin Store  
 Brass Co. of Australia Pty. Ltd.  
 A.R.C. Engineering Co.—Welded Steel Fabric.  
 Wunderlich Ltd.—Cement Sheets and Terra Cotta  
 Victorian Casing Co.  
 Wiltshire File Co. Pty. Ltd.  
 Ajax Pump Works.  
 Rheem (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.  
 (The above three are ultra modern big factories.)  
 Butterfield's Pty. Ltd.—Timber Seasoning.  
 Torrid Electrics Pty. Ltd. Hot Water Services.  
 Guy Bros. Pty. Ltd.—Plaster Sheets.  
 Chemhouse Products Pty. Ltd.  
 Brewer's Tennis Racquets.  
 Oxford Polish Co.  
 Olympic Cables Ltd.  
 Bester Bros., Confectionery Manufacturers with Large Premises.  
 Kagan Bros. Pty. Ltd.—Engineers.  
 Lewis and Booth—Engineers.  
 Zinc Oxide (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.  
 Daylesford Felt Mills Pty. Ltd.  
 Federal Felters Pty. Ltd.  
 Euston Lead Co. (Aust.) Ltd.  
 Vieton Case Co.  
 Commonwealth Industrial Gases Co.  
 Albion Timber Mills.  
 A. G. Sims Pty. Ltd.—Reclaiming Metals.  
 McPherson's Pty. Ltd.  
 Austral Standard Cables.

There are many other smaller factories.



The Deer Park Fertiliser Works in 1905.

Sixty Two.

## To-Morrow's Survey

It is understood that the Town Planning Authority considers that the City of Sunshine has a greater potentiality for development than any other metropolitan municipality, and support for this view is strengthened when it is known that 41 industrial organisations have already purchased large areas for the construction of factories. Among them are:—

Sunshine Primary Exports Pty. Ltd. (4½ acres).  
 Silicate and Dolomite Co. of Aust. Pty. Ltd.  
 John Buncle & Sons Pty. Ltd. (5¼ acres).  
 John Danks & Sons Ltd. (23 acres)  
 Sydney Cooke Ltd. (7 acres)  
 Austral Wine and Spirit Agency (14 acres).  
 John McGrath Ltd. (6¼ acres)  
 Durham Chemicals (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. (48 acres).  
 Australian Glass Manufacturing Co. Pty. Ltd. (12¼ acres.)  
 Simplex Trading Co. Pty. Ltd. (3 acres).  
 Fletcher Chemical Co. (Aust.) Ltd. (26 acres).  
 McPhersons Pty. Ltd. (62 acres).  
 Humes Ltd. (60 acres).  
 E. L. Yencken & Co. Pty. Ltd. (11 acres.)  
 A. F. G. Watkins Pty. Ltd. (44 acres).  
 Taubman's Pty. Ltd. (12½ acres).  
 Southern Cross Windmills (3 acres).  
 Bradford Insulations (Vic.) Pty. Ltd. (4¼ acres).

Many local firms already established are contemplating large extensions.

## Prospective New Buildings

In addition to the anticipated growth in industry there are also extensive plans in course of preparation for an increase in commercial and public utilities, and when the housing shortage is alleviated there will be tremendous activity in building constructions. The Council proposes to erect a modern Baby Health Centre, and improvements in accommodation at sporting ovals and other progressive schemes are in the initial planning stages.

The big chain store of G. J. Coles Ltd. has already purchased the business of J. W. McGrath in Hampshire Road, Sunshine and will no doubt construct a building in conformity with the high standard of the other suburban branches.

Mr. T. E. Robinson has in view the erection of a group of brick shops in Hampshire Road, whilst the National Bank and Commonwealth Bank have plans for new buildings. It is known too, that another Trading Bank has been seeking a site in the shopping area. The State Electricity Commission are looking for new premises, and the Government has in mind the construction of a Court House and a Police Station. With the great influx of new residents, the trading area will need to be extended to meet the requirements, and it can be assumed if trade warrants it other large retail businesses will be established.

### Houses in Course of Construction.

At the end of December, 1950, there were 4,493 houses in the City, and 850 in course of construction. Since the beginning of the year another 350 houses have been commenced, which will increase the total number of houses by 1,200.



## EXPLANATORY

"Copia," the Goddess of the Romans, was represented in classical times as bearing in one hand a horn from which dropped fruits, pearls and pieces of gold, and in the other ears of corn. The horn of plenty, "The Cornucopia (featured on the front cover), is a device to be seen with the statues of some of the greatest heroes of antiquity in allusion to the services they are supposed to render to mankind.

In arranging his design our artist has embodied "The Cornucopia," with the symbols of arts and crafts, together with "The Wheel" and the whole is indicative of the ramifications of industry in the City of Sunshine.

The Crest of the City of Sunshine is almost identical with that used by the Shire of Braybrook, and was, no doubt, approved in the early days by the London College of Heraldry. It typifies, also, the conception of our artist. The motto, "Dieu Et Mon Droit," is, of course, Latin for "God and My Right."

## APPRECIATION

The quality and size of this Souvenir Booklet was made possible by the co-operation of the many firms whose names and descriptions of their varied products are featured in these pages, and it is submitted to residents in the hope that it will provide a medium whereby they can extol the virtues of the town in which they live.

The photography was the work of Mr. W. Gibson of Derrinut Street, Sunshine. The cover was designed by Mr. N. A. Coventry of 76 Liddiard Street, Hawthorn and the printing blocks were made by Apex Engraving Pty. Ltd., 9 Hardware Street, Melbourne.

