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## War and community: the Red Cross in Camden, 1939-1945

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**WAR AND COMMUNITY:  
THE RED CROSS IN CAMDEN, 1939-1945.**



Ian Colin Willis, BComm DipEd New, MStudEd MEd(Hons) Woll

Submitted in total fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts (Honours) in the Department of History and Politics, University of Wollongong, NSW, Australia.

November, 1996

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## ABSTRACT

Voluntary organisations like the Red Cross were an integral part of the life of a small town like Camden during wartime. They played a very important role in the consciousness of the local community. They helped focus and galvanise the local population into support for the war effort.

The Red Cross was the most successful example of an imperially-based, philanthropic, voluntary organisation that was active in Australia between 1914 and 1945. It had an international network that fitted the imperial profile, its aims were war-related and it was most active between 1914-18 and 1939-45. It had extensive kinship and interpersonal contact networks and tended to be exclusive in terms of social rank and religious beliefs. The success of the Red Cross was due to its broad aims, which encompassed peacetime work, imperial connections, strong female leadership, and the skilful organisation of a large network of women.

In 1939 the Red Cross Society was the voluntary organisation best equipped, in the Camden district, to cope with the response of the homefront to the outbreak of the Second World War in terms of experience and resources. The Camden gentry and upper middle class, through their membership of local Red Cross branches, used the existing social networks and social structure to support their position within the local hierarchies and rally the local community. As well, they encouraged romantic notions of voluntary service, and imperial citizenship for war-related fundraising and other patriotic activities. These mechanisms allowed the Red Cross in the Camden district to effectively mobilise the local community, particularly the women, to volunteer thousands of hours of unpaid effort in the name of the Society.



*Dedication*

To the individuals who  
contributed their time and  
effort to the success of the  
cause of the Australian Red  
Cross in peace and war.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This thesis arose out of an interest in the history of the Camden district, especially in wartime. Its origins go back to an undergraduate course in Australian History conducted by Dr Winifred Mitchell in 1980 and continuing curiosity with Camden's contribution to the Second World War. Subsequently I have had continuing fascination with Camden's contribution to Australia's homefront effort during wartime.

Any work of this type depends on astute advice, sympathetic encouragement and an occasional firm hand. In this respect I am indebted to Dr John McQuilton for supervising this thesis.

Many people in the Camden district, and outside it, contributed in various ways and have been generous with their recollections. These individuals have been listed in the Bibliography. I am grateful to the Camden Historical Society without whose records this thesis would not have been completed. Other organisations who deserve thanks include The Mitchell Library, Sydney, The Australian War Memorial Archives, Canberra, The Oaks Historical Society, The Campbelltown and Airs Historical Society, Picton and District Historical Society and Camden Municipal Library. Others who offered advice particularly Rosemary Montgomery, David Martin for drawing the map of the Camden District and Liz Vincent.

Any student who completes university work on a part-time basis, while in full-time employment, has others around them who need a significant amount of patience. In this respect I acknowledge the contribution of my family. It is true to say that this thesis would not have been possible without their support and encouragement. To wife Marilyn and my children Micheal and Katherine I offer my thanks.

## ABBREVIATIONS

AAMWS - Australian Army Medical Women's Service  
AH&I Society - Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Society  
ARCS - Australian Red Cross Society  
BRCS - British Red Cross Society  
CA - Camden Advertiser  
CBGPOWF - Camden Business Girl's Prisoner of War Fund  
CENEF - Church of England National Emergency Fund  
CFS - Central Flying School (RAAF)  
CHS - Camden Historical Society  
CMC - Camden Municipal Council  
CN - Camden News  
CWA - Country Women's Association  
ICRC - International Committee of the Red Cross  
JRC - Junior Red Cross  
NES - National Emergency Services  
NSC - Nepean Shire Council  
POW - Prisoner of War  
RAAF - Royal Australian Air Force  
SMH - Sydney Morning Herald  
TOHS - The Oaks Historical Society  
VA - Voluntary Aid  
VAD - Voluntary Aid Detachment  
WSC - Wollondilly Shire Council

## CONVERSION SCALE

During Second World War, and earlier, Australia used the Imperial System of weights and measures which were an integral part of the British Empire. Below are their equivalences:

1 inch - 2.54 centimetre  
1 foot - 0.30 metres  
1 mile - 1.61 kilometres

12 inches = 1 foot  
3 feet = 1 yard  
1,760 yards = 1 mile

1 acre - 0.40 hectares

640 acres = 1 square mile  
1 square mile = 2.59 square kilometres

1 ounce - 28.4 grams  
1 pound - 0.45 kilograms  
1 hundredweight - 50.8 kilograms  
1 ton - 1.02 tonnes

16 ounces = 1 pound  
112 pounds = 1 hundredweight  
100 hundredweight = 1 ton

1 pint - 568 millilitres  
1 quart - 1.13 litres  
1 gallon - 4.54 litres

2 pints = 1 quart  
4 quarts = 1 gallon

Money equivalences at date of conversion in Australia  
(14/2/66)

|                 |   |            |
|-----------------|---|------------|
| 1d (penny)      | - | 0.83 cents |
| 1s (shilling)   | - | 10 cents   |
| £1 (pound)      | - | \$2        |
| £1/1/- (guinea) | - | \$2.1      |

|               |   |            |
|---------------|---|------------|
| 2 halfpennies | = | 1 penny    |
| 12 pennies    | = | 1 shilling |
| 20 shillings  | = | 1 pound    |

Expression: £1/15/1 = 1 pound, 15 shillings, 1 penny

## INTRODUCTION

War is the most cataclysmic activity that man can undertake and millions have died in battle. Civilians caught up in these conflicts probably understood little and knew even less. The conflicts which create wars are complex and for those who go through them there are resultant anxieties and hardships. War touches everyone involved in them and people are sometimes scarred for life. In the Australian situation, war has had a significant impact on the country's European history in the twentieth century. Despite a history of Australians fighting offshore, the impact of the conflicts has still been felt on the homefront. The questions and issues raised by Australia's past military involvement in various wars still generates debate and considerable controversy.<sup>1</sup> The impact of war on the homefront was felt in rural communities, such as Camden, as much as anywhere else in Australian society.

Rural communities in Australia provide a number of roles for the local population living in regional areas. They provide the farmers, and town residents alike, with services and a place to conduct commerce and business. They are a vital link between the metropolis and the farm, and are a meeting place for the rural population. Towns allow the local

population to create and reinforce kinship and personal contact networks which assist in developing a local identity. The town allows the development of a sense of community or togetherness which acts as a bonding agent on the population. The country town is, and was, the focus of regional Australia, although over time its status may have altered due to changes in economic conditions and advances in technology.

Prior to the Second World War rural communities like Camden were, on the whole, extremely conservative, parochial and suspicious of outsiders. Their existence was relatively simple compared to the complexities of the more cosmopolitan and sophisticated city life. This gave a perception that rural people were rather unsophisticated, but in reality they possessed a strong international perspective which focussed on Great Britain. They wore their Britishness on their sleeve, they were proud of it and they were aware of imperial issues that affected their lives. Before 1945 most of the local populations in rural Australia could claim familial connections to Britain and thus had a close emotional connection to 'home'. This population demonstrated its loyalty to the Empire on many occasions but particularly in the First World War. Afterwards each rural community erected a permanent memorial, some quite large, to this imperial war.

These communities, like Camden, had a definable structure principally due to the interaction of a number of social characteristics. These included class, religious affiliation, as well as the operation of kinship and personal contact networks. These factors interacted and enhanced the parochialism and localness surrounding these populations. Issues concerning voluntarism, gender and leadership found their way into various interest groups within the community and helped form its social character. These community structures were sometimes used by the well-off to enhance their own social status within local hierarchies. As well these communities often had linkages which extended beyond their own boundaries into the broader national and international community.

Within these communities groups of individuals formed associations based on common interests and goals. These were often for mutual support and sometimes based on the pre-existing networks that had developed within the community. The vast majority of these groups were organised on a voluntary basis, with executive positions being held by local community leaders. Some of these voluntary associations or organisations developed locally but more often they were local branches of externally based organisations. The latter organisations sprang from political or social movements in



Britain and their philosophies found their way to Australia. These British based associations usually set up branch offices in Melbourne or Sydney and then spread to rural areas. The British Empire provided a ready made international structure for these British based organisations. It gave them a solid political and economic framework in which they could operate and successfully flourish.

Imperially-based voluntary organisations took many forms but overwhelmingly they were run by the British Establishment. They were a vehicle by which British middle-class values could be disseminated to all parts of the globe - they provided a kind of conduit. In rural Australia, the role of community leader and being a member of the defacto representative of the British establishment often coincided. These individuals were usually the impetus to establish one of these British associations in a rural community.

The colonial representative of the British Establishment in Australian rural communities created networks which linked them with the mother country. They developed vertical linkages between Australia and Great Britain which they fostered with their frequent trips 'home'. This colonial aristocracy treated London as their metropolitan centre and provided one of the principal means of permanent contact between Britain and the Antipodes. Amongst the many values

the Establishment brought to Australia from Britain was philanthropy. It was evident in the colony as early as 1788 and there have been many examples of its operation since that time.

One of the most important international benevolent organisations that established itself in Australia was the Red Cross Society. It was established in Britain in the tradition of other philanthropic movements by the British elite in the late 1800s. The Society through its activities and fundraising in Australia disseminated the values and ideals of the British parent body. The British Establishment used the Society to tap sentiments of imperial patriotism and citizenship amongst enclaves of Britishness around the world including Australia. As a result they were successfully able to enlist the support of British citizens within the Dominions at times of international crisis such as the First and Second World Wars. This is the organisation examined by this thesis.

The number of scholarly works examining the issues of war, rural communities and benevolent associations is small. Many researchers perceive them to be quite unsophisticated

and limited, and thus they lack the status of a larger study. Yet rural communities provide a small manageable community that a researcher can examine in detail. Any study that focuses on issues surrounding voluntary associations within these communities would see that they are highly complex, especially when complicated by war.

Serious works on rural communities have been largely restricted to sociological studies which analyse class and social structure.<sup>2</sup> These studies have not really attempted to examine the effect of war on communities. Historical studies of rural communities are generally written by well meaning amateurs who detail a narrative on events with no real attempt at any serious analysis. Only rarely does one of these restrict itself to wartime events in rural locations,<sup>3</sup> even oral histories are mostly reminiscences of individuals experiences without any attempt to place them in the greater social setting of the time.<sup>4</sup> Scholarly studies of rural communities do exist but these are usually general histories.<sup>5</sup> They only give passing analysis to the issues raised by warfare. The exceptions are few and are only recently starting to appear.<sup>6</sup>

The literature surrounding voluntary organisations mainly relates to commissioned works on the history of specific associations or provides a narrative of the life of their

founders.<sup>7</sup> Few of these works provides a social setting which places the association in historical perspective, or goes to any great effort to show imperial connections even when they do exist.<sup>8</sup> Only rarely is there any attempt to focus on rural communities and voluntary organisations.<sup>9</sup> Even fewer are studies of war-specific voluntary organisations.<sup>10</sup> Scholarly works on voluntary associations in Australia are few.<sup>11</sup>

In recent times there have been some efforts to try and draw together the themes of voluntary organisations, rural communities and war.<sup>12</sup> The thesis attempts to fill in some of the gaps within the literature and pose a number of questions. For instance, why did the Camden community support the Red Cross to the extent they did between 1939-45? Why did Camden women donate hundreds of hours of their time during wartime manufacturing soldier comforts? What was the relationship between patriotism, philanthropy, status and the Red Cross in the Camden area? Was there any relationship between the social structure of the Camden area and the success of the Red Cross between 1939-45? What was the role of the First World War in the homefront effort in the Camden area between 1939-45? Were the British Empire, the British Red Cross Society, the Australian Red Cross Society related in any way in the Camden district? What was the relationship, if any, between gender, voluntarism, the *gemeinschaft* principle, crisis and mythology?

The thesis will argue that the Red Cross was the most successful example of an imperially-based philanthropic, voluntary organisation that was active in Australia between 1914 and 1945. It had an international network that fitted the imperial profile, its aims were war-related and it was most active between 1914-18 and 1939-45. It had extensive kinship and interpersonal contact networks and tended to be exclusive in terms of social rank and religious beliefs. The thesis will maintain that the success of the Red Cross was due to its broad aims, which encompassed peacetime work, imperial connections, strong female leadership, and the skilful organisation of a large network of women.

In particular the thesis will show that in 1939 the Red Cross Society was the voluntary organisation best equipped, in the Camden district, to cope with the response of the homefront to the outbreak of the Second World War in terms of experience and resources. The Camden gentry and upper middle class, through their membership of local Red Cross branches, used the existing social networks and social structure to support their position within the local hierarchies and rally the local community. As well the thesis will argue that this social group encouraged romantic notions of voluntary service, and imperial citizenship for war-related fundraising and other patriotic activities. These mechanisms, it will be maintained, allowed the Red Cross in the Camden district to

effectively mobilise the local community, particularly the women, to volunteer thousands of hours of unpaid effort in the name of the Society.

Before a full examination of these issues can be conducted it is necessary to define what is meant by the notion of community and this is discussed in Chapter 1. The Camden community is shown to have a definite structure and that the town was the centre of a formal region. Extending this concept Chapter 2 examines the social structure of the Camden region and what were its unifying social characteristics. The most significant cohesive factors highlighted are class structure, religious affiliations, kinship and personal contact networks, geographic location, parochialism, and voluntarism. It was into this structure that the Red Cross Society made an entry in 1914.

Chapter 3 analyses how the Red Cross Society as an imperially based benevolent movement used the pre-existing social structure of Camden to enhance its ability to function within the region. Romantic notions of voluntary work surrounding the Society and volunteers are discussed to show how it worked the Camden district. As well the reasons for the hegemony of the Camden Red Cross branch are analysed.

