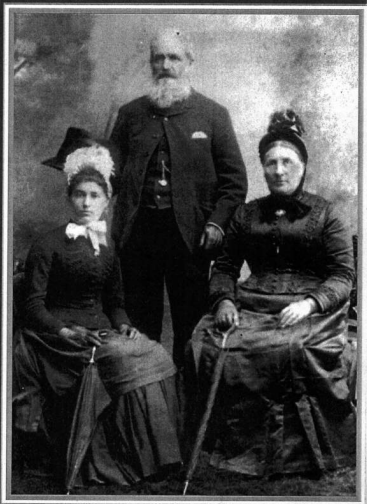


A PRIDE OF LINES

A Biography of Mark and Jane Lines
and their descendants



BY JOHN D. LINES

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***A Biography of Mark and Jane Lines
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John D. Lines

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Foreword

With the advent of the year 2000, and with the sole exception of Noel Gardner, now in his hundreth year, none of the grandchildren of Mark Lines has survived to provide first hand accounts of either their lives or those of their forebears, in written or oral form. This precludes the preparation of a comprehensive resumé of dates, places and events for Mark and Jane, their children and grandchildren. Nevertheless, commencing with almost nothing, this family history now recalls much of the earlier events as far as they can be ascertained from available material, and the family at large.

Much of which follows is the product of a mixture of document research, some family records, word of mouth, and some unanticipated sources of information. Apart from some recollections of Noel Gardner dating back to the early 1900s relative to Mark (Senior) and Jane, not a great deal is known about the lives of Mark (Junior), George and Jonathan apart from what is included in the text. At this distance, it is not expected that anything further in respect of these three can be added.

The material in respect of the other four members of the immediate family of Mark and Jane has been contributed by the great grandchildren in the following families :

John	The author.
Eliza Jane	Mary Hugill, Lesley Dollard, Beverley Leschau.
Elizabeth Anne	James (Jock) Gray, James (Jim) Gray, Jean Kilby, Noel Gardner.
David Henry Edward	George Lines, Helen McPhail, Patricia (Barbara) Spooner

With the dispersion of the family over the years, there has inevitably been some loss of contact, with the consequent necessity of leaving gaps readers will observe. The contributors are agreed that only substantially reliable information should be included.

The photographs used are the best available from family sources, and obviously are of various vintages.

About the Author

John is a great grandson of Mark Lines, and this work is a memorial to him and celebrating his arrival in Australia, now 150 years ago. John, a surveyor by profession, has written and published *Australia on Paper – The Story of Australian Mapping* ; *Maps in All Seasons – A Concise History of the 2/1st Corps Field Survey Company RAE* and the *2/1st Aust. Army Topographical Survey Company*; and for the Surveyors Board, Victoria, has been the Editor of Parts 1, 2 and 3 of the *Survey Practice Handbook*.

FAMILY TREE

Mark Lines, sixth child of John Abbot Lines and Elizabeth Ann (*nee* Propit), Chipping Warden, Northamptonshire, England.

MARK LINES b.3 Jun 1830 d.17 Nov 1915

m.29 Jul 1856 JANE LOW b. 1838 Aberdeen, Scotland, d.22 Jun 1929

1. Mark Lines b.3 Mar 1857 d.28 Apr 1900
2. John Lines b.3 Sep 1858 d.27 Aug 1917
m. 9 Mar 1887 Emma Jane Lines b.14 May 1864 d.4 Jul 1946
3. George Low Lines b.15 Mar 1861 d.26 Jul 1923
m.1. 5 Oct 1887 Lena McDermott b. 1867 d.
um 2. Mary b. d.
4. Eliza Jane Lines b.25 Jan 1863 d.23 Oct 1947
m.12 Sep 1883 John Clement Davis b.9 Aug 1856 d.11 Oct 1916
5. Elizabeth Anne Lines b.28 May 1865 d.24 Apr 1944
m. 4 Jan 1888 James Gardner b. Jan 1866 d.13 Apr 1923
6. David Henry Edward Lines b.14 Apr 1867 d.12 Jun 1954
m.6 Jun 1893 Cecilia Nora Ryan b.11 Sep 1864 d.16 Mar 1951
7. Jonathan Claude Lines b.3 Apr 1869 d.10 Sep 1941

The only recorded biographical details which can be directly attributed to Mark Lines are to be found in *Victoria and its Metropolis, Past and Present: Volume II. The Colony and its People in 1888*¹ which reads :

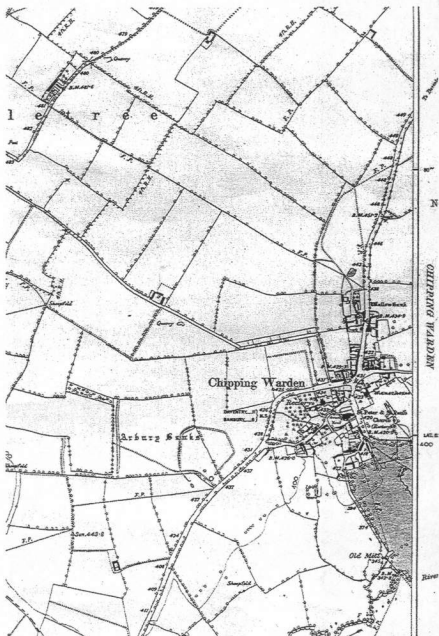
"Lines, Mark, Windsor, was born in Northamptonshire, England, 3rd June 1830, and left for Australia in January 1850. He stayed in Adelaide for a short time, and then went to the goldfields in New South Wales shortly after the discovery of gold in that Colony, and was engaged in mining there till

1852. After that he spent several years on various goldfields in Victoria, and was next engaged on foundry work for ten years. He then bought property in Dandenong-road, Windsor, and founded a produce business which succeeded fairly well." In tracing the story of Mark and his family, the above is strictly a synopsis, as it is with the other large number of entries in the book. Apart from the loosely phrased "several years on various goldfields", it has provided a skeletal framework for what is believed to be a reasonably reliable amplification of the family history as set out from here on.

Mark Lines was one of many in the extended family of Lines who were resident in the southwestern portion of the English County of Northamptonshire particularly, and in the neighbouring County of Oxfordshire for more than three centuries. Records in the Parish Register of the Anglican Church of Saints Peter and Paul in the village of Chipping Warden show the earliest Lines entry as the baptism of Anne, daughter of Henrie in 1641. There are over 800 Lines entries in the Register, the largest for any family in the district. Chipping Warden lies about 30 miles due north of Oxford, and some 6 miles north east of Banbury, origin of the Banbury Cross nursery rhyme. It is in the southwest corner of the County of Northamptonshire, and 1 mile east of the common boundary with its neighbouring County of Oxfordshire. Chipping Warden is identified in a box outlined on the map included.

Mark was the sixth child born to John Abbot and Elizabeth Ann Lines *nee* Propit. Their children were:

George	baptized	30 August 1818
	buried	14 September 1897
Peter Propit	baptized	20 August 1820
	buried	14 December 1890
Edward	baptized	17 October 1824
John	baptized	21 January 1827
	buried	15 February 1827
John Ayers	Baptized	9 March 1828
	died	30 May 1900
Mark	born	3 June 1830
	died	17 November 1915
Ann Elizabeth	baptized	25 January 1835
David	baptized	1 July 1838
	died	25 August 1870



Chipping Warden and Surrounds

John Abbot Lines, was born in June, 1793, and died 3 June 1868, aged 75 years. Elizabeth Ann was born in 1796, and died in June 1872, aged 76 years. A substantial headstone recording their names, ages and dates of death is placed in the churchyard of the Anglican Church of SS Peter and Paul in the village of Chipping Warden. In August 1979, the churchyard was rather overgrown, and the headstone almost covered with creeper, along with many others. Two other Lines headstones were uncovered, and there were most likely others, if time had been available. Family visitors report the churchyard has since been tidied. The John and Elizabeth headstone was weathered, but the inscriptions were still decipherable. Photography at the time was not possible due to the dark creeper stains on the headstone, and the sun in the wrong position. The identity of both inscriptions ties in with records obtained from the Parish Register by Malcolm Haskard during earlier visits, when he was stationed in England. Malcolm is a descendant of one of Mark's brothers, John Ayers Lines, who followed Mark to Adelaide in 1851. A 1995 photograph of the church and portion of the churchyard is included along with a reproduction of a ship's victualling chart mentioned further in the text.