The publication was designed, compiled and edited by C. G. Carlton, J.P., and the printing was by the "Sunshine Advocate" Dickson Street, Sunshine.



Portion of Deer Park Factory Fifty years ago.



Boys at Work at Sunshine Technical School.



Hampshire Road, looking South from State Savings Bank.

### Depression a Mixed Blessing.

The efforts by the municipality and governmental bodies to relieve the unemployment position resulted in many works being carried out earlier and at a lower cost than would have been the case had conditions been normal.

The most important of these services was the sewerage of Sunshine, which was undertaken as a relief measure by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

During this period the Council aimed at maintaining roads already constructed, and at the same time it was found possible to construct several main roads, including Sunshine Road (fronting White City), St. Albans Road (alongside the railway line), and Mitchell Street (Maidstone), Gordon Street (Maribyrnong) was constructed throughout, and in conjunction with Raleigh Road, provided a through road from Maribyrnong to Footscray.

With the aid of voluntary labor, and supervised by Cr. J. Raymond Robinson (architect and builder) the beautiful garden plot on railway land approaching the station was laid out, where today it is much admired. Considerable work was also carried out

voluntarily at the swimming pool in Kororoit Creek, and this was also supervised by Cr. Robinson. It was a great tribute to the working men of Sunshine who, forgetting their own trials and tribulations did so much community service.

There were numerous houses vacant in Sunshine about 30 being untenanted in Albion.

In October, 1934, Cr. G. W. Pennell (father of the present councillor, Cr. A. G. Pennell) passed away, and his passing was deeply regretted. The late Cr. G. Pennell had been a councillor for 30 years and had occupied the presidential chair on six occasions. He was one of the early pioneers of the district.

A unique event took place in July, 1934, when the then Shire President (Cr. W. Pridham) and Mrs. Pridham inaugurated the first Presidential Ball in the history of the Shire, and the first debutante set was presented. Several similar functions have been held in the intervening years.

The Council had been pressing the Railway Department for years to open the crossing at the Tottenham station for vehicular traffic, and after many conferences and delays, it was eventually constructed



**The Shire's First Debutante Set.**

Back row: Pauline Munro, May Neal, Agnes Self, Mavis Dempster, Roma McNeill.  
Third row: Alice Self, Lorna Dubbledean, Hilda Whittaker, Edna King, Nancy Clemson.  
Second row: Violet Perry, Roma Mawbey, Joyce Pridham, Mrs. W. Pridham, Gwen Pridham, Edna Frith, Rene Jackson. Front Row: Glenice Bell, Doreen Barnard, Eileen Thornton, Norma Dempster.

# H. V. McKay Massey Harris Pty. Ltd.

## The Largest Factory in Australia for the Manufacture of Agricultural Machinery

Founded by Hugh Victor McKay, who built his first combined stripper-harvester in 1884. The Sunshine Harvester Works manufactures Grain Harvesting machines, Haying Machinery, Seed and Fertilizer Sowers, Tine Cultivators, Tine and Disc Harrows, Disc Cultivators and Ploughs, Mouldboard Ploughs, Engines, Milking Machines, and many other products. The firm also distributes the popular Sunshine Massey Harris Kerosene and Diesel Tractors.

It is a proud record of service to the farmer and Sunshine farm machines and implements are used wherever land is tilled. Sunshine was the first in the field with the Sundercut (1913), Suntyne Cultivating Drill (1915), Pea Harvester (1915), Engine functioned Header (1923), Auto Header (1925), and Self-threading-wire Pick-up Baler in 1943. Continuous research and experimentation have resulted in a most comprehensive range of labor-saving machinery for farmer, grazier, dairy farmer, fruit grower, and market gardener.

For the industrialist, Sunshine manufactures Bright Steel Shafting in diameters of eighth of an inch to 4½ inches; Welded Coil Chain in many sizes. Steel Sprocket Chain and attachment links.

The Company employs upwards of 2,000 people. It could employ many more were they available, because the demand for Sunshine farm machinery is enormous. Unfortunately, shortage of labour is common to industry in general. The Sunshine Harvester Works cover an area of eighty acres, forty-five of which are under roof.

Branches of the Company exist in Sydney, Adelaide, and Perth, and a separate company—H.V. McKay Massey Harris (Qld.) Pty. Ltd.—distributes Sunshine farm machinery in Queensland. There are Sunshine agencies in country centres throughout the Commonwealth.

During the last world war the Sunshine Harvester Works produced parts and articles of the highest standard for Navy, Army and Air Force. On the machinery side, many thousands of reaper and binders, seed drills and cultivators were shipped to Great Britain to help defeat the enemy air and under-water effort to starve our kinsmen into submission.



Aerial View of the Sunshine Harvester Works

## RALPH McKAY LTD.

Prior to 1932, discs and circular coulters for ploughs, harrows, cultivators and seed drills were not made in Australia. Mr. Ralph McKay, who had been for some years factory superintendent of the big Harvester Works at Sunshine, sensed the possibility of a good market for these items and others, if they could be made here. In 1932 he opened a small factory in Mt. Alexander Road, Ascot Vale. By patient research, difficulties of manufacture were overcome and the business continued to progress without any protective tariff and against keen competition from importing interests, indicating that the local product was equal to anything from overseas. After a couple of years at Ascot Vale, a large area of land was purchased at Hampstead Road, Maidstone, and a new factory was commenced. In the intervening years, the business has expanded steadily with other lines added and when the enterprise was converted to a public company in 1950, it was considered to be the largest privately owned engineering concern in Australia. The photo does not do justice to the size of the factory as it only portrays the front portion facing Hampstead Road.