The operation of the Red Cross in the Camden district between 1939 and 1945 is the subject of Chapter 4. Here the focus is on how the Society successfully conducted fundraising within the social structure of the district. The analysis draws a clear picture of how the social characteristics operated within the district and the processes involved with specific fundraising appeals. This clearly showed the interaction of local networks and hierarchies and how the local population willingly allowed itself to be manipulated in this process.

The Red Cross in Australia had many auxiliary organisations, of which only two were active in the Camden district. Chapter 5 looks at the Voluntary Aid Detachments and Chapter 6 examines the Junior Red Cross movement. Each of these organisations targeted different sections of the local population. The Voluntary Aid Detachment were primarily concerned with young women who lived in Camden, while the Junior Red Cross was active in the local public schools. Both auxiliaries clearly illustrated how the aims the Society filtered through into all fields of endeavour associated with the movement.

The thesis will show that the British Establishment in Australia did an incredible amount of good through the mechanisms provided by the Red Cross. It is shown how the Camden population willingly participated in this process and

generously donated their time, effort and funds in a period of crisis for Australia and the Empire.



## CHAPTER ONE

### A COMMUNITY

There has always been a need by individuals for a collective life. This has been satisfied by living together in different types of groups. People seek out the company of others for a host of reasons including emotional warmth, security, procreation as well as political and religious expression. These needs are satisfied within a community of interest which is sympathetic to their point of view and way of life.

According to Taksa the term community has been part of the English language since the fourteenth century and has assumed a range of interpretations.<sup>1</sup> The concept of a community may depend on a sense of place and a collective memory according to Leonard<sup>2</sup>. Under this approach place has a functional as well as an emotional dimension. That is, the sense of place may be formed from interactions between the physical environment and the social world, as claimed by Modjeska.<sup>3</sup> According to Taksa the term community has come simultaneously to reflect both social formations as well as social experiences<sup>4</sup>, such as value and belief systems. For Thomis the historical consciousness of a group of people can be important in local self-perceptions<sup>5</sup> of a community and is dominated by nostalgia.

A geographical concept of community as defined by Neutze is one based on a functional region consisting of a community and the surrounding district. In this approach the size and nature of the town is determined by its hinterland<sup>6</sup> and the boundary is arbitrarily determined subject to criteria such as landform, distance, homogeneity or political considerations. Alternatively a community of interest and interaction may depend on a certain number of people as Hudson discovered in her study of rural Australia<sup>7</sup>. A bureaucratic approach to the concept of a community is dependant on the number of dwellings in a specified area, or the population density of that area. This type of definition is a legalistic interpretation used by the Australian Government to determine what constitutes an urban centre<sup>8</sup>. In rural areas isolation is a powerful force in creating a sense of community<sup>9</sup> where people have to depend on social networks for survival.

Stress, caused by crises, such as natural disasters and war was one factor that could unify a community within a region. Taksa claims that crises strengthened the social solidarity through community networks.<sup>10</sup> Within any community social relations are derived from 'reciprocity and social obligations'.<sup>11</sup> Poiner called this process the development of communion, that is, where a crisis created a 'socially

therapeutic adjustment of shared emotional experiences'. That is, stress generated feelings of belonging and unity not experienced under normal circumstances. These feelings were heightened by a 'sense of interpersonal and district commitment' that was not found in normal times<sup>12</sup> - a bonding effect.<sup>13</sup> This meant that the area's population developed a local consciousness and an identifiable regional or community character. External stress, like war, highlights the social bonds within the community and allows the examination of factors which causes social networks to function effectively or sometimes to disintegrate.<sup>14</sup>

There can be a hierarchy of communities or regions where there is a ranking of communities based on population size, economic wealth, political power and other considerations. This ranking would be based on urban areas and their surrounding hinterland and would be as follows - hamlet, village, town, provincial centre, city and metropolitan centre. The larger the urban centre the more specialised the service that it provides to the community. At the upper end the community is international and takes in many individual countries. In the smaller rural communities, geographic isolation caused by landform can force isolated family groups to create their own small community with few if any services.

Communities of similar population have similar sized regions, which can overlap on their margins forming areas of transition.<sup>15</sup> For local residents who live in these areas of transition this creates a situation where they have competing regional loyalties. The concept of the region is not static nor is it confined to a specific location. The concept of community is dynamic and over time it can change with new generations subject to factors, such as technological change.

The definition of a community adopted by this thesis is one where there is a group of people who have a set of shared values and beliefs, based on a functional region consisting of a town and its hinterland. Within this definition there are a number of social considerations that must be addressed. For instance, the Camden community was more than just an arbitrary line drawn on a map and exhibited both social form as well as social experience<sup>16</sup>. The local population had a sense of belonging to the area partially determined by romantic notions of place, emotional attachments to 'home', and parochialism based on rural conservatism and isolation.

The district's population had a value system which was determined by common political beliefs, language and ethnicity.<sup>17</sup> The region had a clearly defined social

structure<sup>18</sup> based on class, religion, gender, and social contact networks. Part of the community's social structure was a hierarchy of individuals, and organisations, associated with status, prestige, voluntarism and economic power. Wartime highlighted the social linkages within the Camden community, particularly the interplay of social networks, economic power and the role of status.

The Camden community was part of a hierarchy of regions. It was within the region served by the provincial city of Sydney and the metropolitan centre of London. On the other hand, there were a number of villages and hamlets that could be clearly identified within the region. As well other local rural centres surrounding Camden, of similar population size, had their own identifiable regions. These overlapped the margins of the Camden region.<sup>19</sup>

The justification for adopting this regional definition is that Camden was the principal service centre for the area and had economic domination over the surrounding hinterland. From its founding in the 1800s Camden became the transport node for the district. Subsequently it developed into the main commercial and financial centre in the area. Rural activity was concentrated on the town with the weekly

livestock auctions, the annual agricultural show and the provision of a wide range of rural services. The town was the centre of law enforcement, health, education, communications and a range of other services.

The economic forces which eventually ensured that Camden would dominate the district were set in motion by 1827. As this time the basic road network had been established as a result of the early pattern of land grants. The road network focused on the river crossing over the Nepean River which was eventually the site of the town in 1839. [Appendix 1] As grants were approved for the western part of the region so the local road network followed, firstly to The Oaks, then Oakdale and eventually Burragorang Valley. The self-interest of the local large landholder's ensured that the Main Southern Road from Sydney to Goulburn passed through the town.<sup>20</sup> The arrival of tramway in 1882 meant that Camden became the most westerly access point for the region to the Main Southern Railway at Campbelltown. By the 1930's this meant that all produce, freight and passengers from Burragorang Valley, as well as road traffic from Goulburn went through Camden.

The role of Camden as a transport node for the western part of the region was extremely important and helped concentrate services in the town. The Yerrandarie mail contractor travelled from Camden Post Office to Yerrandarie daily and provided the main form of communication and transport to Burragorang Valley. Apart from delivering the mail to The Oaks, Oakdale, the Lower Burragorang and Coxes River, the mail car carried people and local freight. The mail car delivered newspapers, ice, meat, bread,<sup>21</sup> other perishables and parcels<sup>22</sup> from Camden. The mail car would pick up passengers from Camden for the guest houses in Burragorang Valley and continually acted as a lifeline for the residents of the remoter parts of the region.<sup>23</sup>

The town acted as a transport interchange point for the local mining industry, firstly silver then coal.<sup>24</sup> Galena was discovered west of Camden at Yerrandarie in 1871, which was to become one of Australia's richest silver fields.<sup>25</sup> Between 1912 and 1917 about 40 horse teams competed for the 5 day round trip of carting the ore to the Camden railhead.<sup>26</sup> By 1921 motor lorries had been introduced and reduced the return trip to 13 hours.<sup>27</sup> By 1930 silver mining had stopped<sup>28</sup> but coalmining had commenced.<sup>29</sup> Coal was carted by truck from Burragorang Valley to the Camden railhead, and then by tramway to Campbelltown on the Main Southern Railway.

The role of the town as a rural service centre was critical for surrounding farmers. The town provided the milk factory which served the dairy farmers immediately surrounding Camden. The town provided a range of specific functions which were essential for farmers, such as stock and station agents, motor mechanics, blacksmiths, wheel wrights, sale yards and feed suppliers.

The town also provided a range of support services for rural families. These included medical services including doctors, dentists and a convalescent hospital.<sup>30</sup> The cottage hospital, which was established in 1899, served an area between the Southern Highlands, Liverpool and the Blue Mountains. Ancillary health services were included by private maternity hospitals operated by local midwives<sup>31</sup> and by the 1930s a baby health centre. Camden had the principal public school in the district and offered the Third Year Intermediate Certificate.<sup>32</sup> Apart from local students who lived in town, some came from as far away as the Burragorang Valley, and boarded in Camden.<sup>33</sup>

Commercial services which provided for the general needs of rural residents included bakers, general merchants such as the Furners and Whitemans. Whitemans used the Yerrandarie mail car for deliveries to Burragorang Valley and served customers as far away as Picton, Menangle and Leppington.<sup>34</sup>



Personal services were provided by the local barbers such as Albert Baker. He had clients who came from as far a field as Penrith, Campbelltown, Appin, and Picton.<sup>35</sup> Legal and financial services were also concentrated in the town, for instance, banks, insurance companies, accountants and lawyers. The town had a small manufacturing sector based on the district's rural activities - a milk factory, and a timber mill. As well the Macarthur-Onslow's built an airfield on the property of Macquarie Grove.

The minds of the rural community surrounding Camden were concentrated on the town with the district's most important economic and social events - Sale Day and Show Day. The weekly livestock sales on Tuesdays became the town's busiest day of the week. RH Inglis started as auctioneer in Camden with the first regular sale days in 1883<sup>36</sup> and by the 1930s they had become the principal saleyard west of Homebush.<sup>37</sup> It was not unusual for livestock to come from Wagga, Bowral, Richmond, St Marys, Campbelltown and Dapto<sup>38</sup> while buyers came from as far away as Berrima and Penrith.<sup>39</sup>

In March every year the Camden Show, and the associated Show Ball, was conducted by the Camden Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Society. The first Camden Show was held in

1886, ran for 3 days and was still carried in that form in 1939. Produce, stock and crafts were specially prepared for exhibition by farmers, and town amateurs alike, some in preparation for the Sydney Royal Easter Show. Large crowds were not unusual, and in 1927, the Show attracted an estimated 7000<sup>40</sup> people for the visit by the Duke and Duchess of York.<sup>41</sup> In 1936 the Show had over 3000 entries, was opened by WM Hughes<sup>42</sup> and a special train ran from Campbelltown station.<sup>43</sup> The Show Committee, who were local large landholders, were drawn from a wide area including Camden, Picton, Burragorang, Campbelltown, Menangle, and Bringelly.<sup>44</sup>

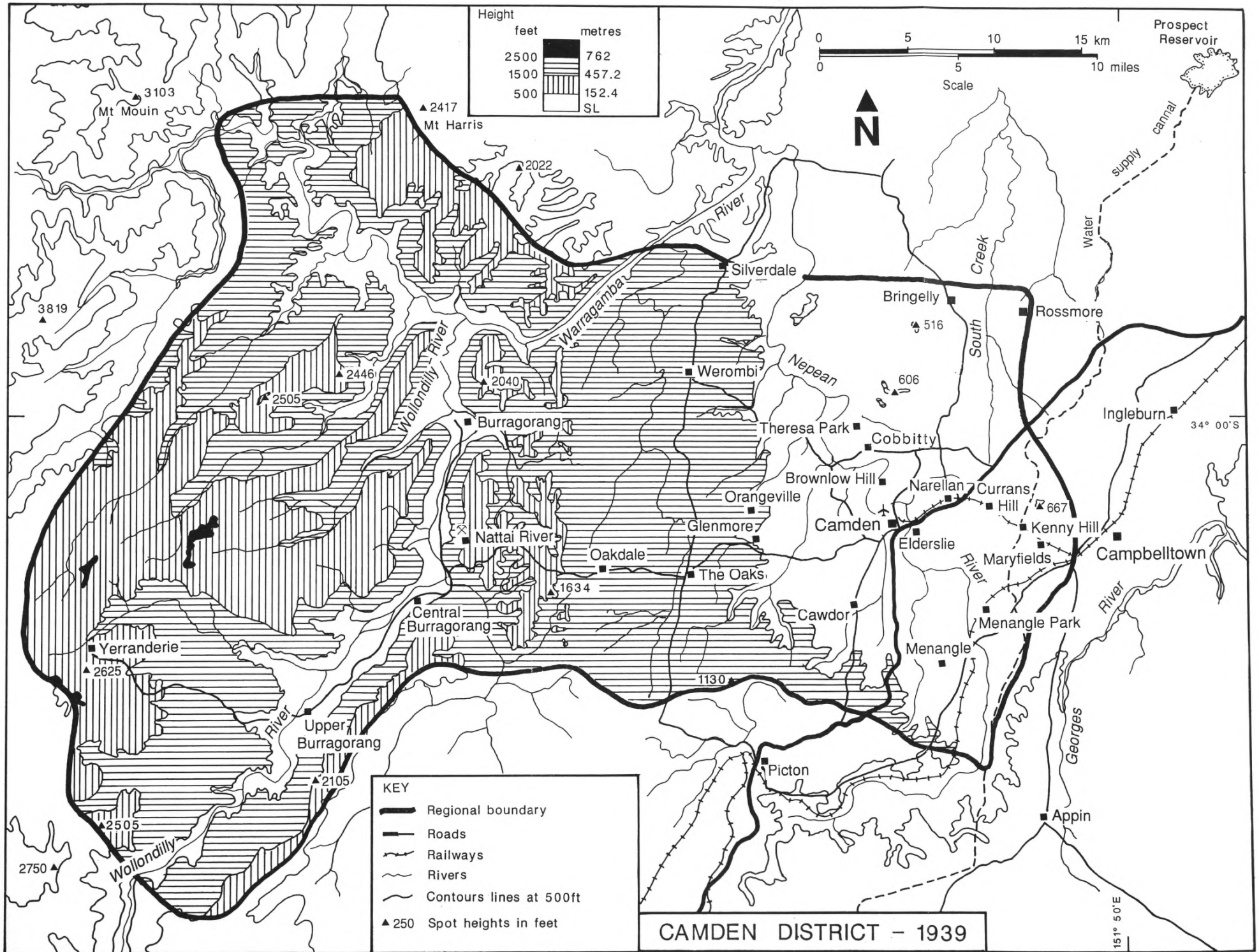
A significant level of influence was concentrated in Camden with the two local newspapers, the Camden Advertiser and the Camden News. Camden merchants and businesses advertised extensively in both local papers, to reach their clientele in the rest of the district. Arthur Gibson, the owner/editor of the Advertiser, maintained that his paper had a readership of over 8000. The distribution of the Advertiser ranged over an area bounded by Yerrandarie, the Coxes River, Bringelly, Menangle Park and Douglas Park.<sup>45</sup> The News carried detailed and extensive reporting of all major local organisations which the Advertiser did not. Both newspapers rarely used photographs and were published weekly. The local sports results were more probably found in the Camden News

while the details of a local dance were more likely to be in the Advertiser. During wartime the Sidmans, the owners of the News, ensured it carried detail and editorial comment on the international events, which the Advertiser did not.<sup>46</sup> Both newspapers were used to support the social networks that existed in the district and were the leaders on many local issues. Some sections of the community used the press to sustain their prestige or to improve their political aspirations. Both newspapers were an extremely important part of the local community and acted as one of the principal cohesive forces within the district.