A portion of an Ordnance Survey map containing the village of Chipping Warden at a scale of 6 inches to 1 mile, 1:10560, is also included and shows the village and some of the surrounds in 1887. The village will be seen to be quite small, and is not a great deal larger today.

Mark came of farming stock, and it seems most likely that farm work of various kinds involving both pastoral and agricultural pursuits was the usual occupation in that part of the County of not only his extended family, but many other families in the district. The Ordnance Survey maps of 1887 around Chipping Warden show the land use to be strongly oriented to pastoral and agricultural pursuits. The country hereabouts is gently rolling, and in 1977, was still used mainly for similar pastoral pursuits, and most likely, still held in quite large parcels.

From the time of William the Conqueror and the Norman invasion when the land was apportioned between the nobles, these were then obliged to support the King in cash and kind and provide soldiers for the defence of the realm. The nobles in turn then made arrangements with tenant farmers to work portions of the estates. These tenant (yeomen) farmers could in turn sub-let to others and so on. In return for working the nobles' lands and reaping at least some of the profits from these activities, the yeomen farmers and their

employees then also had obligations to "join the colours" when required. These customs, although modified over the years have tended to maintain some aspects of the feudal system, with the consequence that land holdings usually remained tightly held within a family.

The nett effect of this has been that the English system of inheritance has for long been that generally, the estate lands go to the eldest son, as against the fairly common European habit of dividing the estate lands among the surviving sons. This English tradition, known by the now little used term consanguinity, (inheritance through blood lines), has the effect that in England, many estates have been kept intact, providing for much employed labour, but limiting opportunities for others to become farm owners.

On the other hand, European practices have in many areas produced smaller and smaller land portions through progressive inheritance subdivisions of estates among several sons, to the extent that many became the home of subsistence farmers, with the attendant problems. On both sides of the English Channel, these long standing practices would have encouraged those with ambition and skills but no or little land of their own, to emigrate elsewhere when opportunity offered. There can be little doubt that the widely spread British Empire of the Victorian era encouraged emigration from the British Isles to many parts of the world, as it had done since the seventeenth century with the spread of the interests of the English based East India Company.

England itself was experiencing changing times with the effects of the industrial revolution and the expanding horizons which must have rubbed off to many of the population. During the years 1843 to 1873, the Colonial Land And Emigration Commissioners of the British Government issued a periodical *Colonization Circular* which contained up-dated information about a number of subjects of interest to prospective emigrants to not only the Australian Colonies, but also to North America, New Zealand, the Falkland Islands, the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon and Hong Kong. For the 5 years to 1853, the average annual emigration from Great Britain was 323,000.

The *Colonization Circular* No.14, May 1854,² sets out some of the "regulations and conditions under which emigrants are at present selected for what are virtually free passages to Victoria and South Australia." The first requirement was :

"1. The emigrant must be of those callings which from time to time are most in demand in the colony. They must be sober, industrious, of general good moral character, *and have been in the habit of working for wages*, of all of which decisive certificates will be required. They must also be in good health, free from all bodily or mental defects, and the adults must in all respects be capable of labour, and going out to work for wages, at the occupation specified on their Application Forms" and further :

"4. Single men cannot be taken unless they are sons in eligible families, containing at least a corresponding number of daughters." From the passage fees set out in the Circular and his unmarried status and his declared occupation, Mark would most likely have been obliged to contribute £2 towards his fare. It would seem that the condition set out in 4. was not applicable when Mark sailed in 1850.

The Circular set out some details relating to the purchase, lease, and licence for occupation of available Crown lands, and as sales were generally subject to auction, the opportunity to obtain land would have provided opportunities not available in their home land. Much other detail was included in the Circular, such as job prospects, wages forecasts, weather conditions to be expected, articles of clothing required, standards of ship's accommodation and the expected conduct of passengers. To illustrate one aspect of how emigrants lived on board ship, the victualling chart has been reproduced.

All this information would most likely have been known to Mark Lines, when in 1850 he decided to emigrate to South Australia. The opportunity for him as well as many others to do so, arose from the proclamation of South Australia as a self-governing Province by the British Government in 1834.³ This approach to expanding the settlement of the Australian continent arose from proposals put to the government in England by the South Australia Land Company.⁴ Here the objective was to settle a large area with free and assisted migration without the encumbrances associated with settlement built around penal colonies, as had been the case with the previously formed Colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and Western Australia. The Province of South Australia, as it was originally described, was excised from the Colony of New South Wales, and except for a north-south strip 2 degrees wide in longitude along its western boundary which was added in 1861, its other boundaries were as they are today.

Mark sailed aboard the *Fatima*, a migrant ship of some 520 tons, which departed from Plymouth on 8 Feb 1850 and arrived in Adelaide 11 Jun 1850, to make a new start and grasp the opportunities as they occurred. The

passengers consisted of 148 adults and 75 children. Mark is described on the passenger list as a shepherd from Northampton. No details of shipboard life are available apart from those set out in the Circular, as the Captain of the *Fatima* has left no recorded report of the voyage as did some of the Captains of other migrant ships which are available in the shipping records at the Mortlock Library in Adelaide.⁵

As the story of his achievements in this new country unfolds, it is apparent that he had a strong motivation to own and work his own land, and enjoy the rewards coming from his own labour.

After arrival in Adelaide, he stayed there for some time, probably meeting up with his brother John Ayers Lines and a cousin, Thomas Lines, who together left England some fifteen months after Mark, and landed in Adelaide on 7 September 1851. In this year, 1851, when the news of the discovery of gold in Victoria in the areas surrounding Ballarat, then Ballaarat, and Bendigo, and in the Bathurst area in New South Wales reached Adelaide, Mark along with thousands of others from many parts of Australia, and not long after, many others from overseas, set off for the goldfields.

He first chose the Bathurst area and stayed there until sometime in 1852-3, when he then tried his fortunes on the Victorian goldfields, probably in company with his brother John Ayers, as he is also known to have tried his hand on these goldfields.⁶

It seems most likely that Mark and his brother, were on the Ballarat field during the series of events which led to the rebellion known as the Eureka Stockade. This came about largely due to the high level of fees, thirty shillings, charged for the issue and monthly renewal of a Gold Licence which each miner was required to have, and the methods used by the Government administration to collect these fees. The fee was for the right to mine an area of 12 feet x 12 feet. These and some other lesser matters built resentment to the stage of the miners taking things into their own hands and staging the rebellion at the Eureka Stockade with the miners on one side, and the army and police on the other. This occurred on the night of 4 December 1854. John had returned to South Australia some six months earlier to marry, but it is not known whether Mark stayed on until closer to the rebellion.

The aftermath of the Eureka Stockade did bring about the replacement of the Gold Licence by a much more leniently based Miner's Right, which exists to this day.

By April 1855, Mark had returned to South Australia, and with his brother, John, and a cousin Thomas, had taken up about 100 acres of land, described as good arable land on the original survey plan.⁷ This block, Section 4257, is in the Hundred of Munno Para and about 20 km north of the city centre of Adelaide, and just to the west of the present day RAAF Edinburgh aerodrome. Mark appears to have taken the lead in this enterprise, as he, unlike the others, had engaged a solicitor to prepare the documents. This "co-operative" does not appear to have lasted more than a few months.

On 29 July 1856, Mark married Jane Low at the Anglican Church of St. Stephen in North Terrace, Adelaide.⁸ Jane came of Scottish stock in Fraserborough, Aberdeenshire, her father being George Low - mother's maiden name unknown. Jane is said to have been fluent in the Buchan tongue.⁹ It is also said that she came to Adelaide in the company of a Mrs McAllister, maybe as a companion. She had arrived in Adelaide aboard the *S.S. Adelaide* in 1854, (Captain Tremain).

Family oral history has it that Jane was a half sister to a Seth Low, who *inter alia* was the Mayor of New York U.S.A. in 1902-3. In the *Dictionary of American Biography*,¹⁰ this Seth Low's birth date is stated as 18 January 1850 and he was the youngest child of Abiel Abbot Low by his first wife, Ellen Almira (Dow) Low, and that he was named after his paternal grandfather who had left Massachusetts, where the Lows had dwelt since the seventeenth century, and moved to Brooklyn in 1829, setting himself up as a merchant. As Jane Low was born in 1838, she would not qualify as sharing a parent with Seth Low. With this very early migration of some of the Low family to America, it seems more likely that she and he were distant cousins.