A large majority of the plough discs now used in Australia come from Maidstone, and export trade is enjoyed with New Zealand and South Africa.

Some months before the last war, a start had been made with the manufacture of rims and wheels for pneumatic tyres. The plant was ready for small scale production when the war started, and many thousands of wheels and rims for guns, ordnance vehicles, tractors, etc., were supplied for use by the Allies. This department has continued at top pressure ever since. An up-to-date forging plant is included in the set up and about 7 to 8 tons of light to medium forgings in various classes of carbon and alloy steels are produced weekly for the engineering trade together with large numbers of drop stampings. In the main press shop are hydraulic and mechanical presses up to 2,000 tons

capacity whilst the centreless grinding department is being developed. Maintenance of plant and production of tools and dies for the various items produced are catered for in the well equipped machine shops and drawing office.



The Original Factory at Ascot Vale.

Mr. Ralph McKay is the chairman of Directors. He was for three years a councillor of the Shire of Braybrook, and twice occupied the Presidential chair. The general manager is Mr. Oscar McKay, who is also a director, and the other directors are Messrs. V. R. McKay, A. E. Palmer, and L. J. Yeo.



## MODERNITY IN SMORGON'S MEAT WORKS



Canned meat products is a speciality with the firm of N. Smorgon & Sons at Somerville Road, Brooklyn. Erected about 10 or 12 years ago the factory is considered to be the latest design in

modern lay-out, and unequalled in Australia. The production for the war effort was enormous and since the end of the conflict the business is steadily expanding.

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## DRAYTON REFRACTORIES PTY. LTD.



Drayton Refractories' employees in 1951.

Commenced in the year 1940 as an essential War Industry for the manufacture of Spark Plug Insulators, which at that time were becoming unprocurable as an imported product. Trading as "Albert Drayton" the firm had an initial staff of four

but has now grown to employ a staff of 45. The firm is engaged at present in the manufacture of a wide range of Refractory Products of high class which are supplied to all parts of the Commonwealth.

# DYECRAFT LIMITED

## Australia's Leading Textile Dyers, Printers and Finishers

In January 1949, the Textile Dyeing, Printing and Finishing Company of Dycraft Limited started production in their new factory in Ballarat Rd., Sunshine. Dycraft Limited is one of the companies in the Prestige Group, and is well known in the Textile Trade in Australia for the excellence of its work in the dyeing, printing and finishing of wool, cotton and rayon textile fabrics.

Dycraft Limited has expanded and is continuing to expand in accordance with the rapid growth now being made in the Australian textile industry. The buildings, lay-out and plan of Dycraft Limited are up to the minute and comparable with the most modern world ideas. The company gives a complete dyeing and finishing service for all types of textile fabrics, but is specialising in work on woven rayon fabrics covering the whole range of rayon dress goods, including Resin Finishes and Crease Resisting.

The company operates the largest and most modern screen printing plant in Australia, where count-

less colorful designs for Milady's dress are produced weekly.

From the point of view of the development of the Sunshine district, the Dycraft factory provides opportunity for men and women to become skilled in a branch of the textile industry which offers security of employment as well as interesting work with good wages.

Under the management of Mr. R. A. McCann, the staff comprises technicians who have been brought from overseas and are applying their special skill in the training of Australian operatives. The control of production in a factory such as this calls upon the skill of the Scientist and the Textile Chemist, and on this side of the company's activities there are a number of young Australians who have had the benefit of training overseas.

It could be aptly said that Dycraft Limited produce in Sunshine all the shades of the rainbow, that go to make the beauty of color and design in Australia's textile fabrics.



Fabrics being processed in Dyeing Section.

Fabrics dyed and printed by Dycraft Ltd. on display at a recent exhibition.



## Road Construction Essential to City's Development

### J. H. Wheelahan's Important Task

Fortunate indeed is the municipality that has scheduled a huge road construction program to have within its boundaries large deposits of the necessary foundation materials, but it is doubly blessed when a local resident is one of the largest road contractors in the State, and one who is refusing outside contracts so that he can concentrate on his own district.

The City of Sunshine is in that happy position, and the Contractor is Mr. J. H. Wheelahan, of Monash Street, Sunshine. The miles of houses that are springing up in the district naturally require the provision of roads, channelling and footpaths, and at the moment Mr. Wheelahan has on hand contracts amounting to more than £250,000 for this work. These contracts have been let by the Council, the Railway Department and the Housing Commission.

Gone are the days when men excavated the earth with pick and shovel, and it is now the mechanised age in road work. Mr. Wheelahan's modern plant consists of the latest type of earth moving machines, concrete mixing equipment, tipping trucks, and up to date channelling appliances. To service his machines, Mr. Wheelahan has a special workshop staffed with first-class mechanics, and also employs draftsmen and civil engineers.

Entirely unaffected by the success that has come his way, Jack Wheelahan is a most estimable citizen, charitably disposed, and most pleasant to meet. He was reared in the atmosphere of road construction, as his father, Mr. Cox, Wheelahan, was in the business at Ballan, Victoria, and came to Sunshine 40 years ago at the request of Mr. H. V. McKay to undertake the formation of many of the earlier streets in the up and coming town.

Featured on this page is several machines in operation, and also a photo of some of the staff. Mr. Jack Wheelahan is on the extreme left and his father is second from the right.