Any regional boundary for the Camden district was a compromise as the town provided a great variety of services which differed in their degree of speciality. Each of these functions had a different catchment which varied in population size and geographic area. The principle determining factor was the degree of speciality and the associated transport costs. In summary, when combining the areas of influence of the principal functions provided by the town it was quite easy to identify the region served by the town. [Map] The eastern boundary of the region ran along the Main Southern Railway including Camden Park Estate and the townships of Menangle and Menangle Park, and then along the Razorback Ridge to form the southern boundary. The western

boundaries were the limits of farming and mining in the dissected gorge country of the Great Dividing Range. This included the township of Yerrandarie in the southwest and the Nattai, Wollondilly and Coxes River Valleys to the northwest. The northern boundary of the region ran easterly from Bents Basin on the Nepean River, where the river entered a narrow gorge. From here the boundary followed the ridge line east, separating the South Creek catchment from the Nepean River, then progressed east to the Main Southern Railway.

The region covered an area of over 455 square miles and had a population of more than 5,000.<sup>47</sup> [Appendix 2 & 3] It was made up of a number of villages - Cobbitty, Narellan, The Oaks, Oakdale, Yerrandarie, Mt Hunter, Orangeville and Bringelly and several smaller hamlets. The local community was 68% Protestant, while 25% were Roman Catholic. White-collar commercial and financial occupations dominated the service industries in urban areas, while farming related occupations were predominant in the rural workforce.<sup>48</sup> The region was made up of four local government areas - Camden Municipal Council, Wollondilly Shire Council, the southern end of Nepean Shire and the south-western edge of Campbelltown Municipality. [Map]



3103  
Mt Mouin

2417  
Mt Harris

2022

3819

2505

2446

2040

516

606

34° 00'S

2625  
Yerranderie

1634

1130

2750

2505

2105

Picton

Appin

151° 50'E

Despite the size of the town Camden was not able to provide all the services necessary for the local population. The Camden community was subsumed within the area of influence of the local provincial centre - Sydney. The Camden population travelled to Sydney for more specialist goods and services which the town was unable to provide. For instance, schooling beyond Third Year, for those who could afford it, was in Sydney.<sup>49</sup> Some local people commuted to Sydney for work each day on the train<sup>50</sup> and Camden women purchased fashion items in the city. The Sydney Morning Herald and the Daily Telegraph which were delivered each day on the train.<sup>51</sup>

It was quite common for British manufactured goods to be sold in Camden stores and London affairs to be reported in the newspapers that came in from Sydney. The region had a predominantly white, anglo-saxon, Protestant population, in which over 85% of the community claimed British allegiance.<sup>52</sup> The local large landholders sent their children to England for higher education and occasionally visited London themselves. Thus illustrating that Camden saw itself as part of the wider international community based on the British Empire.

All this illustrates that apart from Camden being the focal point for the local population it also acted as an intermediate stage between them and the outside world. Apart from economic factors being important as a cohesive element within the region, social forces were also extremely influential in this role.

## CHAPTER 2

## SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION

The development of a sense of community within the region was associated with both economic considerations and the social characteristics of the area. Social stratification, one of the most significant social characteristics of the district, was based on land ownership and education. Associated with class structure were the region's social networks, particularly kinship and personal contact networks, which tended to be concentrated in particular class stratum. Other social agents which were active included gender and leadership and how they manifested themselves in the district's voluntary organisations. Status was particularly important amongst the upper sections of the class structure and was associated with philanthropy and voluntarism.<sup>1</sup> Informal social interactions or neighbourliness helped the development of a strong sense of self-reliance during periods of crisis especially in the isolated parts of the region. These factors interacted to produce a common set of values and attitudes which revolved around rural conservativeness, parochialism and an identifiable regional identity.<sup>2</sup>



### *Class and Religion*

Class structure in rural communities, like Camden, was closely associated with land ownership and status. Within the community land ownership was equated with wealth, prestige and an individual's rank within the community. Prior to 1939 religious affiliation had been a divisive force in communities and was closely related to class and power.

The rural area surrounding Camden was dominated by large Protestant landholders, some of whom had business interests outside the region. In their activities and outlook they mirrored the English gentry. This system of rural hegemony started in the early 1800's and persisted through to the 1930's when the district was still dominated by a number of large pastoral holdings. Some of the more significant of the gentry were the Macarthur-Onslows of Camden Park, Gilbulla, Murrandah, Macquarie Grove House, and Mt Gilead, the McIntoshes of Denbigh, the Downes of Brownlow Hill, Chisholms of Gledswood, Anschaus of Maryland, Sedgewicks of Smeaton Grange, the Faithful Andersons of Camelot, the Inglises of Craigmore and the MacDonalds of Kelvin. These families, who accounted for 2% of the local workforce<sup>3</sup>, exercised political and economic power in local affairs out of all proportion to their numbers. Their influence was based on property ownership, political patronage and the accumulation of

wealth. They developed social networks within their own class grouping at a local, provincial and international level. As well they took up leadership roles in many of the local community organisations.

The growth of rural towns in New South Wales during the nineteenth century saw the rise of the urban middle class.

This new middle class, who included self-employed tradesmen, small businessmen and professionals, were upwardly, socially mobile and successfully accumulated a new source of wealth. Amongst the values they adopted were, the middle class ideology of individualism,<sup>4</sup> a strong interest in property ownership and a level of respectability. By 1939 they accounted for 19% of the local workforce in the Camden area.<sup>5</sup> The wealthier and better educated members of this group freely mixed with the large landholders at the balls and other social activities. The professional families sent their children to schools in Sydney, they owned motor cars and were members of the executives of a number of local organisations.

Small freeholders and leaseholders, who included small dairy farmers, orchardists, and mixed farmers, made up another social group. They accounted for 18% of the local workforce by occupational category in 1938.<sup>6</sup> They exhibited all the

social traits of the middle class, but did not have their level of education.<sup>7</sup> The major concentration of this group was found at Camden, Burraborang Valley, Cobbitty, Menangle, Narellan, The Oaks, Oakdale and Mt Hunter. These families accumulated property and wealth and thereby improved the social status within the community. Some even acquired business interests in Camden township<sup>8</sup> and became prominent within local organisations, such as the council.<sup>9</sup>

The working class was made up of wage earners and 'blue collar' occupations and by 1938 accounted of 61% of the local workforce.<sup>10</sup> They included miners, employed tradesmen, labourers, timber cutters, shop assistants and domestic servants. The main characteristic of this group was the high proportion of women in unskilled occupations compared to the males, especially in domestic service.<sup>11</sup> One significant concentration of the working class in the area were the unionised silver miners of Yerrandarie. Some of the local working class aspired to middle class values which they successfully achieved through the purchase of land. Despite their increased wealth and social prestige few of them gave up their working class occupations, for example the non-unionised coalminers of the Burraborang Valley.<sup>12</sup>

Religious affiliation was a significant social force within the district because it was associated with wealth, status and exercise of power. The three major religious denominations in the region were Church of England, Methodist and Roman Catholic and made up 56%, 12% and 25% of the local population of the region, respectively.<sup>13</sup> Location was significant in that each religion had a stronger presence in some parts of the region than others, based of social and historical factors. The strength of the Church of England in the Camden area was associated with the close connection between the New South Wales colonial authorities and the Camden gentry. Colonial families like the Macarthurs, Hassalls, Macleays, Oxleys and Cowpers gave the church its strength and status in the early 1800's. Subsequently the major areas of Anglican affiliation were Camden and Cobbitty while lesser areas included Menangle, Werombi, Westbrook [Mt Hunter], Theresa Park, The Oaks, Lower Burragorang and Yerrandarie.<sup>14</sup>

The strength of the district's Methodists lay in their location on the Macarthur estate of Camden Park as early tenants and small freehold dairy farmers.<sup>15</sup> The principal places of worship were at Camden, Cawdor, Cobbitty Paddock and Westbrook [Mt Hunter], all on Macarthur land. In addition, land was presented to the church by the Moore

family at Glenmore. Other areas in the region that were of lesser importance to the Camden Circuit were Orangeville, The Oaks, Narellan and Cobbitty.<sup>16</sup>

The Roman Catholic church had always had a significant presence in the area from the first days of European settlement.<sup>17</sup> Their followers were principally small freeholders, leaseholders and the local working class and their main areas of worship were at Camden<sup>18</sup>, The Oaks<sup>19</sup> and Burraborang Valley.<sup>20</sup>

Social divisions within the town were drawn up on a number of criteria including wealth and religious affiliation. Few local people crossed these divisions because of community expectations related to a person's status and faith. The major voluntary organisations in Camden were run by the Protestant gentry and upper middle class women, for instance, the Red Cross Society and Country Women's Association. Camden Municipal Council was dominated by Protestant gentry and upper middle class men, some of whom were also members of the local Masonic Lodge. The Council was conservative and puritanical in outlook, a position that was reflected in its political decisions.<sup>21</sup> By 1939 the Camden Star of the Sons of Temperance had been active in the town for 72 years and

many of its members were middle class, Protestant smallholders.<sup>22</sup> With a few exceptions Catholics appear to have been excluded from the positions of authority in local institutions. A numbers of businesses in Camden were conducted by Methodists. For instance, Whitemans owned a general store and newsagency, and the Cliftons and Furners were general merchants. There is evidence to suggest that there was a demarcation line over employment in the town and that businesses like these employed 'their own'.

Social functions in the area, such as dances and balls, tended to reinforce the social stratification, not only by admission but also in expectation. Balls were controlled by the gentry and upper middle class and were more expensive than local dances. The local press, which was controlled by the same group, gave extensive coverage to the women's fashions worn at the balls. This led to the defacto exclusion of lower income groups, as only those women who could afford the latest ball gown would attend. Conversely, local dances were rarely, if ever, reported in any detail in either newspaper.

Within the township of Camden there was a spatial differentiation based on residential address, income and

other social factors. A significant number of power brokers in the community lived along Menangle Road, like GV Sidman, proprietor of the Camden News, John Peat, local builder, EC Britton, chemist, NG Thorn, civil engineer, AE Putland, clergyman, and AC Poole, garage proprietor,<sup>23</sup> all of whom were middle class and Protestant. This road proceeded along the highest ridge in the town, in front of St Johns Church of England, and ran out to Camden Park Estate. It had the most expensive houses in the town, the best views over the Nepean River and was completely flood free. Conversely, wage earners tended to concentrate in the cheaper housing along the river flats in Camden and Elderslie that was to subject to frequent flooding.

#### *Localness and Kinship*

The Camden area had a strong set of social networks based on familial connections, personal contacts, wealth and religious affiliation. These social networks were usually restricted to members of the same social grouping and were based on informal, personal<sup>24</sup> and 'neighbourly' contact.<sup>25</sup> According to McIntyre & McIntyre this was the essence of life in Australian country towns.<sup>26</sup> Neighbourliness was guided by

common interest, personal friendship and rural crisis. For instance, in some parts of the region the shared hardships of rural life meant the families cooperated with each other for survival. Where there were several generations in the one locality, this created a suspicion of outsiders and an increase in parochialism. These factors created a strong sense of localness<sup>27</sup> or gemeinschaft type relations. Gemeinschaft was a situation that mostly existed

'... in small, close communities, where all the members have known each other for a long time, and close bonds of identification with one another and with the institutions of the community have grown up...' <sup>28</sup>

The Camden region was typified by a wide series of social networks made up of close-knit family groups, some over several generations in the one locality. They developed informal groups or social networks based on neighbourliness or personal contact.<sup>29</sup> These networks were mainly restricted to the social divisions associated with the class structure of the area, religious affiliation and location. These social networks helped the development of a sense of



community within each of these social groups - gemeinschaft type relations.<sup>30</sup>

By contrast there were relationships that were not so intimate and were more contractual or gesellschaft type qualities. These usually applied to individuals who came into the community and stayed only a short period. These families had no local kinship ties and shared few of the experiences of rural life. They were typically in the professional and para-professional sub-groups of the middle class, for example, the bank manager, teachers, public servants and minister of religions.