In 1857, Mark and Jane moved to Melbourne, and took up residence in rented premises in Macquarie (spelled McQuarrie in the Prahran Council rate book of the time) Street, Prahran. This was a two-roomed weatherboard house, and like many others available in those days, it was most probably a free standing double fronted house, as suggested by the photographs of early Prahran reproduced in *The History of Prahran 1836-1924*.¹¹ Travel to Melbourne at the time would almost certainly have been by ship, which while probably not very comfortable, would have been a big improvement on overland horse-drawn coach travel spanning not much short of 500 miles, if indeed it were possible at that time. The Melbourne-Adelaide railway was not connected until 1885.

To put these living conditions into the context of the times, it should be recalled that the first land sales in Prahran conducted by the Government occurred in 1849-50, and many of the first settlers built their homes from wattle and daub; weatherboards imported from England came later. The Prahran Council only came into being in 1856, so earlier development would have been largely uncontrolled.

By 1858, they had moved to Duke Street, Prahran, and purchased a house described in the Council rate book of the time as a two room weatherboard cottage. In later entries in the rate books and the Melbourne Directory,¹² it appears to have been next door to, and on the east side of the 2-storey red brick Red Lion Hotel which still stands, now as office premises, on the north side of Duke Street opposite Primrose Street. It is evident from the Council rate books that there were not many houses in Duke Street at that time, and much of the surrounding area was only sparsely settled.

In this year their first child, Mark, was born, and he was baptized at St. Matthew's Anglican Church, then in Chapel Street, Prahran. All of their seven children were born while the family lived in Duke Street, and all were baptized at the same church.¹³ The Council rate books show that by 1868, the house had been progressively extended to 5 rooms. The original house has since been replaced with a brick house.

It is not known how Mark earned his living for the first one or two years after moving to Melbourne, but he worked in an iron foundry business for ten years at least until 1869. There was only one foundry business in Prahran at that time, which had been founded in the mid-1850s by Enoch Chambers, and this was quite extensive, occupying a frontage on to Charles Street and along High Street to Perth Street, and employing about 20 men.¹⁴ This was the foundry site, with the castings being machined separately in Little Collins Street in Melbourne. The foundry, *inter alia*, cast girders for railway construction, and during Mark's employment produced a large steam locomotive for day-to-day railway operations.

He appears to have been determined to improve his lot in life, as in 1865 he rented 30 acres of land without a residence in High Street, Prahran, evidently to run dairy cows as he is shown in the rate books as occupier and a dairyman until 1872.

It is evident that all of his children received at least a sound basic education. Prior to the introduction of the Education Act 1872 in colonial Victoria,

primary schooling in Prahran which was included in the Port Phillip area, (Melbourne at large), was conducted by Denominational Schools. These were sponsored by the Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan religious persuasions, together attracting by far the most numbers, and by other numerically less persuasions. These Denominational Schools received Government subsidies to supplement the fees charged for tuition, and these were generally less than half the operating costs. In other areas of the Colony, there was a mixture of Denominational Schools, and the National Schools set up by the Government. National Schools did not charge fees, and their curriculum was more of a secular nature. From 1862, following the introduction of the *Common Schools Act*, all schools in Victoria were designated Common Schools and were allotted a number. To the public, Common Schools mostly represented a change in name only, and this had little effect on the subject matter taught.

The later *Education Act 1872* was introduced to integrate this dual system, and importantly to foster a much wider base for education in the community, where there was right up to this time, a considerable portion who were illiterate for a variety of reasons. The basic premise of the new Act was that education was to be free, compulsory and secular. This prescription was not peculiar to Victoria, as these proposals had been vigorously debated across occupied Australia almost ever since the first European settlement at Botany Bay.

In Prahran prior to 1872, education was only available through private schools set up and operated by individuals personally or under the sponsorship of a religious denomination. In *The History of Prahran*, there are five such schools listed in Prahran in 1873, one Church of England, one Presbyterian, one Wesleyan, and two presumably without any religious affiliation. It seems most likely that the Lines children would have attended St. Matthew's Church of England school in Chapel Street, Prahran, whose headmaster was Mr. Walter M. Gamble. It had a student population in excess of 200, and was known as Common School No.492.

Its advertised curriculum was reading and elocution, writing, dictation, spelling, composition, mental arithmetic, euclid, algebra, grammar, geography, history, bookkeeping, Latin and French, singing and drawing, with the emphasis no doubt rather different to contemporary curricula. Some of these subjects would most likely have been taught to today's junior secondary standard.

Higher secondary education was then only available in the few privately operated Grammar Schools and Colleges spread around Melbourne, as Government secondary schools were not to come into being until the turn of the century, with the exception of the Model School established in 1854, later to become the Melbourne High School, which was situated on the north-eastern corner of the city itself, where the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons now stands.

The 1872 Act when it came into operation in 1873, saw approval being given for the erection of the first State School in the immediate area. This was to be the very large two-storey building designed to accommodate 780 children, erected in Hornby Street across the road at the rear of Mark Lines's hay and corn store business on the corner of Hornby Street and Dandenong Road. This school was opened on 1 August 1877, and would most likely have been attended by Eliza, Elizabeth, David and perhaps Jonathan. In general, these new Government State Schools charging no fees, inevitably brought about the closure of many of the private schools. Noel Gardner, a grandson,¹⁸ recalls that both Eliza and Elizabeth received further education at what was then known as a Finishing School. This school, known as Madame Lautour's Girls School, was in the vicinity of High Street and Hillingdon Place, Prahran, where Madame Lautour and her husband first settled in 1853. Madame Lautour, of French extraction, had previously taught in English schools.

In looking at the children's subsequent careers and the very few hand written documents now available, it is evident that literacy was considered important by their parents.

1873 had also brought changes in the family lifestyle, when with a large family and the necessary financial resources, a move was made from Duke Street to (temporary) premises on the southern corner of Hornby Street and Mary Street.¹⁹ This was a two storey house (since demolished), and was occupied until the purchase of the property further south in Hornby Street on the corner of Dandenong Road was completed.

This property was to include the hay and corn and produce business which Mark opened on his own account. With the land went a store, stabling and a four room weatherboard house. It is interesting to reflect that in the nineteenth century, this type of business was something of the equivalent of the present day automotive service station. The Directory shows the previous use of the site as an aerated water manufacturing business.

The vendor was Major Charles Dukes, a surgeon then resident in England, and the purchase price was £500. Dukes had been the first Health Officer appointed by the Prahran Council when it was formed in 1856, and had lived in Duke Street, which was named after him. This chain of conveyances (old law titles)²⁰ show that the third owner back from Dukes was John Pascoe Fawcner, one of the founders of Melbourne. The business must have more than adequately supplied the family needs, as in June 1881 Mark bought the adjacent block on the east side. A diagram of his total land acquisition on this corner has been included.

Another land venture took place in western Gippsland where he first of all obtained a Crown Licence over 201 acres of virtually uncleared and undeveloped Crown land in the area to the north of Nilma, then known as Bloomfield, just east of Warragul.²¹ The conditions for the continued leasing of Crown land in those days were reasonably stringent requiring the lessee to effect improvements such as clearing the land from timber and scrub, erecting fencing, provision for water storage, cultivation, buildings, sowing pasture grass and so on. He was granted this licence on 1 August 1876, and three years later he applied for its conversion to a Crown Grant which was granted on 1 August 1879. In the application for the Grant, the value of the improvements effected on the land was stated to be £774.10.0, which included a 4-roomed slab house with a shingle and galvanized iron roof at a cost of £40.0.0. Three acres had been ploughed for growing potatoes.²²

He named the property *Fern Grove*,²³ as there was a large bracken cover on the lower slopes of the land. The residence he built was in the north west corner with access to the old Melbourne - Sale coach road. Although the house has since now gone, the evidence of occupation still remains. From where the house stood, the land to the south drops away for a considerable distance offering a view some 20 miles across the lower lying country to the Strzelecki Ranges beyond. Mark and his sons John, Mark, George and David are mentioned in *The Path of Progress*²⁴ relates the history of Warragul and district from its early days.

In an application made by Mark Lines Junior on 13 March 1880²⁵ for a Crown Lease of 320 acres adjoining and immediately to the south of his father's Grant, he stated in response to the question of whether he had been in continuous residence, "On my father's selection which is adjoining." There can be little doubt that Mark Junior did the "Lions" share of the work on his father's land, as Mark Senior could not himself run a business in Windsor and develop a rural property some 60 miles away, commuting by horse-

drawn coach. Family oral history has it that in addition to Mark Junior, his brothers John and George helped out on occasions.