## The Development of Robinson's Pioneer Grocery Store



A short time after his arrival from the North of Ireland, Mr. Alex. Robinson commenced business as a general storekeeper at the corner of Benjamin Street and Hampshire Road, and it was the first shop in Sunshine. That was in 1890 and when the Harvester Works arrived, Mr. Robinson erected the present building in the main shopping centre of Hampshire Road. The business has developed in-

to one of the most up-to-date self-service stores in the metropolitan area, and is now being conducted by his son, Mr. T. E. Robinson. Mr. Robinson, who passed away in 1944, was a councillor of the Shire of Braybrook and a former President. He was a Justice of the Peace for 40 years. He was also Postmaster up to the time the Commonwealth post office was built.



This was Mr. A. Robinson's First Store.



Our Lady's Parish Hall, Sunshine.



## Nettlefolds Proprietary Limited is Celebrating Twenty-Five Years' Establishment in Sunshine

If there were any doubt about Sunshine becoming the "Birmingham of Australia" it was removed when Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds Limited, established their Screw Works on Ballarat Road twenty five years ago. Since that time the Australian Company, Nettlefolds Pty. Limited, has expanded its output eight fold and is the main source of supply in Australia. The words "screw" and "Birmingham" are almost synonymous in British industry and this was probably due to the famous Joseph Chamberlain who was a partner in the Nettlefold Screw Works and later became one of the stormy petrels of British politics as Member for Birmingham.

Curiously enough the first Nettlefold Screws were manufactured 125 years ago at a place called Sunbury near London so there has been an almost complete swing of the pendulum now that "screws" and "Sunshine" are so closely connected.

The pendulum has also swung when surroundings are compared. Sunbury was tucked away on the Thames whose waters supplied power to the machines. A move was then made to the somewhat grim industrial section of Birmingham where machines and green fields seemed to belong to a dif-

ferent world. At Sunshine the Works are once again associated with nature's surroundings and the frontage on Ballarat Road is typical of the garden consciousness of the new City.

Although screws are the bread and butter of this industry, it also covers numerous other products of the "fastener" type and has recently expanded into the Cycle and Motor parts trade. A modern Engine Valve Plant has been installed and is making an important contribution to the newly established Australian Motor Vehicle industry.

While housing development has been rapid in the Sunshine area it still lags behind the demands of local industry and to help overcome this problem in their rapidly expanding works, Nettlefolds have just completed an Immigrant Hostel to house a substantial number of single men.

It is a happy coincidence that this industry is celebrating its first twenty five year Jubilee at the same time that Sunshine has attained the status of a City.



NETTLEFOLDS (Proprietary Limited)

## Albion Quarrying Company Has Largest Output in Australia

Forty four years ago, huge quantities of ballast were wanted to help recondition the 100 mile long line from Melbourne to Bendigo. It was known that at Albion, near Sunshine, were huge deposits of quality bluestone near the earth's surface.

What was to become the well known Albion Quarrying Company was born out of the necessity for developing Victoria's rail communications. Wealth is where you find it, its ultimate proper exploitation depends on some man or men. And so it was with the Albion Quarrying Company.

### Founder is Former Lord Mayor

Lord Mayor of Melbourne in recent years, Sir George Wales' name is inseparable from the success of this industry that has continued to help develop Sunshine to become a City.

It is a fact that in the early days of the City's history, quarrying was the principal industry, and except for some farming was the foundation on which Sunshine's prosperity began. From the ever-growing Albion Quarry — bluestone for buildings, for road construction, for culverts, guttering and paving poured out — the State of Victoria was growing then as it is growing now.

Yearly production is greater than any other quarry in the whole of the Commonwealth of Australia. With the exception of the State owned brown coal cut at Yallourn, the copper mines at Queenstown, Tasmania, and the open cut at Iron Knob, South Australia.

### Modern Mechanised Methods

Modern mechanised methods and proper exploitation of the natural resources give continued high production. The old time laborious work of getting and moving the stone is gone. The latest earth-moving and stone crushing equipment are employed and 50 men extract 1000 tons of bluestone a day — four time more than the same number of men could do 30 years ago. The spirit of enterprise that has marked the Company's past augurs well for its future.

The Albion Quarrying Company has had much to do with the development of an open plain into a busy City. In this Jubilee Year of Victoria's history the Company feels a justifiable glow of pride at its part.



Over-all View of the Huge Open Cut.

## Political Giants Have Represented the District

The first permanent settlement in Victoria was formed at Portland by Edward Henty in November, 1834, and Melbourne was founded by Batman and Fawkner in 1835. For 20 years the colony was administered from New South Wales, and on 23rd November, 1855, responsible Government was proclaimed. The district of which the City of Sunshine now forms a part, was included in the constituency of West Bourke, and in the First Victorian Parliament of 1856, the representatives were Patrick Phelan and Robert Macdougall, the latter being succeeded by J. Wilkie on 28th August, 1857. For

the next 24 years until 1880, the electorate remained West Bourke and during that period several parliamentarians, who were destined to play an important role in the Government of the State and Commonwealth, represented the area. Among them were John Thomas Smith (Minister of Mines, 1869), Sir John Madden (later Chief Justice and Lieutenant-Governor), Alfred Deakin (Australian Prime Minister, 1903-4, 1905-8, 1909-10), Sir Bryan O'Loughlan (Attorney-General, 1881). Others were John Carrs Riddell, Mark King and Robert Harper.