The local community had developed over an extended period a strong sense of identification with the local area. This phenomena was associated with long term residence, and who was actually considered to be a genuine local. Those members of the community that arrived for short term stays were not considered as being 'true locals'. This concept revolved around what the local community considered constituted 'a local'. In this context 'a local' was an individual who had lived in the area a long time, had kinship ties of more than one generation or had married into a local family. Examples of long term local families were the Whitemans, Macarthur-

Onslows, Furners, Dousts, Downes and a host of others. There was strong suspicion of non 'locals' who were considered outsiders. These individuals would have been recent arrivals in the local community, did not have local kinship ties and were suspected of not having the local community's interest at heart. McIntyre and McIntyre called the short term resident a 'blow-in blow-out' or 'outsiders'.<sup>31</sup> In Camden there was no evidence of hostility to this group but they were excluded from positions of power. The local bank manager, teacher or policeman did not appear in leadership positions in voluntary organisations. Most senior positions in voluntary organisations were filled by what would have been considered 'local' people.

Localness divided the Camden community into rural and urban sub-groupings. The former were the farmers who lived out of town, came in on Sale Day and saw themselves as different from the 'townies'. The major interaction between the two groups took place at the weekly livestock sales, the annual show, and to a lesser extent at other functions, such as race meetings, fetes, and other fund raisers. These events allowed the constant renewal of informal contacts within social networks based on the local class divisions. The gentry could exhibit their wealth, thus supporting their status within the community. Certain activities in the

district were group specific, for instance, the rural-clique ran the Camden Show and the weekly livestock sales. Social divisions based on this criteria tended to split traditional class boundaries into 'townies' and 'non-townies' adding greater complexity to the class structure of the area.

Landform and people's perceptions of these physical boundaries had a direct impact on the sense of community within the district. In the eastern part of region the drainage pattern of the Nepean River was northerly with the floodplain around 2-3 km in width and a general elevation of 50 metres. The western part of the region was dissected by the deep gorges of the Wollondilly, Nattai and Cox's River, which were between 500 to 800 metres deep and had narrow floodplains. These two landform divisions created smaller communities within the region - the dairy farmers around Camden on the Nepean River and the mixed farmers of the Burragorang Valley. The Valley residents saw themselves as separated from the rest of the region, despite relying on Camden as a commercial and service centre. The narrow gorges and steep ascent out of the Burragorang Valley added to the difficulty of communication in the western part of the region and tended to add to its sense of isolation. These natural divisions meant that location broke up the social structure of the region into smaller sections adding to social complexities of the area. The Burragorang Valley had

a significant number of Irish Catholics amongst its farming community, who in some cases had a bare subsistence standard of living with few luxuries. On the hand, the Camden dairy farmers were predominantly Protestant, enjoyed a relatively high standard of living, some employed domestics, owned motorcars and sent their children to schools in Sydney.

Class conflict was low in the region and was partly accounted for by the interaction of localness, rural conservativeness, social networks and religious affiliations. Unionism within the district, apart from the silver mines, was low which suggested that the working class in the area was not as radicalised as other parts of Australia. For example, the coalminers of the Burragorang Valley had no industrial disputes during the 1930's or 1940's. The owner/managers of the Burragorang mines lived locally, they had personal contact with their workforce and were predominantly Catholic like their workforce. The coalmines were non-unionised, despite some employees being former silver miners, and enjoyed a relatively harmonious relationship between miner and owner. When economic decisions were made they occurred at a local level and there was a perception that local factors were taken into consideration. In contrast the Yerrandarie silver miners went on strike during the 1920s.

The unions, which covered most of the miners, used the experiences of the Broken Hill miners to help gain better conditions for their members. Absentee owners, who had no attachment or personal knowledge of the local community, made decisions in their own self-interest that were implemented by employed mine managers. In addition, the mine owners were predominantly Protestant, while the miners were mainly Catholic. This class conflict, or lack of it in the first instance, raises questions about social issues within these two groups which deserve further examination. Particularly as time went on attitudes changed and industrial conflict at the coalmines emerged as an issue. Full discussion of all these questions is beyond the scope of this thesis and there is an opportunity for further research in the future.

#### *Voluntary Organisations, Gender and Leadership.*

The creation and role of voluntary organisations within the community is an extension of informal activities such as neighbourliness. When informal or casual interaction has a mission or purpose a more formalised approach must be taken to achieve goals. The creation of a formalised structure is the genesis of community based voluntary organisations.<sup>32</sup> They have a clearly defined structure, goals and means of achieving those goals. Voluntary organisations are an

extension of informal social networks within the community, not a creation apart from the community. Voluntary organisations which are highly successful are usually formed from within, not imposed from outside the community. Alternatively, outside voluntary organisations which enter a local community must have similar structures and value systems to that community. Voluntary organisations retain the social characteristics of the community from which they emerge, that is, they retain the social structures, networks and other features of their source. Voluntary organisations also retain any social divisions which existed in their source community.

There was a clear division of social and economic activity based on gender within the Camden area during the 1930's. This division extended to voluntary organisations, where membership and control was also closely aligned with class and religion.

All the highly influential individuals in Camden in the 1930's were Protestant, conservative males, significantly, none were wage earners. Leadership fell to men from the gentry and upper middle class<sup>33</sup> who had status, resources and time.<sup>34</sup> They were self-employed, as wage earners had neither the resources or time for such commitments. The

management of the community's affairs was in the hands of these individuals and the groups they represented - Camden Municipal Council, Wollondilly Shire Council, Camden District Hospital Board, Country Milk Supplier's Association, Dairy Cooperative, AH&I Society, Masonic Lodge, Tennis Club, Cricket Club, amongst others. Some of these, such as the producer organisations were a direct extension of rural pursuits. During periods of crisis these organisations, especially the Council, assumed a leadership role and made most the critical decisions. In practice this meant that positions of leadership in the community automatically fell to men.

Local women were relegated to the management of welfare organisations and local auxiliaries associated with male organisations.<sup>35</sup> Clark<sup>36</sup> refers to these as traditional organisations which, she claims, were based on established virtues of religious belief, loyalty and service to those in need. These organisations upheld the view of women as wives and mothers whose interests outside the home revolved around children, church and charity. These groups, she states, tended to be long lasting with branch networks linked to state and national structures. Despite the non-existence of formal links between the benevolent organisations and auxiliaries that women made informal links based on cross-membership. As well, according to Clark, motivation for

joining these groups often included companionship, their activities and the status they bestowed on the individual. In addition these organisations gave the women the chance to display the skills they had developed as homemakers.<sup>37</sup>

Women's voluntary groups in the Camden area largely followed the ideology of voluntarism as outlined by Shute.<sup>38</sup> She states that voluntary organisation were run by middle class women who had sufficient financial resources to employ domestics. This allowed these women to be able to attend meetings free of any other commitments. These organisation met during the day, thereby excluding working women. They had relatively high membership fees and sometimes insisted on expensive uniforms. In addition, she maintains, that these women were expected to contribute to fund raising by making appropriate levels of donations.

The principal female organisations in the Camden district were all typical of Clark's traditional organisations and followed Shute's ideology of voluntarism. They included the Red Cross Society, Country Women's Association (CWA), Camden District Hospital Auxiliary, League of Nations, Methodist Ladies Church Aid, CWA Younger Set, and the Church of England Mothers Union. Some of these organisations, such as the Red Cross Society, performed a general welfare role while others



had a more specific agenda. For instance, the Country Women's Association was particularly concerned with the well-being of young mothers and their babies. They staggered their meetings on different weeks during the month on Tuesdays, Camden Sale Day, to allow women from out of the town to attend. There was general public affirmation within the community for the ideals of these voluntary organisations. It was quite common for women from more than one generation of the same family to belong to one or more of these organisations. This resulted in local networks of influence between these organisations with overlapping membership,<sup>39</sup> often from the same social group. This scenario was typical for the Red Cross Society, Country Women's Association and the Camden District Hospital Auxiliary.

Within a small rural community social expectations played a significant part in directing people's behaviour. As a result class barriers sometimes excluded some women from certain organisations. To this extent women themselves were partly responsible for the maintenance of social distinctions within the community, according to Ross.<sup>40</sup> For instance, working class women suffered a degree of intimidation from upper and middle class women through wealth, education, status and the exercise of power. A number of women in Camden worked

full-time as clerks and shop assistants and did not see themselves as potential members of the voluntary organisations.<sup>41</sup> Other sections of the local community just considered that a woman's place was to stay home and look after the family.<sup>42</sup> Poiner maintains that crisis, like war, reinforces gender roles and tends to relegate women to primarily support positions.<sup>43</sup> This was certainly true in Camden where male dominated organisations planned the defence of the Camden district while the women's organisations took support roles.

The reason people undertook leadership roles in a community varied from earning public respect,<sup>44</sup> increased prestige and the opportunity for 'peoplework'.<sup>45</sup> Oxley maintains that individuals participated in leadership roles, where there was no obvious financial reward, for public respect, local fame and the joy of the work with people. For instance, there was no direct financial reward for undertaking the duties associated with being mayor of Camden, but it did carry prestige, status and allowed 'peoplework'. At the same time, others had a sense of philanthropy and felt that economic power carried with it a certain set of social obligations. This followed the Biblical and Judaic-Christian concept of charity based on faith, hope and goodness. This

view stated that charity was the greatest activity that a person could do outside the family.<sup>46</sup> These views reflected the nineteenth century upper class ideology of noblesse oblige where it was thought that privilege entailed responsibility. This idea was fostered by nineteenth century benevolent societies especially in Great Britain. Voluntary work gave the upper class, and those who aspired to be like this group, a chance to exhibit their wealth in a public fashion.<sup>47</sup> It also showed that they were exercising their social responsibilities.

Amongst voluntary organisations in the Camden region leadership positions were filled by women with wealth. They felt they had public duty to the rest of the community. This process certainly allowed a public exhibition of wealth by the gentry and was a role model to others in the community who aspired to this position. The public acknowledgment of donations, financial and non-financial, earned respect in the community, especially for those classed as 'non-locals'.

There were some women in key community positions in the region, however, who did not fit this general pattern. Their role in the community was related to women's affairs, particularly women's health matters. Their influence in the

community cut across class and religious boundaries, but did not extend outside their occupation. For instance, the local midwives, such as Matron Marie Heise who ran the 'Sunshine Private Hospital',<sup>48</sup> derived a high degree of status amongst local women. Sister Tomlinson, a local nurse, visited the CWA sponsored Baby Health Centre once a week to give advice 'on the welfare of mother and child'.<sup>49</sup> Miss Norman was Matron of Camden District Hospital<sup>50</sup> and Miss D Stahl was Matron of Carrington Hospital.<sup>51</sup> Matron Heise and Miss Stahl were both members of the Camden Red Cross Branch but did not hold any positions of authority presumably because of their work commitments. It is significant that none of these women were married and they had careers when that was not the norm.

### *Crisis*

Crisis, and the change that it generates, provides a convenient model by which a community can examine the effects of these factors on its social and economic structure. Crises such as natural disasters, flooding, drought and bushfires, wars and economic depressions are some of the greatest catalysts for change in any society.

Fien argues that the response by individuals to a crisis depends on whether they

'.[have]... access to full information, strong kinship networks and friendship support, wealth and access to political power...'.<sup>52</sup>

He maintains that the greater the strength of the community spirit, the greater will be the ability of the community to withstand the crisis. If this is not the situation, Poiner argues, then the crisis may mean profound social dislocation.<sup>53</sup>

There is evidence to suggest that natural disasters in the western part of the Camden region strengthened the sense of community. For example, flooding was common in the Nepean and Burraborang Valleys and often cut off parts of the district for days.<sup>54</sup> [See Map Chapter 1] In these areas natural disasters such as flooding and bushfires reinforced a sense of isolation and forced local families to be self-reliant. In some instances the outright survival of the community depended on co-operative effort by all families. Attempts to fight these disasters increased their sense of solidarity and helped forge strong personal ties between the families.

War is one example of a crisis which can be used by vested interests to either foster certain political agendas or support the status quo. In the case of the Camden district loyalty to the British Empire, and its subsequent expression during the Boer and the First World War,<sup>55</sup> tended to reinforce the status quo. These experiences rallied the community behind 'their lads' and heightened the impact of these events in the collective mind of the district. The overwhelming size of the local voluntary effort in 1914 was partly as a result of this and other factors.<sup>56</sup> War can create a communal bond not experienced under normal circumstances,<sup>57</sup> and can provide a focus and an opportunity for the community to act together in a common cause. One of the principal responses in the district followed this ideal with extensive fundraising by local organisations, especially to fund the manufacture of soldier comforts by local women. In both wars financial donations were publicly acknowledged in the local press.<sup>58</sup> This act was considered a direct expression of patriotism. After the First World War local communities built memorials to honour the individuals who volunteered for the Empire. Some, like Camden, were large stone cenotaphs and were funded by prominent gentry and upper middle class.<sup>59</sup> Others were more modest affairs, particularly in the western part of the region, such as an honour roll in the local hall.

Poiner maintains that during the period of stress the behaviour of individuals will depend on, amongst other factors, the distance from the crisis.<sup>60</sup> In the case of Camden the distance was great enough for the social fabric of the district never to be put under serious threat, despite the loss of local manpower. The geographic distance was far enough so that the community suffered no severe deprivations or upheavals. While many went away to serve, especially between 1939-45, many stayed at home in protected occupations which ensured that the long term economic and social fabric of the district remained intact. There were opportunities for personal advancement and the generation of local wealth, both of which did eventually challenge the status quo. This type of issue raises fundamental questions about the role of the war and how it effects the economic structure of rural communities. There is some evidence that this situation was partly true for Camden, especially between 1939-45, because of the presence of three military establishments adjacent to the town and their associated infrastructure. Whether or not Camden actually benefited from its wartime experiences needs further examination and raises many questions which are beyond the scope of this thesis.