The *Fern Grove* land is on the south-east corner of the old Melbourne - Sale coach road, and what is now known as Bloomfield Road which runs north from the Nilma railway station on the main Gippsland railway. It is shown on the parish plan of the Parish of Darnum, County of Buln Buln as Crown Allotment 2. His name is perpetuated on the parish plan, (portion of which is included), as only the original grantee together with the date of the Grant, continues to be shown on Parish Plans.

The Crown Lease for Crown Allotment 3 obtained by Mark Junior was transferred to Mark Senior on 23 January 1882, and this in turn was converted to a Crown Grant on 9 March 1885. Mark Senior's total freehold holding in this area then amounted to 521 acres. He disposed of about half of Crown Allotment 2 on 12 April 1890, and the balance of this allotment together with Crown Allotment 3 on 6 Oct 1896. It is not evident to what extent Mark farmed this property himself, or let out portions on lease/rental.

It is interesting to note that while Mark's business activities at this time must have been relatively prosperous, the general economic climate in Victoria was anything but. Victoria had been experiencing prosperous times following the gold rushes, and with this a land boom came into being for some years where many made considerable fortunes in land and property speculation in a short space of time, but with the inevitable bursting of the bubble, the ripple effect had disastrous side effects on many people and much business activity. There was a share market crash in 1882, and by the early 1890s, insolvencies were frequent, some banks closed their doors for a time, land prices dropped, and gold production was on the decline. By 1893, it was estimated that half of Melbourne's population was unemployed. This facet of Victoria's history has been graphically described in *The Land Boomers* by Michael Cannon.²⁶

Meanwhile, the hay and corn store business must have been moderately prosperous, as in 1885, Mark had surveyors called in to undertake a survey for the purpose of consolidating his three pieces of "old law title" and a fourth piece for which he held a Certificate of Title. The survey was made by Muntz and Bage, Licensed Surveyors, in January 1885, and this formed the basis for the issue of a consolidated Certificate of Title Vol.1680 Fol.993 on 18 May 1885. The pieces of land combined to form this new Title are included in an illustration.

The Prahran Council rate books show that an eight roomed weatherboard house was built at 4 Hornby Street in 1885 with Mark Lines shown as the owner and occupier. The house was built on the north west corner of his land against Bendigo Terrace and named *Eulolo*. The house still stands, having been refurbished in recent times, and has been verified as *Eulolo*, in 1996, by Noel Gardner, a grandson of Mark and Jane, who lived there in 1914-15. In the Business Directories of the day, the address is shown as 4 Hornby Street, but with subsequent street re-numbering, it is now No.10. Photographs of this house and the adjacent are included. Systematic street numbering commenced in Melbourne in 1855 with Proeschel's map of Collingwood which showed his orderly solution to the previously existing piecemeal and unco-ordinated attempts, e.g., "house numbers being frequently repeated 4 or 5 times in the same street". It was to be some years before an acceptable set of rules for this purpose was introduced and had time to settle down. House numbering commenced in Prahran in 1873-74. Prior to this, property names were the usual identifiers for postal and commercial purposes, e.g., *Eulolo*. In the year 2000, the photograph of *Eulolo* shows it to be still in good condition after 115 years of habitation.

Noel Gardner recalls that when he lived there while attending the nearby All Saints' Grammar School, the house occupied a much wider frontage than at present, (when it was sold the title frontage was 82 feet 4 inches), and the family had a very large dog in residence. The dog occasionally generated some wrath from drivers of horse-drawn vehicles when he decided, on hot days, to have extended baths in the horse trough nearby in Dandenong Road.

It is most likely that in the early 1880s that Mark and his three eldest sons, took more than a passing interest in gold mining. Mark of course, had earlier had "hands on" experience on the goldfields, and this enthusiasm no doubt rubbed off to some of his family, particularly George who worked in mine management for some years.

In 1888 in the Government Gazette, Mark is listed as a foundation shareholder holding 100 fully paid up £1 shares in the Mount Alfred Gold Mining Co. at Big River, Omeo, in north-eastern Victoria, where there were at that time a number of gold mining prospects. This was a chance discovery in the Gazette - maybe there are others.

The Government Gazettes of the day list a number of new mines being floated all over the Colony each week with the shareholders listed who had

subscribed for the necessary capital. These shares were mostly only partly paid on issue, with the Gazettes also listing mines making endless calls on the shareholders as more cash flow was needed. These calls were no doubt an investor's nightmare when a mine failed to produce little or no gold, and was closed down and the assets sold for little. It has also been remarked by chroniclers of the period that the mining legislation of the time possessed more holes than a Swiss cheese.

Noel Gardner recalls that his grandfather, Mark, is said to have made a great deal of money from investment in shares in the Long Tunnel goldmine at Walhalla in Gippsland. Equally he is said to have lost a great deal by later investment in the nearby Long Tunnel Extended mine when with gold production falling with lower ore grades, the shares followed suit.

The Long Tunnel mine started in 1876 and in its time was said to be the greatest quartz mine in Australia. The original £5 shares later traded on the Melbourne Stock Exchange for as much as £212 each. The Long Tunnel Extended mine started in 1871 and finally ceased in 1911, but by 1897 with production falling, it began the slide that led to ultimate closure.

Whatever the cause, the family treasury in the late 1890s must have been under considerable strain, when as already stated, the land comprising most of the original Crown Grants north of Nilma was sold in 1896, and in 1899, *Eulolo* changed hands with the title passing to Cecilia Nora Lines, Mark's daughter-in-law. No doubt this was a financial rescue operation from within the family, while permitting the parents and other members of the family to remain in residence.

In March 1908, Mark sold the 60 feet wide strip on the eastern side of the consolidated title, and the balance of title occupied by the business in two separate transactions. This latter sale occurred when he decided to close down the business, when he was then described as a weighbridge and produce proprietor. Mark was then approaching 78 years of age, and at this time with the fairly recent introduction of the "horseless carriage", the automobile, the long term prospects for a produce business were not good. Mark, in his lifetime in Windsor, had seen not only the first reticulation of electricity throughout Melbourne, but also close to home, the completion of the cable tramway from Melbourne to the adjacent corner of Chapel Street and Dandenong Road in 1888. The new owner is not recorded as operating anything in the nature of a corn/seeds/produce/weighbridge business.

In 1914, when Mark was 84 and Jane 76 years old, the parents then placed their youngest child, Jonathan Claude, who had been brain damaged at birth, in the care of the Talbot Colony for Epileptics which was then located in Clayton, at that time a rather out-of-the-way suburb of Melbourne. They had cared for Jonathan at home for 45 years. Noel Gardner recalls that as far as he knew, Jonathan was not able to contribute to the business, and his mother usually had some home help to assist with the management of the family.

After Mark died in 1915, Jane lived on at *Eulolo* until October 1920, when the house was sold. She was not alone during this period as after Mark died, she had her elder daughter Eliza Jane Davis, known as Jeannie, with her husband John, daughter Jean and son Kenneth living at *Eulolo* to provide mutual company and care. John Davis was to die within the year. Also later in this period, it was convenient for Kenneth while he attended All Saints Grammar School on a choir scholarship at the nearby All Saints Church.

With the sale of the house, Jane and the Davis family then moved to an adjacent street, at 16 The Avenue in Windsor. Here they stayed until 1922/3, when they moved to 20 Southey Street, St.Kilda, later re-named Elwood, where Jane died.

Noel Gardner remembers Mark as being about 5 feet 6 inches tall and of solid build. By nature, Noel also remembers him as good humoured and energetic. He also recalls that Jane towards the latter part of her life, spent some time in a wheel chair.

Her great grandson, John Lines's only memory of her dates back to about 1928 when she was spending some time at Bay Street, Brighton, with her daughter-in-law, Emma Lines. At this time, Jane had an old bulldog that had its own low chair, and any intruders on this chair, particularly children, were most unwelcome.

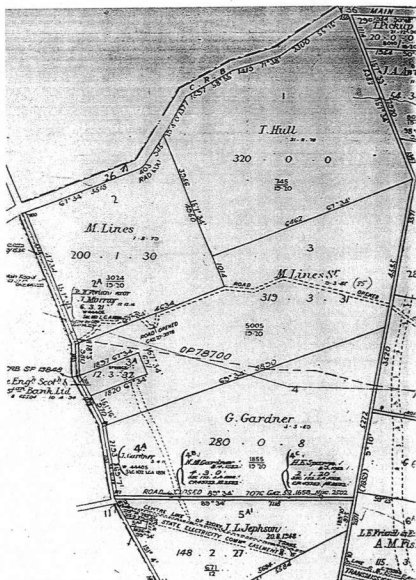
Mark and Jane and their sons George, John and Jonathan are buried in a grave with the headstone abutting the western wall of the St.Kilda Cemetery. A photograph of the headstone is included.