Hon. R. T. Pollard, M.H.R.  
First Member for Lalor



Hon. P. L. Coleman, M.L.C.  
Melbourne West Province

From 1883 until 1903, the Sunshine area was divided and portions were in the electorate of West Bourke and Footscray. Prominent members were Messrs. Samuel Mauger (afterwards a Minister in the Commonwealth Parliament), Captain Samuel Staughton, William McGregor Clark and John Hancock. For the next 20 years the constituency was Flemington and for the whole period Mr. E. C. Warde (Labor Party) was the member. On his death he was succeeded by Mr. J. J. Holland. In 1927 the electorate was changed to Footscray and remained so until 1945, when the redistribution of seats resulted in the Electorate of Sunshine being created.

The Hon. G. M. Prendergast (former Premier) was the member from 1927 until he passed away in 1935. He was succeeded by Mr. J. Mullens who retired six years later, Mr. A. E. Shepherd has been the Member for Sunshine for the past six years, and is not likely to be easily displaced. In the State Legislative Council, Hons. P. J. Kennelly and P. L. Coleman represent the Melbourne West Province of which the Sunshine Electorate forms a part.

In the Commonwealth Government, for most of the 50 years since Federation, the Sunshine area has been in Corio — Maidstone and Maribyrnong being in the Maribyrnong Electorate. Recent members for Corio have been Hons. J. Dedman and R. G. Casey whilst the Hon. A. E. Drakeford has represented Maribyrnong for more than 20 years.

In 1948, the Sunshine area was taken away from Corio and included in the newly created electorate of Lalor, and the Hon. R. T. Pollard transferred from Ballarat and became first member of the new seat. It is interesting to recall that the last three representatives were members of a Federal Cabinet.



Cr. A. E. Shepherd, M.L.A.  
State Member for Sunshine

Cr. Shepherd is a member of the Footscray Council and has occupied the Mayoral Chair. Like all district Parliamentarians he is associated with the Australian Labor Party and he is a most diligent worker for his electorate.



Hon. P. J. Kennelly, M.L.C.  
Melbourne West Province

## G. W. PENNELL, Soap, Tallow and Fertiliser Manufacturers



In 1899, the late Councillor G. W. Pennell commenced a Tallow and Fertiliser manufacturing works, and in 1938, the two sons, Albert and Noble who now manage the business, started the Tucker Box Dog and Cat Food Coy., which had to be relinquished in 1941 owing to the shortage of tinplate during the war. This branch of the business, however, will be resumed again shortly.

In 1942, at the request of the Commonwealth

Government, a soap making plant was installed, and all branches of the services supplied in huge quantities. Today, the plant is busy supplying the local requirements and overseas markets with soap, and powdered soap, known as the "Pental" brand.

This firm is now the largest individual Tallow manufacturing firm in Australia, and during the past few years has shipped one third of the Tallow exported from Australia.

## A. J. Boyd's Sunshine Parcel Delivery Service



A Section of Mr. Boyd's Fleet in 1941.

The business of A. J. Boyd & Son was established in 1927 with a parcel delivery service to Melbourne and suburbs. It has since developed into the third largest privately owned light carrying organisa-

tion in the metropolitan area. Mr. Albert Boyd is the genius behind the firm and for 23 years strict attention to detail and prompt delivery has been responsible for the success achieved.

## A Brief History of Metal Manufactures Limited

The history of Metal Manufactures Limited can be traced back almost to the establishment of the non-ferrous metals industry in Australia, in the development of which the Company has played a major role.

The Company was born of the First Great War conditions, and during this period of national emergency it was realised that in a future World crisis, Australia should be self-contained in products manufactured from Copper, as under war conditions supplies from abroad are very difficult to obtain and to transport to Australia.

Following negotiations with the Prime Minister of the day, The Right Honorable William Morris Hughes, the Company of Metal Manufactures Limited was formed and was incorporated in 1916. Production commenced at Port Kembla, New South Wales, in June 1918, when a small quantity of rolled rod and strip was manufactured, to be followed shortly afterwards by the first roll of Copper wire. Production of copper tubes did not commence until June 1920.

Another important step in the history of the Company was the acquirement in 1929 of the controlling rights in Austral Bronze Co. Pty. Limited, Alexandria, New South Wales. The amalgamation was favorable to both parties, and thus began a new era in the history of the Company.

With the advent of the Second World War, history repeated itself when the Government of the day realised that, despite the great expansion which had taken place in the non-ferrous metals industry in Australia, the supply would be unable to cope with the demand under wartime conditions. At the request of the Commonwealth Government, Austral Bronze Co. Pty. Limited (Associate Co.) purchased a site at Maribyrnong, Victoria, in 1941 and commenced production of brass rods, bars, etc. early in 1942. Later the Parent Company commenced production of copper tubes and wire in 1944.

The Maribyrnong Branch is operated under a joint control of Metal Manufactures Ltd. and Austral Bronze Co. Pty. Limited.



Metal Manufactures Limited.



Austral Bronze Co. Pty. Ltd.

## CRITTALL'S METAL WINDOWS



The Crittall Mfg. Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., manufacturers of high grade steel window and door frames is an associate Company of the Crittall Mfg. Co. Ltd. of Braintree, England, established in 1883, and well known as one of the largest suppliers of steel window frames in the World, with branches in all main Countries.

The Australian Company purchased land in Sunshine at the corner of Hampshire and Derby Roads, in 1924 and premises were erected and manufacturing started in 1925. Additions of an office block and steel store were completed in 1950.

## British Australian Carpet Manufacturing Co. Pty. Ltd.



The British Australian Carpet Manufacturing Co. Pty. Ltd. came into being in 1941 as a result of the merger of the Wilton Carpet manufacturing interests of Baldwin and Grant Pty. Ltd., of Footscray (the first company in Victoria to commence carpet weaving) and the Axminster weaving activities of The Carpet Manufacturing Company Ltd., of Kidderminster, England. The modern factory illustrated shows the section devoted to Axminster

weaving and when additions are completed, the Wilton plant will be transferred from Footscray to Tottenham.