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The economic and social factors outlined in this chapter are amply illustrated by the examination of any number of gentry and upper middle class families in the region - Macarthurs,<sup>61</sup> McIntoshes, Inglises, Downes, Faithful-Andersons, MacDonalds, Sedgewicks, Anshaus, Whitemans, Furners, Kelloways, Cliftons, Smarts, Boardmans, Moores, Eagles, Dousts and others. These families were the key power-brokers in the region, they were responsible for the functioning of the social networks and the survival of these networks up to 1945. Significantly by the end of the Second World War these families had been joined by others, such as Clintons, Clearys, Southwells, who had interests in coalmining, engineering and construction.

These families, who were primarily concentrated in the immediate Camden area, had been part of the economic development of the eastern part of the region. By 1939 Camden township had acquired street lighting, town water, gas, sewerage and a tarred main street, all signs of prosperity. This was not the situation in the western part of the region where progress had been slower to arrive and the general standard of living was lower. This helped



heighten the divisions between Camden and the other smaller communities within the region.

The gentry and upper middle class families dominated the region economically and socially in 1939. In a small rural community, like this, their activities and views were quite well known by most of the local population. They used their economic power, social prestige and status to support their position within the local community. They exerted a disproportionate amount of influence in local affairs and organisations such as the Red Cross Society. Their domination over the district was all encompassing, and no-one escaped their influence.

All the issues raised in this chapter are clearly illustrated by the district's voluntary organisations, of which the Red Cross was the most prominent. The Society had a wide geographic distribution of branches throughout the district, each of which had an identifiable character. The Society was predominantly made up of local women who were members of the gentry and upper middle class. The Society reflected the social domination of the region by Protestant Australians of British decent. The Society illustrated the social and

economic linkages between Camden and London within the British Empire, through kinship groups like the Macarthur family. The Red Cross, its role, structure and operation within the region were significant factors in the response of the local population to the war, and will be the subject of the remainder of this thesis.

## CHAPTER THREE

## CAMDEN AND THE AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Voluntary organisations are a natural part of any dynamic community and are an extension of the social networks and structures within the community. All members of a community are members of various interest groups and neighbourliness is one informal interaction between members of these groups. Neighbourliness can be formalised within an organisational structure where individuals want to achieve a goal or mission. Groups which may start out as informal networks, may in the end, find the need to formalise their structure to achieve their mission.<sup>1</sup> These will then become a community's voluntary organisations.

These are the type of association and voluntary organisations that functioned during wartime on the homefront. In a crisis, such as war, these groups provided a focus and satisfied a need within the community, a formal type of self-help. They provided a structure within which members of the community found bonding or communion.<sup>2</sup> As well, they provided a source of social recognition for individuals and a general welfare role within the community. Voluntary organisations provided a source of close and positive social interaction in a time of crisis<sup>3</sup> - a need not served by paid work. Voluntary

organisations were an extension of a highly formalised sense of community, revolving around social obligation and reciprocity.<sup>4</sup>

The Red Cross was part of this process. Its primary aim was to provide a general welfare role in time of war within a highly formalised structure. It relied heavily on positive social interaction within existing social networks and particularly appealed to the upper classes and their sense of social obligation. The Red Cross was one of the leading voluntary organisations that undertook philanthropic work during the First World War. It was highly successful at mobilising public support in this pioneering type of work. The major activities of the Red Cross were supporting military hospitals, manufacturing soldier comforts and rehabilitation of returned servicemen with associated fundraising. There is no doubt that the success of the Red Cross between 1914-18 in Australia indirectly influenced other voluntary organisations and government policy.<sup>5</sup>

By 1939 the Australian Red Cross Society had achieved the distinction of being the voluntary organisation best able to cope with the outbreak of war. This position was achieved through the interaction of a number of factors which included the role of the British Red Cross within the Empire and associated imperial notions of patriotism and citizenship. As

well this was assisted by the creation of mythology surrounding Red Cross work, its general welfare role in the community and its experience from the First World War. Social factors acting in this process included the pre-existing class structure within the Empire, particularly the power and status of the gentry and upper middle class. Within the Camden region this was reinforced by the hegemony and exclusiveness of the Camden Red Cross branch, the gender specific nature of the Society, the role of social networks and a controlling clique of women amongst local voluntary organisations. As a result of the interaction of these factors the Red Cross became the defacto patriotic committee for the greater Camden region. The Society was extremely successful at mobilising the local community to support its fundraising and patriotic activities.

#### *The British Red Cross Society.*

The British Empire was responsible for bringing the Red Cross movement to Australia under the banner of the British Red Cross Society. The Society brought with it its British based conventions, social structures and values. The establishment of the Australian branch of the British Red Cross Society (BRCS) in 1914 was an extension of British activity in

Australia. Here the British position was that imperial foreign policy was the exclusive preserve of the British Government. The BRCS, as a member of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), undertook the establishment of Red Cross branches throughout the Dominions, including Australia, under its 1908 Charter.<sup>6</sup> Britain took the leadership in international affairs for the Empire, including the Red Cross, until 1926 with the Balfour Declaration.<sup>7</sup>

As a loyal member of the British Empire some individuals like TR Bavin maintained that imperial membership carried with it certain obligations. He contended that in return for sharing the achievements of the British Empire, Australia was expected to be patriotic and a good imperial citizen.<sup>8</sup> The Red Cross, as part of the greater Empire, was expected to do its bit in this regard and the speed of the entry its into Australia in 1914 certainly supports this notion. The international reputation of the Red Cross movement and the values of the Australian population also assisted in this process. Australians, with their close ties to Britain, certainly felt an obligation to assist this British organisation. Lady Munro-Ferguson<sup>9</sup>, the wife of the Australian Governor-General, played a significant role in bringing the British Red Cross Society, its customs and

conventions to Australia.<sup>10</sup> She was given permission by the British Red Cross Society to establish a local society,<sup>11</sup> after her experiences gained with the Society in Scotland.<sup>12</sup> She was loyal British citizen who possessed a strong sense of charity and worked very hard after she established the national council and executive in Melbourne.

The British establishment in Australia felt they had a duty to respond to the need of Britain and the Empire.

The Australian Red Cross Society was a provincial extension of the British Society<sup>13</sup> and in Britain the King became the patron of the Society and the Queen took the role of president.<sup>14</sup> In Australia the Crown's representatives took a similar status - the national president was the wife of the Governor-General and the wife of the State Governor was the divisional president. The British connections extended from the national executive in Melbourne to the New South Wales Divisional Executive. In Sydney the New South Wales Executive consisted of Souter's 'British-Australians'. [Appendices 6 & 7] They were individuals who were loyal to the British Empire, Protestant and politically conservative.<sup>15</sup> Branch membership across New South Wales, [Appendices 4 & 5] including Camden, was overwhelmingly British provincial.<sup>16</sup> It was made up of the wives and daughters of the gentry and upper middle class, who were British-Australian linked to 'home' by imperial values, according to Alomes.<sup>17</sup>

The establishment of branches within Camden region in late 1914 and early 1915 were a direct response to the perceived need of the British Empire. Camden gentry families organised patriotic rallies,<sup>18</sup> and called a public meeting to establish a local branch of the British Red Cross Society.<sup>19</sup> Miss Sibella Macarthur-Onslow, a representative of these families, read the appeal by Lady Munro Ferguson.<sup>20</sup> The appeal made it clear that the main work of the new Australian Branch was to supply comforts to Australian sick and wounded soldiers who fought for the British Empire.<sup>21</sup> Miss Macarthur-Onslow also played a critical role in the establishment of the Menangle branch in 1914<sup>22</sup> [Appendix 22] and The Oaks branch in 1915.<sup>23</sup> [Appendices 26-28] Other local gentry were influential in the establishment of Narellan branch in 1915.<sup>24</sup> [Appendices 23-25] These Red Cross branches were very successful at linking fundraising and voluntary work with imperial imperatives and received a considerable level of support from the local community.<sup>25</sup>



*'White Angels': The mythology of the Red Cross worker.*

From its earliest days the Red Cross was surrounded by a degree of mystique, which had an almost religious quality to it on some occasions. Red Cross work was a mix of war, death, sacrifice, romance, motherhood and patriotism.

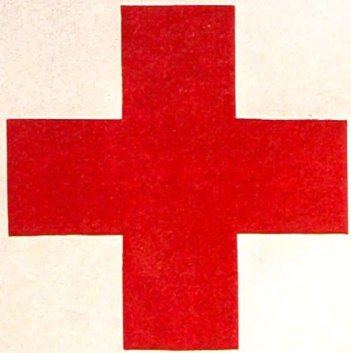
Mythology started to build around the Society after 1914, some of it coming from Britain, while the remainder developed in Australia. Similar to other Australian mythologies, such as the Anzac legend<sup>26</sup>, little was fact, some was exaggeration and most was emotion, romance and idealism. The legend surrounding the Red Cross fitted the view of mythology as seen by Ward and others<sup>27</sup>, where these images were people's idea of reality, as opposed to reality itself. The myth was concerned with idealised romantic notions of voluntary service which were later used by the Red Cross organisation for fundraising and recruitment purposes, especially between 1939-45.

The mythology was an extension of the philanthropic ideals of the gentry and upper middle class who were involved in general welfare work of the Society in Australia. For instance, within the first weeks of the operation in Sydney the executive of the NSW Division had organised soldier comforts and medical requisites supported by general fundraising.<sup>28</sup> This effort continued during the remainder

of the war<sup>29</sup> propelling the mythology. The legend gained special significance with respect to Australian Voluntary Aids [VAs] and Red Cross Aids<sup>30</sup> working in British military hospitals. This was the practical implementation of philanthropy by women from the gentry who could afford to pay their own fares to Britain between 1914-18. According to Oppenheimer VAs 'encapsulated the mythical role of "the Goddess of Peace"'.<sup>31</sup> They earned this reputation by undertaking duties, such as that on HMS Glory in 1945 during prisoner-of-war repatriation trips from Southeast Asia to Australia. The legend paralleled a similar mythology associated with the nursing profession.<sup>32</sup>

The myth of the Red Cross worker stated that she was a young, attractive, uniformed beauty, who was the ultimate expression of thoughtfulness. She possessed virtue, integrity, strength and innocence and toiled relentlessly. She never complained about the dirty, mundane tasks that she undertook in her duty and she was the guardian angel of the sick and wounded in wartime.

This mythology was reflected in the cover of the Red Cross Quarterly for 1940. (Plate) In this image the Red Cross volunteer had been elevated to the level of ministering angel. The woman in the Red Cross uniform represented the self-sacrifice of the volunteers who worked for the



Help RED CROSS  
to continue  
its work of Mercy.

Northfield.

THE AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

PLATE

Plate: Australian War Memorial (ARTV00193, Printed 1939-45),  
in Coupe, Robert (ed), The Home Front Family Album,  
Remembering Australia 1939-1945 (Weldon, Willoughby, 1991)

p85





Ministering Angel to our  
Fighting Men . . .

*The Australian*

# RED CROSS

QUARTERLY

New Series, No. 28

June, 1940



organisation. She had a spiritual mystique with the red cross symbolising a halo. She represented the quiet solid work of a healing hand that brought calm and order in a world in complete disarray. She was the mother figure who cared for the welfare of the servicemen. She was the force of purity and innocence compared to the violence, destruction and devastation of war.

This powerful imagery was harnessed by the Society and used in recruiting posters, on fundraising campaigns<sup>33</sup> and to increase its general profile in the community. One such image was contained in a recruiting poster for the Society [Plate] where Australian women were asked to provide a helping hand to wounded servicemen. The women were to see themselves as ministering angels supporting the mercy role provided by the Society. In addition voluntary work for the Society was seen as being patriotic. That is, by helping 'our boys' overseas women were doing their bit for the war effort. The imagery created by the Red Cross worker was part of the more general legacy left by the Second World War. According to Gerster this entailed quiet, constructive service by individual and communal endeavour.<sup>34</sup>

All these factors were present in the Camden district branches during the First and Second World Wars. Social prestige was gained by joining the local branches and

undertaking patriotic fundraising activities to support the imperial war effort. Local women volunteered thousands of hours of unpaid effort between 1914-18 and after 1939, fundraising and manufacturing comforts for military hospitals, immersing themselves in the imagery and mythology of the Society. All these women gave their time and effort on the assumption that they were doing their bit for the war effort.

*Class, Charity and The Red Cross.*

The Red Cross became the local manifestation of the Empire and giving support to the Society was directly helping the 'mother country'. The Empire, the British Red Cross Society and the Camden district all had similar social structures and the three the three worked very effectively together, especially in wartime. The British establishment held positions of authority within the Empire and it was quite natural for them to take leadership positions within an imperially based organisation like the British Red Cross Society. Similarly, this principle extended to the Camden district. Thus the gentry took up the cause of the Society and were able to exert influence over the local population to

take up the cause of the Society. Through their position of authority and their imperial linkages they were able to legitimise the cause of the Society and encapsulate it in the general enthusiasm for the war effort. They were able to illustrate, at a local level, that Camden residents could be good imperial citizens and be patriotic to the Empire by supporting the cause of the British Red Cross Society, through the Australian branch.

Local gentry families, like the Macarthurs, Andersons, Macdonalds, Downes, Anschaus and others were de-facto representatives of the British establishment. They used organisations, like the Red Cross, to support their social status within the district before 1939. They were part of the pre-existing social networks and class structures that gave them significant levels of influence. They used this influence and the associated social factors to rally the local population behind the war effort. As far as they were concerned they were being good imperial citizens by encouraging good patriotic works amongst all social groups in the local community. They developed the existing vertical linkages within the Empire into which the British Red Cross Society had entered after 1914. These linkages functioned on a local-provincial-metropolitan basis and were similar to Wild's vertical patterns in his study of Bradstow.<sup>35</sup> For the



Camden gentry Sydney was their local provincial centre while London was their metropolis.