It seems reasonable to assume that Mark and Jane would have been largely satisfied with their time together, having weathered family griefs with two of their sons, and a sharp decline in their economic circumstances later in life. Both having travelled half way around the world independently to make a new life, they by dint of hard work and grasping opportunities, achieved

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Lines' Crown Grants - Nilma North



"Eulolo" - 10 Hornby Street, Windsor



FAMILY TREE

Mark Lines, first child of Mark and Jane Lines, Windsor, Victoria

Mark Lines b.3 Mar 1857 d.28 Apr 1900



Mark Lines Junior.

FAMILY TREE

John Lines, third son of Mark and Jane Lines, Windsor, Victoria

John Lines b.3 Sep 1858 d.27 Aug 1917

m.9 Mar 1887 Emma Jane Lines b.14 May 1864 d.4 July 1946

1. John Harold Melbourne Lines b.25 Jan 1888 d.8 Jun 1962

m.7 Oct 1915 Florence May Watts b.15 Aug 1888 d.8 Feb 1963

1. John Dunstan Lines b.23 Oct 1920

m.12 Jun 1948 Dorothea Mary Morrison b.27 Mar 1926

1. Jane Mary Lines b.29 Sep 1950

m.9 Mar 1974 Malcolm Robert Hall b.12 Mar 1951

1. Penelope Mary Hall b.27 Sep 1978

2. Andrew Malcolm Hall b.7 Jul 1981

3. Emily Jane Hall b.6 Sep 1984

2. John Roland Lines b.18 May 1953

m.1. 25 Feb 1978 Rona Margaret Davidson b.20 Nov 1955

1. John Matthew Lines b.3 Oct 1979

2. Hayley Margaret Lines b.16 Feb 1983

m.2. 6 Dec 1986 Jannette Fay Arnold b.20 Apr 1949

3. Sally Elizabeth Lines b.21 Jun 1955

m.14 Oct 1978 Rodney Lennard Martin b.20 Feb 1951

1. Thomas Patrick Martin b.17 Nov 1985

2. Robyn Elizabeth Martin b.31 Aug 1988

3. Lucy Catherine Martin b.27 Mar 1992

4. Susan Louise Lines b.21 Jun 1955

m.27 Jan 1979 Peter Leslie James Sharp b.26 May 1955

1. Michael Peter Sharp b.1 May 1984

2. William John Sharp b.30 Jun 1986

3. Lachlan David Sharp b.24 Apr 1989.

5. Nicholas Dunstan Lines b.14 Jun 1957

m.17 Oct 1981 Julie Elizabeth McDonald b.2 Mar 1958

1. Blake Nicholas Lines b.8 Oct 1985

2. Rhys David Lines b.10 Feb 1988

3. Kane Daniel Lines b.19 Dec 1990

2. Elizabeth Dunstan Lines b.25 Oct 1922

m.26 Feb 1949 Jack Kennedy b.15 May 1921 d.14 Mar 2000

1. Andrew Robert Kennedy b.1 Sep 1950

m.1 Mar 1974 Sally Anne Garnsworthy b.10 Dec 1949

1. Samuel James Kennedy b.1 Dec 1976

2. Lachlan Andrew Kennedy b.24 Nov 1978
2. Rowan John Kennedy b.13 Jan 1953
 - m.30 Apr 1976 Elizabeth Jane Newland b.5 Dec 1952
 1. Nicholas Charles Edward Kennedy b.28 Jan 1981
 2. Alexander David Kennedy b.17 Dec 1984
3. Stephen David Kennedy b.23 Nov 1956
 - m.20 Apr 1985 Ksenija Perkich b.25 Sep 1957
 1. Tessa Katherine Kennedy b. 8 Jan 1988
 2. Ryan Matthew Kennedy b.25 Nov 1989
 3. Callum Ross Kennedy b.21 April 1992
2. Lorna Jane Lines b.8 Apr 1881 d.10 Jun 1979
3. Mark Sydney Lines b.20 Nov 1892 d.20 May 1898
4. Doris Eva Lines b.16 Dec 1894 d.24 July 1970
5. Sylvia Marcia Lines b.26 Nov 1898 d.15 Feb 1971
 - m. 7 Nov 1922 Henry Arthur Wood b.18 Apr 1896 d.6 Nov 1928
 1. Joan Marcia Emma Wood b.27 May 1924
 - m.18 Aug 1943 Leo Desmond Kennedy b.23 May 1921
 1. Ian Desmond Kennedy b.24 Oct 1944
 - m.23 Nov 1968 Kerry Lavinia Williams b.24 Mar 1947
 1. Scott Andrew Kennedy b.9 Mar 1973
 2. Angelo Nicole Kennedy b.8 Mar 1975
 2. Pamela Marcia Kennedy b.3 Jun 1947
 - m. Ronald Alexander Dodd b.24 Feb 1942
 1. Stephen Mark Dodd b.9 Nov 1966
 2. Matthew Wayne Dodd b. 29 Sep 1969
 3. David Arthur Kennedy b.3 Jan 1951
 - m. Denise Mena Lyons b. 5 Jun 1952
 1. Michelle Anne Kennedy b.7 Jul 1970
 2. Rachel Lee Kennedy b.1 Feb 1974
 4. Peter Michael Kennedy b.24 May 1956
 2. Lorna Dorothy Wood b.7 Oct 1926 d.17 Jun 1971
 - m.15 Apr 1950 Clifford Tansley Payne b.16 Nov 1927
 1. Alan Gregory Payne b.6 Apr 1959

John Lines

John was born on 3 Sep 1858 in Prahran, the second child of Mark and Jane Lines, while the family was resident in Duke Street. He was baptized at St. Matthew's Anglican Church in Prahran on 10 Oct 1858. As with the earlier children in the family, he would have received his schooling at the Common School in Chapel Street, Prahran, conducted by Mr. W.M. Gamble. On leaving school, he worked with his father in the seed and produce business in Dandenong Road, Windsor. When John was in his late teens, his father had obtained the Crown Licence over 201 acres at Nilma North in the Parish of Buln Buln in Gippsland, and John along with his brothers Mark and George was no doubt involved in the clearing and other activities necessary for commencing productive farming.

In 1881, he was in business at 234 Chapel Street, Prahran, as a seedsman and produce dealer. This site is immediately to the north, on the eastern side, of where the railway runs under Chapel Street adjacent to the Windsor station. He remained here until 1888, when he is recorded as being back at the business in Dandenong Road. In 1888, the business in Chapel Street is shown to be conducted by his brother George. Maybe George had been a silent partner in the business, and decided to take over the management after his marriage in October the previous year.

John married Emma Jane Lines on 9 Mar 1887 at St. James' Anglican Church in Jamestown, some thirty five kilometres south of Tarcowie in South Australia. They were first cousins, as their fathers were the brothers Mark Lines and John Ayers Lines who had migrated to Adelaide in 1850 and 1851 respectively. John Ayers and his family were, and many of his descendants still are, farmers in South Australia.

It is a matter of conjecture of how John and Emma came to know each other, but it seems likely that their father's interest in the pursuit of gold contributed to their meeting. Early in his farming career John Ayers had come to Victoria to work on the goldfields, and it is also significant that a later photograph exists of John Ayers and his wife taken in a studio in Chapel Street, Prahran. Emma was born on the family farm at Skilly near the present day town of Auburn, and received her education at the Tarcowie Primary School after the family had moved to a farm they named *Byefield* after a town which was close to the Lines origins in Chipping Warden in England.

After their marriage they settled in Melbourne, and moved to 41 Hanover Street, (now McIlwrick Street) Prahran. The street name change was brought about

during World War 1 because Hanover was a German name. John continued as a produce dealer and seedsman at 234 Chapel Street, Prahran, (near the Windsor railway station) for a short time before disposing of the business to his younger brother George Low, who had married about the same time. John then joined his father's business in Dandenong Road, Prahran. Mark at this time also had a farm fronting the Melbourne-Sale coach road at Drouin North in Gippsland, where John used to work on occasions.