Plain and patterned Wilton carpets and colorful Axminsters represent the main lines produced at the present time, in widths up to 40', but plant is already on order and will be installed during next year to enable carpets up to 108' wide to be made here.

## HUMES LTD., Manufacturers of Concrete Pipes



Prettily situated on the banks of the Maribyrnong River is Humes Ltd., the largest manufacturers of steel reinforced concrete pipes in Australia. It is an Australian invention and was developed at Adelaide by the late W. R. and E. J. Hume. The works at Maribyrnong were established in 1915, and have expanded to such a degree that there are 25 other

factor'es associated with the Company operating throughout Australia and New Zealand.

The pipes are universally used for water supply, sewerage, drainage and road culverts, and the products are playing a very important part in the development of Australia.

## Haxby Bros., Engineers



In 1936 the firm of Haxby Bros., engineers, die makers, and plastic manufacturers, commenced business with one employee, and it has now grown to be one of the leading plastic compression moulders in Victoria. Products include such popular lines as bed lamps, bread bins, kitchen tidies (pedal), salt boxes, stools, canister sets, mixing bowls and smokers' stands. Repetition engineering and plastic work is also executed for allied industries. The up to date factory is situated in Wright Street, Sunshine, and the business is steadily progressing.

## Parsons & Lewis Pty. Ltd.



Prior to the year 1900 the firm of Parsons & Lewis transferred operations to Sunshine (then Braybrook Junction) and is now in the hands of the third generation of the Parsons family. Its' work is the preparation of animal hair for use in the manufacture of Brooms and Brushware, weaving, surgery stitching etc.; as well as Mattress and Upholstry fillings. This material was given No. 1 priority in both recent wars being used by all branches of the Services. Owing to the increase in all kinds of mechanised transport and the corresponding reduction in the use of horses, other classes of hair are being progressively used as suitable substitutes.

## Pig and Calf Market Most Modern in World

After many years of agitation the State Government in 1938 decided to shift the Pig and Calf Market from the corner of Flemington and Sydney Roads, Melbourne, to a more suitable location, and the site selected was an area of land abutting McDonalds Road, Sunshine. The Royal Melbourne Hospital is built upon the land where the original market stood.

Early in 1939, an Act of Parliament was passed authorising the constitution of the Western Metropolitan Market Trust, which comprised one representative from each of the municipalities of Bray-



brook, Footscray, Essendon, Williamstown and Werribee. Six months from the date of the formation of the Trust the building was opened for business and it is claimed to be the most modern structure of its kind in the world.

For the first few years there seemed to be some opposition by producers, but time has proved the wisdom of the decision to construct the market and it is now a boon to all who have need of the facilities available.

## Victorian Railways Dept. Erecting 620 Houses.

The Victorian Railway Department has imported from England, a large number of pre-cut houses, and 620 have been allocated to the Sunshine district. The number completed or in course of erection is 400, of which 220 are occupied by British migrants brought here for employment with the department.



A section of the Railway Homes in course of erection

Seventy Eight.

## Sunshine Community Hospital

For more than 20 years the Misses Carruthers conducted a private hospital in King Edward Ave., Sunshine, and it was called St. Andrews Hospital. In 1946, as a result of a public meeting called by the then Shire President, it was decided to purchase the building and convert it into a Community Hospital. Following the influence of Drs. Byrne, Gowland and Dorman, finance to purchase the building was obtained from the James Trust, and the deal was completed on 15th September, 1946.

The number of registered beds in the hospital is 14, and since the institution has been taken over by the local committee the number of patients treated is 3216, and the babies born, 1056. The matron is Miss Jean Laird and there are nine sisters.

The public has been very generous in the support of the hospital and the loan has been reduced by £ 3,685, the purchase price being £ 7,775.

Citizens pay an amount per week, according to their family obligations, and should they be admitted for treatment, a big reduction in fees is allowed. At the moment there are 740 members.

## Court House and New Police Station Promised.

Fifty years ago the local police force comprised one mounted trooper, who had a considerable area to patrol. One of the earliest police stations was situated at the corner of Martin and Dickson Sts. Sunshine. Later premises at the corner of Clark and Dickson streets were occupied, and still later the headquarters were in Graham Street. At present a property is rented in Clark Street, but it is entirely inadequate for the purpose. The Government is seeking another site to erect a modern court house and police station to meet present and future requirements. The strength of the force is a Sergeant, a Senior Constable and four men. The Court of Petty Sessions meets each fortnight on a Tuesday at the Town Hall Supper Room. Alternately the Court is presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate and a Bench of Honorary Justices, of which Cr. T. R. Barclay is chairman.



## Their Record of Service Will Be Remembered



**H. Robinson.**

Councillors decide policy, but it is the City Engineer who is entrusted with the program of municipal work to be carried out. Coming to Sunshine from Rupanyup in 1927 Mr. Henry Robinson has been the technical genius and guiding hand behind the huge amount of Council undertakings during the past 23 years, and his engineering skill has left nothing to be desired.

For nearly 40 years there has been a Pennell in the Braybrook Council, and the original member was the late Cr. George W. Pennell, father of Cr. A. G. Pennell. He was six times President, a Justice of the Peace and Chairman of the Sunshine Court of Petty Sessions for many years. He was a councillor for 26 years, and right through his long public service, he exhibited a keen regard for the welfare of the ratepayers in general.