At the provincial level in the vertical hierarchy a number of Camden identities took senior positions on the NSW Divisional Executive of the Red Cross. These gentry families, especially the Macarthurs, successfully moved between the three levels within the vertical hierarchy - local, provincial and metropolitan - and typified the philanthropic notions of the nineteenth century gentry.<sup>36</sup> The Red Cross was one organisation which allowed them to undertake charity work while maintaining their position within the social hierarchy. The Society had representation at each level in the hierarchy and allowed them to move between them while undertaking their good works.

For instance, Mrs JW (Enid) Macarthur-Onslow was a member of the NSW Executive Committee of the Red Cross in 1914. Enid Onslow was the wife of James William Macarthur-Onslow [1867-1946], who was the member for Bondi in the NSW Legislative Assembly.<sup>37</sup> Mrs Arthur Macarthur-Onslow and Miss Elizabeth Macarthur-Onslow, daughter of Mrs Enid Onslow, were members of the General Committee.<sup>38</sup> By 1915 these had been joined

on the General Committee by Mrs Bayley Macarthur, Miss Sibella Macarthur-Onslow of Camden Park and Mrs FWA Downes, of Brownlow Hill, Cobbitty. Mrs Downes was the wife of Mr Frederick Downes [1855-1917], who had been the member for Camden in the NSW Legislative Assembly from 1904 to 1913.<sup>39</sup> Miss Elizabeth Macarthur-Onslow served on the Executive Committee from 1915 to 1920 and continued to work on the General Committee until 1929.<sup>40</sup>

Mrs Enid Onslow continued to undertake a high level of involvement in the Red Cross at a state level during her life, while living at Camden Park. She served on the General Committee of the Red Cross continuously from 1914 to 1938 when she resigned due to ill health, on the Executive Committee from 1914 to 1918 and again from 1923 to 1939. The Society appointed her to Voluntary Aids Committee in 1941. She was a member of the Financial and Advisory Committee in 1936 and 1937 and Joint Vice-President of the NSW Division from 1941 to 1946. She was active in the Junior Red Cross Movement and was JRC Vice-President in 1923, a member of the Executive Committee of the JRC from 1924 to 1938, a member of Committee of Management of JRC in 1938, co-editor of the Junior Red Cross Record from 1936 to 1938 and Honorary Director of the JRC from 1936 to 1938. In addition, she was President of the Bondi Branch of the Red Cross from 1928 to 1931.<sup>41</sup> She attended the British Empire Red Cross Conference

in London in May, 1930 as the NSW delegate and was farewelled in October, 1929 at the Sydney Town Hall by over 200 Red Cross members.<sup>42</sup> Her husband James William Macarthur-Onslow<sup>43</sup> served as Joint Divisional Vice-President from 1941 to 1946, Divisional Treasurer from 1938 to 1939 a member of the Finance and Advisory Committee in 1938-39 and a member of Executive Committee in 1938-41.<sup>44</sup>

Another notable Camden identity, Miss Clarice Faithfull-Anderson of Camelot, was a member of General Committee from 1930 to 1939. She was the cousin of Mrs WP Faithful of Springfield, Goulburn, who served on the General Committee from 1916 to 1925.<sup>45</sup> Mrs Frances Faithfull-Anderson, Clarice's mother, was a long time supporter of the Camden Branch and was listed on many occasions in the NSW Annual Reports as a contributor.<sup>46</sup>

From 1927 another member of the Macarthur family, Miss Sibella Macarthur-Onslow, became the President of the Camden branch of the ARCS. Miss Sibella Macarthur-Onslow [1871-1943] initially lived on Camden Park but moved to Gilbulla in 1931. She spent time in England, during the 1890's, from November 1920 to October 1921,<sup>47</sup> from October, 1932 to

March, 1933<sup>48</sup> and March until December, 1937.<sup>49</sup> She was educated by private tutors on Camden Park, helped form the Ladies' Empire Club in London on her visits to London between 1887 and 1902 and was active in the People's Reform League of New South Wales. She inherited Camden Park over her brother in 1911, and £20,000 for its upkeep from her mother. Between 1920 and 1930 she was chairman of Sydney Diocesan Women's Auxiliary of the Australian Board of Missions, deputy-president of the Victoria League in NSW, president of the Queen's Club, Sydney and represented the National Council of Women of NSW in 1927 at biennial conference of the International Council of Women at Geneva.<sup>50</sup> She received a Commander of the British Empire in 1930 for community services.<sup>51</sup> She was active in the Church of England at Camden and Menangle and took an active interest in the Camden Parish. She wrote and entertained royalty at Camden Park.

She held high profile positions in the Red Cross from 1914 until her death in 1943. (qv) From 1914 to 1927 she was Secretary, and then from 1927 to 1943 President of the Camden Branch of the Red Cross - elected unopposed.<sup>52</sup> She was foundation President of the Menangle Branch of the Red Cross and patron of the Menangle and Ingleburn Red Cross branches. In addition she was joint patron of the Camden Hospital Auxiliary in 1933-43 and Vice-President of the Women's Voluntary Services in Camden from 1939<sup>53</sup> and patron of the Camden Boy Scouts.

In 1931 she attempted to resign from the Camden Branch due to ill health, but was persuaded to accept 6 months leave of absence. The Executive of the branch felt that the potential loss of leadership by Miss Onslow would be '...to lose their chief inspiration...' in conducting the branch.<sup>54</sup> In 1934, Mrs John Moore, CBE, Vice President of the NSW Division of the Red Cross stated that she attributed a large part of the constant success of the Camden Branch to the keen interest and support of Miss Onslow.<sup>55</sup>

Her funeral in 1943, and subsequent memorial service, were attended by some notable British-Australians who were members of the NSW establishment. They included Lady Wakehurst, Lady Gowrie, Lady MacCallum, the Lord Bishop of Newcastle and the Archbishop of Sydney, who read the lesson.<sup>56</sup> George Sidman, the proprietor of the Camden News, wrote of her in 1943:

'She was so great in her sense of duty. I think she was the most dutiful person I have ever known, greatly mindful of the obligations of citizenship, of Churchmanship, and of wealth: great in her love of her native land, in her ambitions for its future, and in her great desire to serve it...she filled for many years a prominent place in the life of New South Wales, and, indeed of Australia.'<sup>57</sup>

The Macarthur family, especially the women, did not turn down an opportunity to promulgate the concept of philanthropy. They provided a role model for the local upper middle class women who aspired to be like them. One such occasion occurred in 1915 when an address was given Mrs JW Macarthur-Onslow at the Camden Branch's Annual General Meeting. She spoke on the work of the Red Cross Society in Egypt. She congratulated the Camden women on their work and according to her

"... the Red Cross movement was not...for praise for themselves, but had considered it a privilege and duty to help the sick and wounded. There could be no grander work..."<sup>58</sup>

Another such occasion was the visit by former Camden resident, Dr J Morton,<sup>59</sup> to the 1916 Camden Annual General Meeting. Morton's visit gave a clear indication of the early link between philanthropy and religious overtones which entered Red Cross work. It illustrated the early manifestations of the development of the mythology that was to become so important in the Second World War. He presented an address on his experiences in Lemnos Island and Egypt and spoke in appreciation of the Red Cross supplies to the

No3 Australian General Hospital at Lemnos.<sup>60</sup> He emphasised that voluntary work for the Red Cross was something special, even missionary in the way Red Cross personnel acted at the front.<sup>61</sup>

The vertical linkages within the Society were clearly illustrated by the national president, Her Excellency, The Lady Munro-Ferguson, on her a tour of branches in 1917. She inspected the Camden branch and its activities and gave an address to a large gathering including members of Picton, Campbelltown, The Oaks, Narellan and Menangle branches. She was reported pleased with operation of the branch and the high standard of its work and 'gave a great deal of encouragement' to the representative of the branches who attended. In her address to the meeting she reinforced the linkages between Britain and Australia and spoke about the women's work in England and the general work of the BRCS.<sup>62</sup>

By the end of the First World War the romantic notions of Red Cross work had been well developed and was illustrated in an address to the branch in 1919<sup>63</sup> by Miss Egan<sup>64</sup> from Red Cross Headquarters in Sydney. In her address she insisted

that the men and women of the Camden branch were noble and courageous, and that they had a religious devotion to duty, to the military wounded and the sick. She maintained that the Red Cross movement, to which these volunteers belonged, was the only force of humanity that cared about the plight of the soldiers dying in the trenches in France. That the Red Cross was like the mothers of these soldiers, and that it took these into her bosom to feel her warmth, nurture and caress them in their hour of need. Her address, with all its rhetoric and symbolism, was aimed at encouraging the war weary volunteers into more action, and illustrates what was to come after 1939.

Other occasions such as the Annual Conference of the NSW Division allowed upper middle class women to copy the role of the gentry within the Society. They were held in Sydney every year over 3 days and Camden always sent delegates along, for instance, in 1930, the branch was represented by Miss Sibella Onslow, Mrs EA Davies and Miss Moore. At the 1931 Conference the opening Session was held at the new Red Cross Hospital at Graythwaite, the second day at Sydney Town Hall and third Session was hosted by Lady Game, NSW President, with a reception at Government House. The branch sent four delegates, Miss Onslow, Mrs Davies, Miss McIntosh



and Miss Moore.<sup>65</sup> On these occasions these women had the opportunity to move between different levels of the social hierarchy within the Society. This was especially the situation for those women who were not a part of the gentry, but aspired to be.

*Hegemony and exclusiveness in Camden.*

The hegemony of Camden Red Cross branch amongst other local branches was a reflection of two factors, the economic and social position of the township, and a 'prestige hierarchy', identified by Wild amongst voluntary organisations.<sup>66</sup> According to Wild, the hierarchy of associations was constructed around the social hierarchy of the district, where voluntary organisations confirmed and reinforced their status positions in the community.<sup>67</sup> In the Camden district the dominance of the Camden branch was partly due to the composition of its membership, who were from the gentry and upper middle class. The branch assumed the status and social rank of its membership. As there was a close association between ownership of land and social rank the branch provided a degree of exclusivity that Wild maintained was typically 'upper class English'. Social expectations

would have eased anyone out of the branch who did not conform to the set pattern of behaviour, as Wild had found in Bradstow.<sup>68</sup> This gave the membership of the branch, a sense of belonging to a special group, social solidarity and it expressed and typified their own ideology.<sup>69</sup>

All these factors combined to give the branch a level of power and influence not enjoyed by any other voluntary organisation in the district. In essence, the Camden branch undertook the role ascribed to voluntary organisations in rural NSW as outlined by Wild, that is, they provided

'... a focus for sociability, help[ed] to solidify the status groups and act[ed] as a mechanism by which a group [could]...make its ideas and attitudes known to the community as a whole.'<sup>70</sup>

The first meeting of the Camden branch in August, 1914 and the composition of the women who attended it raises several issues. Of the 51 women present, 45% were from families who had worked on Camden Park Estate.<sup>71</sup> What is most evident here is the overwhelming influence of the female gentry, particularly the Macarthur-Onslows. While female gentry were

present at the meeting most were from the upper middle class. [Appendix 12] The Macarthur-Onslows saw the Red Cross as a worthwhile patriotic cause, and their predominant influence was through *gemeinschaft* type characteristics. The past employment of many of these families on Camden Park meant that the Macarthur-Onslows had a high level of influence through social structures and social networks within the region. Many of the local middle class women, who were members of these families, attempted to copy their behaviour. The Macarthur-Onslows were a local manifestation of the vertical imperial hierarchies that existed at the time. The meeting illustrated to the local population the Empire was active in the Camden area. To be patriotic an individual only had to support an imperially based organisation, such as the British Red Cross Society. The membership fee of 2/6 was relatively expensive and created a degree of exclusiveness.<sup>72</sup> It meant that there were generally few wives of the working class and it excluded those within the local community who were socially less desirable. The early role of public recognition as a mechanism to support social status was evident at the meeting. The Camden News reported the meeting in great detail<sup>73</sup> and became the standard mechanism for this type of publicity. The Camden News, which was owned by a upper middle class family, provided extensive coverage to all Red Cross activities between 1914-18 and after 1939.

Some of the desirability of joining, the Camden Red Cross branch must have been associated with its sheer membership size. The branch was always a large branch relative to the remainder of New South Wales and maintained its membership well above the state average. In the late 1920's it had grown to become one of the largest branches in NSW. In 1926-27 the branch became the largest in NSW and held this position until 1931-32.<sup>74</sup> This phenomena was quite important given the population of the town at the time. [Appendix 5] Despite the Great Depression the branch was able to maintain and increase its membership, along with some other rural branches.<sup>75</sup> This trend reflects that the Camden gentry and upper middle class, especially the dairy farmers, were relatively well off. For those in the Camden area who sought social status and recognition they would be expected to join the branch. [see Appendices 12-14]

The stable and continuous nature of the branch membership would have contributed to the branch's status and was a reflection of localness. The longest serving members did sterling service in the First World War and eventually provided a pool of experienced personnel in 1939. The role model that they provided from the First World War was critical in the branch's response at the outbreak of war in

1939. Over 60% of the women present at the original meeting in 1914 were still members of the branch in 1939. Amongst those individuals was the 1939 President. These women accounted for 8% of the branch membership between 1941-45.<sup>76</sup> [See Appendix 14] In 1935 the Camden Branch had 12 members who were awarded the Long Service Medal for 20 years of service and two more in 1937.<sup>77</sup> (Appendix 21) These women and their accumulated experience would have been held in high esteem during the Second World War by the local community. All of which would have contributed to the status and social prestige of the branch.