While resident in Hanover Street, the first three children were born to Emma and John; John Harold Melbourne, Lorna Jane and Mark Sydney. All were baptized at All Saints' Anglican Church, East St.Kilda.

John worked with his father until 1893, when the family moved to Bay Street, Brighton, to take over a produce store and woodyard conducted by his brother George. This business was on the north-west corner of Bay and Berwick Streets, and in 1997 the woodyard still operated as a stand-alone business. At this time, George had gone back into mining when he became a mine manager at Glen Wills in north-east Victoria.

In the period before the turn of the century, two more children were born to Emma and John, Doris Eva and Sylvia Marcia, but six months before Sylvia was born, the family endured the premature death of Mark Sydney, who died at the age of five and a half. Both daughters were baptized at St.Andrew's Anglican Church in Brighton, where both Johns, father and son, sang in the cathedral-style choir.

By 1901 the business had expanded with a branch operating in Horne Street, Elsternwick, and this continued along with the Brighton store until 1904, when the business ceased to be conducted by John and passed into other hands.

Emma in her later years occasionally recalled these times as the periods of the "men's meetings"; the wives being excluded while the men discussed their involvement in the gold sector. Although no details have been handed on, her grandson recalls Emma's general comments that anything to do with gold was bad news, and that it had practically been the ruination of some members of the Mark Lines family. Apparently "the men" had lost a great deal of money over gold mining and speculation, having previously been very successful in this area.

In 1904, which in retrospect seems to have been a disastrous year for John and Emma, George returned to Brighton and set up a business again as a produce merchant in Were Street, just to the west of Hanby Street (then known as Church Street Extension). For a short period John and his family lived in Church Street Extension while John appears to have worked with George. This arrangement



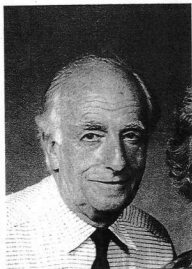
John Lines' family (L to R) Doris, John Jnr., Sylvia, Emma, John, and Lorna



John and Florence (Floss)



John and Dorothea (Mary)



Elizabeth and Jack



John in Egypt with Camel Corps.



Bagshot Primary School.

*School Teacher's
house under flood.*



changed in 1905 when John and Emma moved back to Bay Street to renew business on their own account in circumstances as follow.

When Emma's father died on 30 May 1900, he provided in his Will for his surviving six sons and five daughters principally by purchasing, or passing on land to his sons, and leaving cash legacies to his daughters. Emma received a legacy of £250, which was to be held in trust by her six brothers John Ayers junior, Joseph William, David Henry, Richard Edward, George Glanville and Oscar Propit who were the executors and trustees of the estate. The interest from the investment was to be paid half yearly.

These payments continued at least until March 1905, when John Ayers junior purchased a shop and dwelling in Bay Street, one block east of the corner where John and Emma had been in business. On this new site they set up a hay and corn store. John Ayers junior, while retaining title, then arranged a private sale of the property (house and store) to his sister. This sale required weekly repayments and was not a registered dealing at the Land Titles Office. Early in 1906, John Ayers junior personally made some improvements and alterations to these premises, by which time John had four children between the ages of seven and seventeen.

By this time from all accounts, the family was experiencing liquidity problems, so much so that John, their eldest child, had to defer his projected schooling to join the work force. In this period he spent two years or so working as a resident farm hand on a wheat farm in South Australia, owned by the Fisher family. This farm is thought to have been somewhere in the Gladstone area and almost certainly known to some of the Lines family then farming in that region.

In September 1910, John Ayers junior arranged the transfer of the property identified in Council records as 141 Bay Street, to a joint proprietorship of himself and his five brothers. This arrangement seems most likely to have been the action of responsible executors sharing the load in providing security of occupation of the premises for their sister Emma in the event of the business falling on hard times once again. This would have replaced the requirement for the executors to pay Emma the half yearly interest due from the principal of £250 provided for in her father's will.

Late in November 1910, another of Emma's brothers, David Henry, then resident in Jamestown, purchased the adjacent property at number 143. This provided the use of another house fronting Bay Street which was joined to number 141.

In 1911, no doubt influenced by the introduction of the motorcar and a denser population in the suburb, the hay and corn store business was changed to a grocery.

About this time business must have been reasonably prosperous as the family acquired a De Dion motor car, although it was not held for very long.

John died in August 1917 from pernicious aenemia, having died while his son, John, was overseas with the AIF, and is buried in the family plot in the St.Kilda Cemetery. Emma and her daughters, principally Doris, carried on the grocery business for some years until the business was sold in 1936, when they all moved to live privately at 219 North Road, Caulfield South.

John Harold Melbourne Lines

John was born on 25 January 1888 and baptized at All Saints Anglican Church, East St.Kilda on 25 February 1888. When he was five years old, the family moved to Brighton where he attended the Brighton State School. In 1900, aged twelve, he received a Certificate of Merit having completed the primary schooling available to the sixth class.

From here, he worked in the family business, and as already related, had a spell on a wheat farm in South Australia, where he learned to handle ploughs and harvesters drawn by eight and ten-horse teams.

In 1909 aged twenty one, he enrolled at the Melbourne Continuation School and completed the matriculation requirements for the University of Melbourne by 1911. In later life he recalled that as public secondary education in Victoria only commenced in 1905 with the establishment of the Continuation School (later Melbourne High School), he was not alone as a late entry ! Having gained a studentship, he attended the Melbourne Teachers' College adjacent to the University in 1912-13 from where he graduated with a Trained Primary Teacher's Certificate. In 1912 he also enrolled at the University of Melbourne as an arts student.

In 1914 he was posted to the Cobrico Primary School that is about thirteen kilometres south of Camperdown. This was a one-teacher school and did not have an attached residence. He boarded at Cobden, some ten kilometres from the school, to which he travelled on horseback each working day.

While he was teaching at Cobrico, World War One had commenced and on 7 June 1915 he enlisted in the AIF, and became a reinforcement for the 4th Light Horse Regiment. In the following October, John married Florence May Watts, the second daughter of John and Eliza Dunstan Watts. John was a timber yard worker and they lived in Brighton. John and Florence (mostly remembered as "Floss") were

married at St. Andrew's Anglican Church in their native Brighton. They had known each other since school days and had both taken part in theatricals at the church.

John went overseas as a reinforcement to the 4th Light Horse Regiment AIF on 18 April 1916. Soon after arrival in Egypt, already a sergeant, he was transferred to the 1st Double Squadron of the Camel Corps who were mounted on camels. Early in 1917, he was transferred back to his regiment who were engaged in mounted operations against the Turks. He was with the Regiment when on horseback, they charged and scattered the Turks with bayonets in the battle of Beersheba in Palestine on 31 October 1917. This action by the Regiment has been described as the last great cavalry charge to have taken place in warfare. He was still with the Regiment for the capture of Damascus, where the Turks were finally defeated and the war in the Middle East was ended. He returned to Australia in July 1919, having been commissioned as a lieutenant earlier in the year.

After demobilization from the army, John immediately resumed teaching and was first posted to a small country school at Bagshot, about twenty kilometres north-east of Bendigo. This was a one-teacher school with an attached residence, and the couple lived here until early in 1920. By this time, John had secured a posting to the Toorak Central School where he could combine some teaching with university lectures.

When they moved to Bagshot it was a very hot summer and Floss long remembered the virtues of the Western Australian wonder, the Coolgardie safe. This was the forerunner of the ice chest and later the kerosene and electric refrigerators. It was a fly-wire hessian-covered food safe with an opening door and a galvanized iron tray on top holding water. Wide flannel strips, with one end in the water, hung down at least three sides of the safe. These strips absorbed the water which evaporated along the sides of the safe. Hung in a breezeway, the effect was the forerunner of the evaporative cooler.

In 1920 John and Floss purchased a home in Brunswick, enabling him to pursue his studies part time at the nearby University of Melbourne until the end of 1922, when he had qualified for a Diploma of Education with first honours. In the meantime their first child, a son, had been born in Brighton, and baptized John Dunstan at St. Andrew's Church on 5 December 1920. Their second child, a daughter was born in 1922, and baptized Elizabeth Dunstan on 24 December 1922.

With his diploma completed and the Bachelor of Arts almost completed, he resumed full time teaching again and was posted to the Daylesford Higher Elementary School in 1923. During this year he completed his BA degree, and resumed his singing as a tenor in the local church choir. During his four years at

Daylesford, John also organized and conducted successful school cantatas in the town hall. He had a good tenor voice, and a wide knowledge of choral music, not always acknowledged by his musical peers.