**G. W. Pennell**



**Mr. G. L. Coulter**

Gifted with tremendous energy, original ideas and an excellent public speaker, Mr. G. L. Coulter was a citizen who did much to promote the district's progress a decade or so ago. He was founder of the Dispensary, the G.U.O.O.F. Lodge and the Cricket Association, and was a former President of the Sunshine Progress Association. Secretary of the Band, the Football Club and many other organisations.

### The late Dr. John Adamson.

In the sphere of public activities many citizens have contributed valuable service in the past, and it is not possible to enumerate them all, but the late Dr. John Adamson is one whose good deeds will live in the memory of older residents. He was the first resident doctor, and even though the highways and byways were unmade in the early days, no call for aid was unanswered. He was a real family doctor, and possessed all the best traits in human nature.

One of the sincerest and ablest administrators to represent the ratepayers was the late Cr. Alfred Lowe and his death in 1944 cast quite a gloom over the City. He was a councillor for 18 years, and throughout that period his deep sense of public duty, his unswerving adherence to his Christian ideals, and his utmost fairness, won for him a reputation to which few men have been able to make claim.



**A. E. Lowe.**



**W. R. Dempster**

The late Cr. W. R. Dempster was the first official member of the Australian Labor Party to win a seat on the Council and he retained the confidence of the ratepayers from his election in 1922 until his retirement in 1940. He was a close student of the Local Government Act, and this knowledge was very helpful to his colleagues in debate. Altogether his value as a councillor was inestimable.



**R. F. Grant.**

Hall keeper, Librarian and Sustenance Officer for 25 years



**Ex-Cr. A. E. Dedrick**

Arthur E. Dedrick was a councillor for 11 yrs. from 1930 to 1941, and his specialised knowledge of finance was of great benefit to the ratepayers during a very difficult period.

During the last 30 years there have been many able municipal administrators, each contributing a share toward the remarkable development that has taken place. Notable among them are Ex-Crs. G. Baker, R. A. Barrett, E. H. Drayton, R. A. Garde, F. Hayden, A. Ravenhall, Ralph McKay, J. R. Robinson, H. Skewes, J. L. Scott, E. C. Treloar, and the late Crs. J. B. Derham, Geo. McKay, W. E. Glendenning and C. Tilburn. Among the present councillors who have given long service are Crs. J. R. Parsons (16 years), G. E. Dobson (15 years), A. G. Pennell (13 years), T. R. Barclay (13 years), and H. Skinner (10 years).

## A Page from the Past

### Railway Station Opened in 1886.

The Melbourne to Sunbury section of the main line to Bendigo was finished on 13th January, 1856, and was opened for traffic on the 10th February of the same year. On completion of the direct route to Ballarat in 1889, the line passed through what is now Sunshine. A Station had however, been erected and opened on 1st April, 1886. It was named Braybrook Junction, and re-named Sunshine on 15th July, 1907.

### Loop Line Built

The Loop Line from Newport to Braybrook Junction was opened on 24th September, 1887, but it cannot be definitely stated that it was built especially for Wright & Edwards, who were contractors to the Victorian Railways for carriages and wagons as the records were destroyed with others in a fire several years ago. In the "History of Williamstown" written by W. H. Elsum in 1934, reference is made to the establishment of the Newport Workshops. The original workshops of the Colony were established on the waterfront in 1856, but were abandoned when the Newport Workshops were occupied in 1888. This complicates the matter as to the purpose of the loop line, as the line was built before the factory.

Probably the explanation is that pastoral interests were responsible, as the first country line to be constructed was the Geelong to Greenwich (the early name of Newport) and the second, the Melbourne to Sunbury connection. The assumption is that in bringing the wool from the country for transportation by sailing ship from Williamstown the branch line was constructed to expedite the carriage.

### Wright & Edwards Factory.

Little information is available regarding the carriage works of Wright & Edwards, whose factory was on the site of the Sunshine Park, that recreation ground bounded by the railway, Stanford and Wright Street. It is known that the business was rather a substantial one, but ceased to operate in the early Nineties. Had it continued to function and expand the pages in Sunshine's history may have had to be written differently. A few years ago all that was left of the structure was some broken masonry on the Stanford street corner. The row of brick cottages in Benjamin street are a relic of those early days, as these, with others (since removed) were built for the employees of the company.

### Flag Heralded Telegram Arrival.

In a picture in this booklet is an early scene of Hampshire Road. Looking back from Robinson's grocery store can be seen the outline of a wooden shop, which at the present time is portion of J. W. McGrath's building. It was constructed by a man named Batten, who carried on a dairy produce business, but was later killed in a railway accident at the Bendigo line crossing. Following his death, the building was used as an office by the late Mr. D. B. Ferguson, who came from McLean Bros. & Riggs (now McEwans, Melbourne) to join Mr. H. V. McKay.

The post office was then on the opposite side of the railway line in Hampshire Road, and between it and the office there was nothing to obstruct the vision. Telegrams were not delivered in those days and when one arrived for the firm the postmaster raised a flag. When Mr. Ferguson saw the flag at the mast-head he sent a boy post haste to collect the telegram.

### Old Sunshine Resident Looks Back.

Mr. M. Laffan, of 29 Hampshire Road, Sunshine has been a resident of Sunshine for more than 50 years. He came to the district on the day that Queen Victoria died with the staff of Parsons & Lewis, which had removed from premises at Carlton. He continued with the firm until his retirement some years ago, having served under Mr. Parsons, and his son, Cr. J. R. Parsons for 63 years.