There was a high degree of concentration of power within a small proportion of the local population particularly among the female members of the gentry and upper middle class. This group was a ruling clique within the community, not only in the Red Cross but through cross-membership with other voluntary organisations. It was not unusual amongst this group for mothers and their daughters to hold positions of power in more than one organisation.<sup>78</sup> This familial network was reinforced by localness and extended to the brothers and husbands of these women in male dominated voluntary organisation. For instance, Miss Sibella Onslow was involved in numerous organisations (qv). Mrs Zoe Crookston, the wife of local doctor Robert Crookston was a

member of the Camden Red Cross Branch, the Country Women's Association, and the General Committee of the Camden Hospital Auxiliary. As well she chaired the original meeting that established the Auxiliary in 1933 and was President of the Women's Voluntary Service after 1939.<sup>79</sup> Miss Mary McIntosh, of Denbigh, was a member of the Camden Red Cross Branch and Vice-President after 1943, the Country Women's Association, a member of the General Committee of the Camden Hospital Auxiliary and Convenor of the Soup Kitchen for the Womens Voluntary Service in 1939.<sup>80</sup> Mrs EA Davies was the Treasurer of the Camden Red Cross Branch from 1924-48, Vice-President of the Camden Hospital Auxiliary, and her daughter Miss L Davies, member of the Camden Red Cross Branch, Assistant Secretary of Camden Hospital Auxiliary between 1933-37 and Secretary from 1937-1950.<sup>81</sup> A small, but not insignificant factor, was the placement of the meeting days within the local social and economic calendar. These women ensured that they could get to the meetings of all the organisation of which they were members. As a consequence branch meetings were held on Camden Sale Day.<sup>82</sup> The cross-membership between Camden based voluntary organisations, especially at an executive level, meant that control was vested in a few influential hands. When war broke out in 1939, this controlling clique ensured that most voluntary organisations deferred to the Camden Red Cross branch on all war related matters.

*The Independence of the ARCS*

The emerging independence of the Australian Red Cross Society, paralleled that developing maturity of Australia and eventually ensured a complete split with the British Red Cross Society. In 1931 the Statute of Westminster<sup>83</sup>, meant that the ARCS was recognised as an autonomous Society by the International Committee of the Red Cross.<sup>84</sup> In 1938, after the Federal Government passed the Geneva Convention Act it was necessary to obtain permission of the Government for recognition as the national Red Cross Society.<sup>85</sup>

In 1941 the ARCS was incorporated by royal charter and finalised its split with the BRCS. Its primary objects were...

'...the furnishing of aid to the sick and wounded irrespective of nationality, the rendering of assistance in the case of any great public disaster calamity or need, and the improvement of health and prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering in Australia and elsewhere....to render assistance to the Medical

Services constituted under the Defence Acts of Our Commonwealth of Australia...'<sup>86</sup>

More specifically, it was to

'...To act as a Voluntary Aid Society subject to the provisions of the Geneva Convention...

...To enrol men and women who are qualified by having obtained certificates in First Aid and Home Nursing into Voluntary Aid Detachments and to co-operate with the Order of St. John...in the formation of units of trained men and women...

...To maintain Red Cross Hospitals and to promote Junior Red Cross Organisations, Blood Transfusion Services, Emergency Services and...other peace time and war time organisations...'<sup>87</sup>

In essence, the Red Cross Society was, and still is, an international philanthropic organisation designed to care for the sick and wounded in war, secure the neutrality of medical staff and facilities and to be active in relieving human suffering in times of natural disaster or other calamities



through voluntary service. In the Australian context up to 1945 international meant imperial.

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War was a period of change and maturing for Australia. For communities, like Camden, it explicitly highlighted the social networks in the local society because they became essential for dealing with the crisis. It created the real social dramas in which people participated and focused on the social bonds and networks which underpinned them. The war, as an external force, isolated the factors which caused the social networks to cohere.<sup>88</sup> The Red Cross was an essential part of this process and of the fabric of the Camden community. The Red Cross became integrated into the community's response to the crisis and part of the homefront war effort.

## CHAPTER FOUR

## THE AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY IN THE CAMDEN DISTRICT

1939-45

*CAMDEN RED CROSS BRANCH*

In 1939 the Camden branch was in a dominant position within the district and exerted a strong influence over the type and frequency of local war related fundraising activities. The branch had reached this position from its establishment in 1914 through the use community networks, hierarchies and interactions within these structures. The branch, driven by the agenda of the parent organisation, had successfully fitted into the social fabric of the local community. The goals of the Society were seen by the local community as those that were worthwhile and they proceeded to support them after 1914. The organisational structure of the Society within the Empire and Australia was similar to the social structure that existed within the Camden district, that is, one dominated by the gentry and middle classes. Under the influence of the Empire, and its international connections, the Red Cross harnessed notions such as patriotism, citizenship and philanthropy to achieve its aims and objectives.

Through the experience and guidance of its long term members, such as the local British-Australian families like the Macarthurs, the branch re-established activities that were typical of the 1914-18 period. The branch was able to retain the high level of community support typical of the 1914-18 period. This included weekly sewing meetings to manufacture comforts, home nursing, first aid courses and supporting fundraising. These activities along with images that the Red Cross fostered had helped encourage romantic notions associated with voluntary service for the Society.

In conjunction with these factors were the unifying social characteristics which were such a significant cohesive force within the local community. Notable amongst these were class structure, religious affiliations, kinship and personal contact networks, and geographic location. The inter-relationship of these factors is self-evident when one considers that between 1939-45 over 80% of the membership of the branch lived with the urban area of Camden. As well, 48% of the branch members came from families that had worked on Camden Park. Even more profound was the fact that 40% of the branch membership came from only 26 local families. [Appendix 14] The occupational structure of the membership indicates that the branch was made up of a well defined social group - the local middle class. Of the members dairyfarmers accounted for 33%, urban professionals 13%, local businessmen 39% and

90% of the total membership were Protestant.<sup>1</sup> Thus the branch was relatively exclusive.

Taken together these factors indicated that the branch would have had an influence on most families in the town. Few would have escaped the kinship and personal contact networks that permeated the branch and its membership particularly those networks which originated from Camden Park. These latter kinship networks were made up of close-knit family groups which had been in the region for several generations. These networks were thus restricted by social division, occupational category, religious affiliation and location. They helped the development of a sense of community based on membership of the Camden Red Cross branch. The members would have known each other for a long period and formed close bonds of identification with one another within the branch. This type of structure was typical of the functioning of *gemeinschaft* type relations discussed in Chapter Two.

The branch undertook a range of war-related fundraising activities to support its aims and objectives between 1939-45. Some had been undertaken as peacetime work, while others were directly related to the war and its progress. The strong female leadership provided from representatives of the gentry skilfully organised a large network of local women. The social rank of the gentry would have enhanced their ability

to undertake this role, especially given the influence of local social networks. These factors partly explain the effective nature of the branch's wartime fundraising and its ability to rally the local community to the appeals that it conducted for the Red Cross.

The Red Cross was an extension of a highly formalised sense of community, revolving around social obligation and reciprocity.<sup>2</sup> The Red Cross and other voluntary organisations were a form of mutual and self-help through neighbourly assistance - a form of mutuality.<sup>3</sup> They provided a source of close and positive social interaction in a time of crisis<sup>4</sup> - a need not provided by paid work. They helped maintain morale within the community and allowed individuals to do 'their bit' for the war effort through patriotic activities and fundraising.<sup>5</sup>

#### *Patriotic Activities and Fundraising*

The outbreak of war did not alter the type of fundraising that the branch had carried out but did change its frequency. Some of the activities were regular events such as the Red Cross Baby Day, while others, like the Prisoner of War Adoption Appeal were war related. They were all coordinated

by Red Cross Divisional Headquarters in Sydney. [Appendices 30-31] On the whole the Camden branch used the tried and true methods of fundraising which it knew worked well and were guaranteed to raise the funds they needed to conduct their activities. The branch used a variety of fundraising techniques including fetes, raffles, afternoon teas, carnivals, collections, stalls and competitions. Fundraising by the branch had two major aims - to meet the national and divisional priorities of the Society and the local need to purchase material for the manufacture of comforts. The actual funds raised had a direct relation to the period of the war and were the result of general war publicity, the national appeals by the Red Cross and local effort.

The branch never had a completely free hand with fundraising and had to compete with other community organisations for available community funds. In 1939 the branch had a relatively dominant position which meant that it became the defacto patriotic committee in Camden, at least in the early part of the war. As the war progressed the strongest competition came from the Camden branch of the Women's Voluntary Services which had a representative of the Camden Red Cross Branch on its executive. Occasionally the Camden branch had to defend its fund raising agenda in the face of a community perception that it had 'plenty of funds'. As the

war proceeded and war fatigue set in, the branch had to work harder to obtain fewer contributions from the local population.

One measure of patriotism during the war was an individual's contribution to the wartime appeals, with acknowledgment in the local press. The public acknowledgment of donations, financial or not, in conjunction with community networks ensured that most people were aware of an individual's activities. For those who could afford significant financial contributions this practice supported their status in the social hierarchy and allowed them to display their wealth. One major exception to this rule were the women who volunteered hundreds of hours at the weekly branch sewing meetings who were never individually publicly recognised for their effort. Presumably these women were either content to immerse themselves in the romance of voluntary work, did not gain status from public acknowledgment of their activities or were just content to do their bit for 'our boys'. The type of divisions shown here simply re-enforced existing differences and prejudices within the local community which even extended to the Red Cross.

### Stalls

Stalls had been used for fundraising by the branch since its inception in 1914. They allowed the female membership to publicly display their talents as homemakers by cooking cakes, sweets and biscuits and sewing handicrafts. Kinship and personal contact networks would ensure that those who excelled in this field would have brisk sales of their produce. In a small community such as Camden women could gain prestige by having a high level of homemaking skills and the Red Cross stall was an ideal way of show them off to all the community.

Apart from stalls at carnivals and garden fetes, the branch conducted a weekly street stall in Argyle Street, Camden. The weekly stalls were started by the branch in 1920 on the footpath outside the premises of Mr Whiteman. They operated from 2:30-5:00pm<sup>6</sup>, and continued in that location up to the outbreak of the Second World War.<sup>7</sup> The amount collected from this source remained the main form of income for the Camden branch between 1920 and 1938. [Appendix 29]

Between 1939-45 there was a direct link between the stage of the war and the funds raised by the weekly stall. For instance, there was a dramatic increase in sales after Japan



entered in the war in December, 1941. The weekly stall that set a record for the war was 21 November, 1944 during the peak period of the Prisoner of War Adoption Appeal and raised over £70 and was far in excess of any monthly average sales figures for the entire duration of the war.<sup>8</sup> [Appendix 31] In this respect the weekly stall could be used as a crude measure of patriotism, along with the general level of fundraising by the branch. The branch felt it necessary, after January, 1942 to publish the names of all volunteers in the Camden News, as well as the sales figures for each stall - a practice adopted by other organisations. This was a blunt tactic by the Red Cross to put pressure on the local community to support their aims and objectives associated with the war effort. This was a decision by the Red Cross leadership based on their knowledge of Camden social structure. They used the close sense of community through personal knowledge of individuals in Camden as an effective weapon to encourage the local population to support the war effort. That is, they used the *gemeinschaft* type relations that operated within the local community for war-related fundraising. This meant that pressure could be applied by the branch to the community through personal knowledge and the social prestige of the women conducting the stall.

This proposition is strengthened when it is realised that the Camden branch of the Country Women's Association [CWA]

conducted many of the stalls for the Red Cross during this period, for instance, March and April, 1942,<sup>9</sup> thus widening the networks that the stall influenced within the community. This appears to have been a patriotic gesture by the CWA towards the local war effort while at the same time helping the Camden Red Cross branch.<sup>10</sup> This was assisted by the cross-membership that existed between the two organisations - around 15% of the Camden Red Cross were also members of the Camden CWA.<sup>11</sup> Both the Red Cross and the CWA drew their membership from similar socio-economic sections of the local female population.

*Red Cross Baby Competition for the RC Baby Day*

*May, 1943*

This appeal, more than any other between 1939-45, illustrated the social networks which existed within the Camden community. This appeal heightened the sense of community within the region and highlighted the interrelatedness of these networks. It clearly showed the functioning of kinship and personal contact networks and how they interacted with gender, a sense of place and local identity - *gemeinschaft* type characteristics. As well, the appeal illustrated how wartime fundraising was used as a measure of patriotism and

citizenship by the local community. The appeal clearly showed how the branch had complete dominance within the town when it came to wartime fundraising and reflected the hegemony of the branch as outlined in Chapter Three.

The Baby Competition was conducted by the NSW Division of the Red Cross as part of its general wartime fundraising. It assumed an importance in the Camden area out of all proportion to other Red Cross fundraising appeals.<sup>12</sup> The competition raised the single largest amount for a one-off appeal by the branch for the entire length of the war. [Appendix 30] There appears to have been a direct link between the stage of the war and the support shown by the local community. The appeal was conducted at the end of the crisis period when tensions in Australia had lessened and the public felt they were able to relax. As well, by this stage of the war, the Red Cross had increased its own prestige within the Australian community through its patriotic activities.