He was promoted to the embryo Mordialloc-Carrum High School in 1927, where some war-time health problems recurred, and he had to spend quite some time in hospital. He resumed teaching at the Elwood Central School, while living again in Brighton. Here he taught a prestigious form (year 8), which was known as a "scholarship form", which required the passing of an entrance examination by prospective students. Moves followed to the following high schools : Bairnsdale in 1935, Box Hill in 1940, Swan Hill in 1942, and back to Box Hill in 1948, from where he retired from the Education Department in 1953.

Although majoring in the humanities in his arts degree, he preferred and usually taught physics, mathematics and geography at senior level. He was a very positive teacher and something of a "character" : practically every student he taught at secondary level seems to remember him, mostly favourably.

During World War 2 he again became involved with the armed services while maintaining his teaching commitments. With the Empire Air Training Scheme introduced for prospective air crew, there were many volunteers who could not be immediately absorbed into the RAAF. These men were therefore required to undertake evening courses of instruction prior to call-up. John taught many of these young men basic navigation and accompanying mathematics at Box Hill High School.

When he was promoted to the Swan Hill High School, he became involved with an RAAF sea-plane base which had been established at nearby Lake Boga. This base serviced Catalina aircraft, and as the operational crews were required to navigate for long hours over water north of Australia, accurate navigation was vital. In 1942 he was again Commissioned, this time as a Flying Officer in the Citizen Air Force, his task being to provide basic and refresher navigation material to these crews on a part-time basis.

John was always interested in current affairs and had a wide command of the English language, to the extent that these aptitudes were enlisted on occasions by the proprietor of the local newspaper, the *Swan Hill Guardian*, to write the weekly leading article for the newspaper. At Swan Hill he also became the "Chief Tome" of the local "*Odd Volumes Club*" a group of men interested in the more serious pursuits in life.

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While here he was licensed as a lay reader in the Anglican Church in the Diocese of Saint Arnaud. This enabled him to assist in maintaining church services in war-time in the smaller populated places around Swan Hill, and occasionally across the River Murray in New South Wales.

After he retired from the Education Department, he took some temporary teaching positions in some private schools including Trinity Grammar School, Albury Grammar School, Methodist Ladies' College and Strathcona Girls' School.

John was one of the very early members of the Carry On Club, an organization dedicated to the welfare of families of ex-servicemen in need.

He died of war accepted disabilities in 1962. Shortly after he died a dedication service was held at Saint Andrew's Church, Brighton, a scene of much family rejoicing in days gone by. The service was confined to parishioners past and present, and marked the restoration of the church after having been severely damaged by fire. Floss insisted that her son John should take her to the service, even though she was very shortly to die from cancer. She also saw this as an occasion for thanksgiving for a rewarding family life. Such was the fortitude and mutual support inherent in her marriage with John.

John Dunstan Lines

John Dunstan Lines was born in Brighton in 1920. He commenced his primary education in Daylesford and this followed in Mordialloc, Brighton and the Elwood Central School largely due to his father's career path. After secondary education at Bairnsdale High School and Geelong Grammar School, he commenced science studies at the University of Melbourne, but changed to surveying just prior to World War 2.

Being a member of the Melbourne University Rifles, he along with the rest of the battalion was called up for service when war was declared in September 1939. In June 1940, he enlisted in the AIF and joined the 2/1st Field Survey Company, Royal Australian Engineers, as a sapper. After service in Palestine, Trans Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, the company returned to Australia after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbour in Hawaii. Towards the end of 1942, after surveys in North Queensland, the survey sections moved to Papua New Guinea, and John returned for leave in March 1944. After being commissioned as a lieutenant in September 1944, his unit was to return to Papua New Guinea in March 1945, where he was attached to the 17th Infantry Brigade when the war ended. He took his discharge in October 1945. He was Mentioned in Despatches for his war service.

After the war, John concluded his articles as a surveyor with Meudell, Gillespie & Company, and in 1948 became one of the very early members of the Commonwealth Division of National Mapping, which was a post-war creation to provide mapping for national development. His time with National Mapping was spent with the Melbourne office in the Rialto building as his base.

In the same year he married Dorothea Mary, the second daughter of the Reverend and Mrs. Roland Morrison, after meeting Mary, as she preferred to be known, both in her occupation as a survey draftsman and playing tennis. Mary's father married them at the Anglican Holy Trinity Church in Hampton. In 1951 John and Mary set up house at 9 Fortune Street, Box Hill, which is still maintained. In February 1998, they had a stained glass window installed in Saint Peter's Church in Box Hill as a thanksgiving for a rewarding family life.

For the first ten years in National Mapping, John did periodical survey work for mapping in outback portions of South Australia, New South Wales, Northern Territory and Queensland. This work involved triangulation, astronomical fixations, reconnaissance for airborne geophysical surveys and spot photography from light aircraft. This also involved two summer journeys to Macquarie Island to connect the cameras at each end of the island that are used for measurements on the Southern Aurora.

Much of the work devolved around aerial photography that had become the base material for topographic mapping. With Australia being such a large country with relatively slender resources, he did much to develop airborne techniques to much more rapidly fix all this imagery in its correct position for the plotting of accurate maps. The development and practical application of these techniques became his responsibility, and were used over very large areas of both inland and offshore Australia. They comprised obtaining distances of 100 km or more between ground stations by the use of electronic distance measuring equipment carried in a fixed wing aircraft. This operational system was developed from equipment with South African origins. As a separate operation, long ground profiles suitably aligned to the aerial photography were obtained by use of a laser terrain profiler made to specification for survey work by the Weapons Research Establishment at Salisbury, South Australia.

In 1964, he was appointed Assistant Director of National Mapping, with responsibility for the management of the Melbourne office, all topographic survey and mapping work, and supervision of the Antarctic mapping and survey work undertaken as part of the Commonwealth Government commitment. The name Lines Ridge, a feature about 17 km in length in the Prince Charles Mountains on

the Mawson Escarpment in Antarctica, bears his name as a legacy of John's contribution to Antarctic mapping.

In this year, he was the Australian delegate to the United Nations Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Far East, held in Manila, Philippines. With no premonition, he found himself elected as the First Vice-President of the conference of 30 nations, where he presided over most of the plenary sessions covering an extensive agenda. This was quite an experience as not all the national delegates were in agreement for political and other reasons.

When Chairman of the Australian Photogrammetric Society, he was an Australian delegate at the Congress of the International Society of Photogrammetry at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1968 and at Ottawa, Canada, in 1972. En route to Canada, for the Department of Foreign Affairs overseas training programme, he consulted and reported on some needs in Fiji, Tonga, and Western Samoa.

He is a Fellow of The Institution of Surveyors, Australia, and an Honorary Fellow of the Institution of Mapping Sciences, Australia. He has prepared several papers relating to the development of new procedures to make use of the post-war advances in technology.

After 28 years with National Mapping, he was appointed Director Designate of the Division of National Mapping when he was obliged to retire with coronary problems in 1976. Since then he has retained a continuing interest in topographic mapping. John has been a member of the Australian Map Circle since soon after it's establishment, and it's Business Manager for 10 years. For some 14 years, he has been a consultant to the Surveyors Board, Victoria, and produced the *Survey Practice Handbook*, a substantial work in three Parts.

On his own initiative, he has researched, written and published *Australia on Paper – The Story of Australian Mapping*, and more recently, *Maps In All Seasons – A Concise History of the 2/1st Corps Field Survey Company RAE and the 2/1st Aust. Army Topographical Survey Company*.

His recreation has been largely related to activities involving the family, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and team sports, and dinghy sailing. The family joined the Beaumaris Yacht Club in 1964, and to support this, John built two racing dinghies, while he interested himself in the various aspects of race control. This was very relaxing on the good days, but had its anxious moments when storms blew in.

In 1998 John had quite a serious attack of pancreatitis from which he became an insulin dependent diabetic. With recovery, and some other complaints needing

attention, some 10 months was spent in and out of hospital and rehabilitation. Prior to this in 1997, it became necessary for Mary, a long time diabetic, to become resident in a nursing home.

The family history has benefited from John's recovery to reasonably good health.

Elizabeth Dunstan Lines

Born in Brighton in 1922, and in her younger days known as Betty, she now prefers to be known as Elizabeth. She received her primary schooling in the same schools as her brother John, and her secondary education at the Bairnsdale High School and as a boarder at Saint Michael's Church of England Grammar School, St.Kilda, Melbourne. In those days she was a keen hockey player.