In the year of his arrival, Mr. Laffan said that only seven persons died, the youngest being 72 years of age, which caused the then Shire Health Officer, (Dr. C. L. McCarthy, of Footscray) to remark that old age was the only fatal complaint. Mrs. Arthur Howell was the post mistress, the office being on the site of the present school in Hampshire Road, and it was transferred to Robinson's store at the corner of Benjamin Street, about 1905.

Mr. Laffan added that there were only two trains a day (morning and evening) with a late train on Saturday night. The fare to Melbourne was 10d return first-class, and second class 8d. There was no resident doctor until the arrival of Dr. John Adamson, who also had to dispense his own medicines as there was no chemist. The Police force consisted of a mounted trooper, Constable McGuigan. The street lighting system was practically non-existent, there being one oil lamp at the corner of the store and another where the town hall is at present situated.

Referring to the educational facilities, Mr. Laffan said that the school was known as Braybrook South and the teacher was Mr. John Flynn, whose son pioneered religious and other services in the Northern Territory and gained national fame to be known as "Flynn of the Inland". The teaching at the school only took the pupils to 3rd grade when they were transferred to the Braybrook school.

Old timers known to Mr. Laffan and still residing in the district are the Shorten family (Albion), Mrs. McKenzie and family (Servante street), the Craddocks and Tribes of Braybrook, the former rate collector (Mr. R. E. Barnett), Mr. Harry Barnett (Benjamin street), Mr. T. E. Robinson (news-agent) and of course Cr. J. R. Parsons.

# Information of Vital Interest to Ratepayers

## Qualification of Councillors

Every person liable to be rated for property in the municipal district, whether consisting of one or more tenements of the rateable value of Twenty Pounds at the least, and who has been so liable to be rated for at least three months prior to nomination day, is qualified to hold the office of councillor.

Where property is in the occupation of a tenant, the tenant is the only person "liable to be rated" in respect of such property within the meaning of the Act.

No uncertified and undischarged bankrupt or insolvent however, no person attained of treason or convicted of felony or perjury or any infamous crime, and no person of unsound mind shall be capable of being or continuing a councillor of any municipality.

Further, no person holding any office or place of profit under or in the gift of the council of any municipality or concerned or participating in any manner, whether directly or indirectly, in any contract with any municipality, or in any work to be done under the authority of any such council or in the profit of such contract work shall be capable of being or continuing a councillor of the municipality.

But no person shall be disqualified from being or continuing a councillor of any municipality by reason of—

Being beneficially interested in any newspaper in which the council inserts advertisements; or  
Being a shareholder or member of any incorporated company consisting of more than twenty persons which has entered into any contract with or done any work under the authority of the council; or

Paying or being or becoming liable for the payment of any moneys due to any municipality under the provisions of the Wire Netting Act, 1923 in respect of wire netting for fencing purposes; or  
Renting from the council any building, hall or room for the purpose of holding any meeting or entertainment therein; or

Being an officer or member of any club or association incorporated or otherwise of twenty members thereof, notwithstanding that such club or association leases or rents any lands or buildings from any municipality for such objects.

Also no person shall be disqualified from acting as a councillor on account of purchasing gas, electric energy or using baths, weighbridges, markets, water supply, ferries or other like works carried on by the municipality.

## Qualification of Electors

Every person who on the tenth day of June in any year is of the full age of twenty-one years and is liable to be rated in respect of any property within any municipal district in respect of which all sums payable in respect of any rates made three months or more before such day have been paid shall be entitled to be enrolled in that year, according to the provisions of the Local Government Act,

upon the municipal roll, according to the following scale (that is to say):—

In a borough or city, if such property, whether consisting of one or more tenements, is rated upon a value of less than Fifty pounds he shall have one vote; upon a value amounting to Fifty pounds and less than One hundred pounds, two votes; upon a value amounting to or exceeding One hundred pounds, three votes;

In a shire, if such property, whether consisting of one or more tenements, is rated upon a value of less than Twenty-five pounds, he shall have one vote; upon a value amounting to Twenty-five pounds, and less than Seventy-five pounds, two votes; upon a value amounting to or exceeding Seventy-five pounds, three votes;

Provided that:

No person shall be entitled to be enrolled in respect of property of a less annual rateable value than Five pounds unless there is a house upon such property, and such person resides there.

## Tenant Has the Vote

The person in occupation of any rateable property shall be entitled to be enrolled in respect of such property instead of the owner thereof; and in no case shall the person in occupation of such property and the owner thereof be both separately enrolled in respect of such property or any part thereof.

## How Valuations Are Made

The Valuation of every rateable property within this Municipality is computed at its "net annual value."

The "net annual value" is the annual amount of rent of the property at which the same might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, less—

all usual tenants' rates and taxes, and

The average annual cost of insurance, repairs, and other expenses necessary to maintain the property in a state to command such rent.

The Local Government Act provides, however, that no rateable property shall be valued at a net annual value less than 5% of the fair capital value of the freehold. In other words, such property is valued at 5% of the fair capital value or the net annual value computed as above, whichever is the greater. This proviso covers many cases where it would be practically impossible to arrive at a "net annual value" figure; for example, in the case of vacant building blocks in the residential areas, which have no rental value whatever.

Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, the council of every municipality may, from time to time as may seem fit, but at least once in every six years, cause a complete revaluation of all rateable property in the district to be made. Provided, however, that where the council is of opinion that no general appreciable change has taken place in the values of rateable property within the municipal district, it may extend the period of six years for such a period as it thinks fit, such period not to exceed four years.