On leaving school, she became a student teacher at Surrey Hills Primary School in Melbourne in 1940-41, and in 1942 attended the Melbourne Teachers College and graduated with a Trained Primary Teacher Certificate. While at the College she enrolled at the University of Melbourne as an Arts student taking mathematics and French.

It then being war-time and teachers in short supply, she was then posted immediately after College to the Yarram Higher Elementary School in Gippsland as a secondary teacher to teach mathematics and French. Suitable accommodation in Yarram was difficult to find, and she and fellow teachers boarded very comfortably with the family of local undertaker. In 1944, she resigned from the Education Department and became a resident secondary teacher at Saint Hilda's Grammar School at Southport, Queensland until 1946, when she moved back to Hawthorn, Victoria, at Strathcona Girls' School.

In 1949, Elizabeth married Jack Kennedy at the Anglican Church of St. John at Blackburn, Melbourne. Jack was the third son of David and Margaret Kennedy, farmers at Thornton in Gippsland. They had met where her brother John, and Mary played tennis with friends in Armadale. Elizabeth and Jack first settled in Murrumbidgee and moved to 8 Gleeson Avenue, Burwood in 1953. Jack served in the artillery in the AIF during World War 2, and graduated as a chartered accountant in 1948, and later becoming a managing partner in a very large accounting firm of Deloitte, Haskins and Sells. In 1980 he was created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire. He died in March 2000.

In 1965 Elizabeth returned to teaching at the Burwood High School for some time, and then at Strathcona Girls School for a short period. Later she was in a position to pursue her keen interest in embroidery. She attended lectures in ecclesiastical

design and embroidery at the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, and then proceeded on what became a lifetime interest in designing and fashioning church vestments and hangings for St.Faith's Anglican Church in Burwood, and several commissions for other churches in Melbourne. Much of the silver and gold threads and jewels for these robes had to be sought out overseas, especially in England and Athens, and this she often did when accompanying Jack on many business trips overseas.

Elizabeth achieved ultimate recognition by having her work represented in an ecclesiastical book, *Embroidery in Religion and Ceremonial* by Beryl Dean, the well known English designer and embroiderer in this area.

Golf was her favourite sport, which she played regularly for many years. She has her name on the "Hole-in-One" board at the Commonwealth Golf Club. Arthritis now prevents her playing. Other interests include opera, bridge, flower arrangements for the Church, and the Lyceum Club.

In the course of accompanying Jack privately and on his business travels, she has visited many countries, including several performances of the Glyndebourne Opera Company in England.

Lorna Jane Lines

Lorna was born in Windsor and baptised at all All Saints' Anglican Church on 9 May 1891. By the time she was of school age the family had moved to Brighton where she attended the Brighton State School, obtaining a Certificate of Merit at the age of 12 in 1904.

During 1906-7 she also attended the Continuation School, where she passed the Junior Public Examination which qualified her for appointment as a junior primary school teacher. She was then appointed a junior teacher, third class, at her old school in Brighton in 1908. The following year she was appointed a junior teacher, first class, and had commenced study for the First Class Certificate which was a pre-requisite for promotion through the graded teacher structure. One of the subjects to be mastered for this certificate was latin.

In 1912 Lorna received her first appointment as a teacher to the sixth class at the Long Gully Primary School, a suburb of Bendigo in central Victoria. While here gained the first of a string of qualifications to assist in her teaching career by qualifying for a Certificate of Competency in Voice Production. In 1913 she completed the First Class Certificate, and in 1914, the Infant Teacher Certificate Second Class.

AN APPRECIATION OF J.D. LINES

The Australian Map Circle owes much of its financial stability to the methodical organisation first introduced during the long term of office of J.D. Lines as Business Manager. Officially John D. Lines, but affectionately known as 'Joe' to his friends and colleagues and as 'Tiger' to his family - he put in long hours, not only fulfilling his role as Business Manager, but also putting together the Newsletter, and tackling many other little, and not so little tasks, from time to time. The production of the Wyld facsimile map, for example, was very much the work of J.D. Lines.

Before he retired, Joe was a leading figure in the field of map production in Australia. He edited Cartography from 1958 to 1960. After serving from 1966 to 1976 as Assistant Director of National Mapping, he was about to succeed to the Directorship when he suffered a heart attack and was advised to retire forthwith. That early retirement has enabled him to take an active part in AMC affairs, and he was elected to the post of Business Manager, in 1979. He relinquished the post in 1987.

Joe's presence on the Executive was invaluable. He always knew just whom to contact, how to approach them and how far he could 'twist their arms'. He contributed a paper to the tenth AMC conference, later published in The Globe. In his retirement, Joe has edited A Survey Practice Handbook for the Surveyors Board of Victoria. The third part of this monumental work, on Land Surveying Law and Administration was published in 1989. He is now engaged in writing a history of topographic mapping in Australia.

It is worth bearing in mind that Joe's spare time was not entirely devoted to the Circle's work. The Institution of Surveyors could undoubtedly write an appreciation similar to this. He is still involved with Meals on Wheels, and other volunteer work. He is a man who achieves a lot in a limited amount of time.

Joe would be the first to acknowledge the help of his wife, Mary. They share an infectious sense of humour and can tell a good story. If Joe ever writes his memoirs they will be very well worth reading.

The Executive has no hesitation in endorsing the nomination and in recommending that Mr John Dunstan Lines is more than worthy of the status of Honorary Membership of the Australian Map Circle. It would be only a small gesture of the appreciation we should all feel for his work for the Circle.

12 June 1993
Dorothy Zemanek Preside
awarded the Medal of the Order
of Australia for her service
to map librarianship and
Cartographic Librarianship.

fluxes and energies would seem to be the most direct approach to the entire study of magnetic conjugacy. There is no doubt that simultaneous rocket firings and balloon samplings in conjugate areas, recording particles and/or associated bremsstrahlung, are very much needed. Up to the present time almost nothing has been attempted in the way of conjugate rocket experiments. The work which has been published on conjugate balloon work is discussed in a separate section of this paper.

Failing direct observations of the primary particle fluxes at conjugate points, the most informative approach appears to be a comparison of visual auroras using all-sky cameras or, for relative luminosities, calibrated photometers. However, this is also one of the most difficult studies for a number of reasons. For example, observations in the auroral zone are limited by daylight at one or another station to periods near the equinoxes. Cloud cover and instrumental failures at either station also take their toll of the number of matched photographs ultimately available for analysis. Judging by past experience, one can expect only a few nights of usable data per year from a given pair of stations.

In spite of the difficulties, a detailed study of conjugate auroras is one of the most promising which can be conducted from ground stations. The sharp auroral features, such as lower borders, patterns of multiple arcs and loop instabilities, together with the rapidly changing forms and brightness during breakup, offer the possibility of establishing *point-to-point* relationships for the auroral zones. This is in contrast to the essentially diffuse character of most other conjugate phenomena observable from groundbased stations, e.g. magnetic variations.

Although it has been known since the last century that great auroras tend to occur simultaneously in northern and southern zones, it was not until the IGY data became available that any serious attempt was made to compare auroral activity in more localized sections of the zones that were approximately conjugate. FILLIUS *et al.* (1960) and FILLIUS (1960) reported on the correlation of visual observations at Ellsworth, Antarctica and in the northeastern United States – not a precise conjugate combination. The results, it was claimed, revealed a correlation of auroras over the two regions; however, there were several borderline cases and some definite exceptions.

The first attempt to carry out a detailed comparison of all-sky photographs from closely conjugate stations was made by R. N. DEWITT (1962) using data from the Kotzebue-Macquarie Island and Farewell-Campbell Island pairs. Out of all the IGY all-sky camera coverage from these two pairs of stations, only the nights of 13 December 1957, 17 February 1958, 13 and 17 March 1958 at Farewell-Campbell Island and the night of 21 March 1958 at Kotzebue-Macquarie Island produced usable data. Only the Farewell-Campbell Island film could be studied in detail.

Comparisons of the all-sky camera frames taken at 1 minute intervals indicated that the auroras in the conjugate areas were highly correlated in their variations in luminosity. To make a more quantitative comparison DEWITT (1962) passed light through the sky portion of the ciné frames. The light was collected with a lens and measured by means of a photo cell. The numbers obtained by this system are some constant plus the logarithm of the mean transmission of the frame. The number is