The peacetime experience of the Camden branch assisted it to organise the appeal and ensure its success. Red Cross Baby Day had been a regular Red Cross fundraiser for the Camden branch since 30 March, 1920 with the proceeds of stalls

going to the Camden District Cot at the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children. The Camden branch jointly conducted the Day with the Narellan Branch<sup>13</sup> and in 1925 sought the assistance of the girls from Camden Superior Public School.<sup>14</sup> This practice continued until 1940. In 1943 it was decided that Baby Day was to be made available for the Red Cross Baby Competition.<sup>15</sup>

The kinship and personal contact networks which extended through the community and local branches was evident by the local participation during the appeal. Gentry families like the MacDonalds were members of the Camden and Bringelly-Rossmore branches, and the Macarthurs the Camden and Menangle branches. This would partly explain why Camden, Menangle and Bringelly-Rossmore branches participated in the appeal, while Narellan and The Oaks branches did not. The competition was held in three stages, initially entries closed on 12 March, 1943, and on 7 May the Elimination Contest was held with the Finals on 18 June, 1943. When a comparison is made of the funds raised by each of the branches, Menangle and Bringelly only played a minor role in the whole appeal.<sup>16</sup> The elimination stage of the competition attracted five local babies as entrants, which were supported by committees made up of relatives and friends.<sup>17</sup> They were sponsored by local organisations, and earned points determined by the funds they raised for the appeal. Support for the Camden campaign

came from a wide geographic area across the western part of the district - Burraborang, Spring Creek, Werombi, Theresa Park, Mt Hunter, The Oaks.<sup>18</sup>

The winning baby was Alex Mulley, who represented Camden Vale.<sup>19</sup> The committee which supported this baby illustrated the interrelatedness between such factors as the personal and kinship networks, gender, localness, class, patriotism, citizenship and the hegemony of the gentry. It also shows how the sense of community - a *gemeinschaft* type characteristic - was harnessed by the Red Cross to support a wartime fundraising appeal. Alex Mulley was the third generation of the Mulley family that were born and bred on Camden Park.<sup>20</sup> The Baby Mulley committee was successful at raising over one-third of the total funds raised at the elimination stage of the competition.<sup>21</sup> The chairman of the committee was Mr FR Sutton, who was the accountant and company secretary of Camden Park Estate Pty Ltd.<sup>22</sup> The Macarthur family owned Camden Park and were the employers of all those involved with this committee. The fundraising committee represented the corporate identity of the Estate and thus supported the prestige and status of the Macarthur family. The employees on Camden Park would have had trouble avoiding the fundraising activities of the committee, especially on a day to day basis. It would have been a courageous employee of the Estate who would have resisted any overtures from the

campaign committee, when the chairman was their employer. This would have supported the *gemeinschaft* factors at work on the Estate, which had a village like atmosphere, where there was a large amount of personal contact between individuals and knowledge of each other's activities. As well, Camden Park workers would have had a sense of identity with the Estate, based on location, as most Estate workers lived on the property. The committee's Entertainment Night, which was held at the Estate hall, apart from being a good night out, would have provided a opportunity for communion amongst the Estate community.<sup>23</sup> These factors were supported by the prestige of the Red Cross Society, the hegemony of the Camden branch and the status of its President, Sibella Onslow. The Estate generated a sense of community and place amongst the employees, which when combined with kinship and personal contact networks and a patriotic wartime appeal were a powerful combination under the leadership of the local gentry. The result was the Estate's employees possessed close bonds of identification with Alex Mulley and his family, who were long term members of the Camden Park community. Using these mechanisms the Red Cross successfully raised a large amount of money from a small community.

The gymkhana and carnival associated with the latter stage of the appeal turned out to be a defacto Camden Show. The appeal highlighted issues surrounding gender, leadership and sense

of identity within the community [as discussed in Chapter Two]. The Camden AH&I Society - who were gentry and middle class males - had previously abandoned holding the Show for the duration of the war.<sup>24</sup> They dominated a male carnival committee which was formed after the elimination part of the competition.<sup>25</sup> The carnival committee was formed spontaneously by the Mayor, despite the role of the original female appeal committee.<sup>26</sup> At this stage a substantial amount of money had been raised by the women<sup>27</sup> and Camden led the State in fundraising. Cooma Red Cross, which was in second place, issued a challenge to Camden.<sup>28</sup> The honour of the district was at stake, and that could not be left to the women to defend. The control of the appeal was removed from the women despite having shown a high level of managerial ability, apparently without protest.<sup>29</sup> The Red Cross women were relegated to making sandwiches and serving tea at the Carnival.<sup>30</sup> In the end the Camden Baby Day Committee raised the largest amount of funds for the whole of NSW.<sup>31</sup>

The Gymkhana and Carnival were a huge success<sup>32</sup> and had a mix of events<sup>33</sup> similar to the annual show based on class, gender and location. There was a range of events to cater for different social groups, as well those who lived in and out of town. Typical of Red Cross street carnivals there were novelty stalls, such as hoop-la, lucky dips and fish pond,

and afternoon teas conducted by the women. These were events which were not associated with the rural industries of the district and were thus were of secondary importance. The majority of men who acted as judges and officials for the day were committee members of the AH&I Society.<sup>34</sup> They were in charge of events that were related to the rural industries which required strength and endurance, which was useful for heavy farm work. These included gallop races, wood chopping at which the NSW Axemen's Association officiated, wood sawing, steer riding, buckjumping, wrestling and boxing. Any winner of the latter two events, who were probably from the local working class, would have made an able labourer on any local farm. The local women were not left out of these events and they could show off their homemaking skills at the cooking competition. Even the children's events were divided between those from town with such events as pony rides and foot races, and those for children from the better off families out of town such as flag races, best pony and rider.<sup>35</sup> Any good farm pony could have entered the flag races, but it would only have been the children on the gentry and upper middle class who could afford the better hack ponies for the best pony and rider.

Even the entry charge of 2/- for cars highlighted the class division within the local community. Car ownership was relatively exclusive in 1943 and this charge ensured that



only the better off drove to the Showground, especially in a time of petrol rationing. Those who drove could take a picnic and park their cars around the ring, ensuring the best views and exhibiting their wealth to the entire district. This practice, which is still common practice at contemporary Camden Shows, re-enforced notions of class, prestige and status. Tug-o-war teams heightened the sense of identity through a competitive spirit when teams were formed from local villages and businesses, as well as from the local military camps.<sup>36</sup> These latter events were solidly working class male, encouraged camaraderie and team members had the responsibility of protecting the reputation of their respective communities. In the end this competition was won by a military team from the Narellan Army Camp.<sup>37</sup>

Two other activities were organised by local males between the elimination and final stages of the appeal - a charity livestock auction at the Camden saleyards and a second carnival and bazaar.<sup>38</sup> The livestock auction was a male only affair sponsored by the Inglis family, who were prominent landholders in the area. The larger landholders donated livestock appropriate to their level of income and wealth, which was publicly displayed at the sale. Patriotism could be equated with the level of donation, or the price that an individual was prepared to pay for livestock, both earned kudos within the community. The whole event was part of the

community support that the Red Cross was able to obtain at that stage of the war.

Parochialism and a community's sense of identity seemed to be important at Bringelly-Rossmore and Menangle where the local branches conducted their own campaign for the appeal.<sup>39</sup> On a per capita basis the Bringelly-Rossmore branch raised a higher amount up the Elimination Contest on May 7, 1943, than did Menangle or Camden branches.<sup>40</sup> It appears that parochialism suppressed the influence of the kinship networks that existed between Camden, Bringelly-Rossmore and Menangle amongst the gentry families. On this one occasion these two village branches exercised a strong sense of independence amongst the membership. For once, the hegemony of the gentry seems to have been put aside by a sense of local identity. What has to be factored into this calculation is that Camden Park, which surrounded the village of Menangle, sponsored their own baby for the appeal through the Camden branch. What is more of a conundrum is that Sibella Macarthur-Onslow was the President of both branches - Camden and Menangle. One possible conclusion is that because Sibella Onslow was quite ill, some members of the Menangle branch thought that this was an opportunity for them to assert their independence from the influence of the Macarthur family. If this is correct this would have been a significant move by the branch. Its support base included some of the same people who would have

contributed to the Camden Park committee and the baby that was sponsored for the Camden branch's campaign.

The response of the local community to this appeal campaign was quite remarkable considering it was only one of many wartime patriotic appeals. The appeal was assisted by social factors which raised notions of class, prestige, status, localness and *gemeinschaft* type factors. These characteristics were not unique to rural areas, but rural communities certainly gave them a focus, and a level of importance that seemed to lacking in larger urban areas. The lack of the annual show where the sense of community could be celebrated certainly aided the huge community response to this particular appeal. The role of the male gentry from the AH&I Society would certainly have assisted in the final stages of the appeal.

Certainly the response from the women of the Camden Red Cross branch to the support it received from the community was quite enthusiastic:

'The committee wishes to record its appreciation of the wonderful response made by the whole district to this appeal.'<sup>41</sup>

### *Prisoner Of War Adoption Appeal*

The prisoners of war [POW] appeal was the most important and the longest running fundraising campaign the Camden branch undertook on behalf of the Red Cross during the Second World War. The support and welfare of prisoners of war had always been one of the main activities of the Red Cross since its inception. As well the POW has occupied a special place within Australian iconography<sup>42</sup> a fact which was evident in the Prisoner of War Adoption Appeal conducted by the Red Cross from late 1942. The origin of the support for this appeal can be traced to the First World War with the activities of the Australian branch of the British Red Cross Society in Britain through the Wounded and Missing Enquiry Bureau.<sup>43</sup> These activities were re-commenced in the Second World War from 1940 with the 'Prisoner of War and Missing Persons Enquiry Bureau'.<sup>44</sup>

The appeal was broken into a number of stages and there was a direct linkage between the events occurring overseas and the operation of the fund. In the early part of the war up to 1940 the British Red Cross Society took responsibility for POW matters throughout the British Empire, including Australia.<sup>45</sup> It was not until Australian servicemen were involved in the campaigns in Greece and Crete, in May, 1941

that the Australian Red Cross Society opened a POW Fund in Australia.<sup>46</sup> The fund commenced with two POW Days in 1942 and then changed to the POW Adoption Appeal which commenced in August, 1942, and continued until August, 1945.

The method of collecting donations for this fund revolved around the personal and kinship networks that existed within the community. The Adoption Appeal appointed collectors for different streets and areas, who gathered donations on a weekly basis for the duration of the appeal. [Appendices 32-35] This practice used the personal knowledge of residents by the individual collectors as a powerful tool in enlisting support of the appeal. In addition, the amount collected for each area was published on a weekly regular basis in the Camden News for all the community to see. The collection process created an increased sense of community within each street by encouraging the residents to identify with their geographic locality. The appeal divided the town areas by streets and effectively made them compete with each other over their level of weekly contribution. Using this approach it would seem self evident that the wealthier individuals in the community would be able to donate more funds and gain a higher amount of kudos. Publication of details would also be an indicator which area of the town were most patriotic. In a small community, where there was a high level of personal knowledge about individuals, these tactics would have proved a powerful incentive to ensure that an individual gave an

appropriate weekly donation commensurate with their wealth and status. The female gentry leadership of the branch were well aware how the community networks functioned - *gemeinschaft* type relations - and successfully exploited them in the support of wartime causes. The branch published weekly up-dates on contributions by location, but rarely went so far as to list the names of contributors and their donations, which was not the case with other voluntary organisations in Camden.<sup>47</sup>

The social profile of the collectors would have assisted their ability to elicit funds from the community. The majority of collectors were from families of 'substance' in the town, such as bank officials, self-employed businessmen, or farmers. [Appendices 33-34] All but four of the collectors were members of the Camden branch of the Red Cross Society. The collectors thus had the authority of the branch, the national profile of the parent organisation and its publicity machine and their own social rank within the town hierarchy. In addition, the majority of collectors lived in the same street for which they were responsible so that they would have personally known their donors - *gemeinschaft* type factors. This would have been important to ensure that donors kept up their contribution for the entire length of the appeal from 1942 to 1945. For instance, the four collectors in Argyle Street, Camden's main street, all lived

in the street and acquired a high social prestige derived from their husbands' positions as bank officials. These factors would have influenced the level of contributions from businesses in this part of Camden. [Appendix 35]

The development of a collective iconography surrounding the image of the POW was part of the methodology used by the Red Cross to assist in its fundraising efforts. The image of the 'white angel' assisting the POWs was a powerful symbol in the hands of the Society and would have played a role in the consciousness of the Camden residents. At a local level it started in May, 1941, when the Camden News published an appeal for greater funds by Lady Owen, the NSW Director of Branches, with the evacuation of Greece.<sup>48</sup> This was followed up in June, with an appeal for clothing and food parcels for POWs of the Greek and Cretan campaign. At this stage the appeal was just part of the general campaign for comforts that the Camden branch sent to Red Cross Headquarters on a regular basis.<sup>49</sup> It was not until later with the POW Adoption Appeal that the fund was separated from the general activities of the Camden branch.

Throughout the appeal there were divisions based on gender, income and status. The early part of the POW Appeal was made up of two national fundraising days and a subscription list.

[Appendix 30] The women from the Camden branch organised the street stalls and afternoon teas and the members of the Voluntary Aid Detachments sold buttons.<sup>50</sup> The first two POW Days were male dominated affairs, with the Camden Municipal Council opening a public subscription list for the first day. For the second POW Day in June, 1942,<sup>51</sup> the local auctioneers donated their time and proceeds of the Sale Day towards the Appeal.<sup>52</sup> The total proceeds of both days raised a very respectable £330<sup>53</sup> and full details of donors were published in the local press.<sup>54</sup> Prominent amongst the donor list were male members of the gentry and upper middle class.<sup>55</sup> This group were able to maintain their social status through philanthropy, while at the same time using donations as a measure of patriotism.

A close examination of the pattern of donations reveals further details about social fabric of the area - a sense of identity with place, social networks, a strong sense of community and patriotism. The pattern of donations was fairly stable between 1942-45 but the largest single quarterly collection occurred in Argyle Street in early 1943 followed by Elderslie in June, 1943. [Appendices 32 & 35] This could be explained by the public notification of eight local men killed in action overseas, one wounded and one killed in Australia.<sup>56</sup> Although these deaths did not concern POWs directly, one easy way the local community could express their patriotic support for the war effort was to contribute



to the POW Adoption Appeal.<sup>57</sup> Of this group of servicemen, five had family who were members of the Camden branch of Red Cross, and one, Mrs Lee, was a collector for the POW Adoption Appeal. [Appendices 14 & 33] Significantly two letters appeared in the Camden News which concerned two of the local men killed in action. They were from their Commanding Officers with an account of their deaths. Both were put on the front page of the newspaper and were run on consecutive weeks in January, 1943.<sup>58</sup> There was also an obituary for Flt/Lt Andrew Macarthur-Onslow in early February, the most prominent local servicemen killed at this time of the war. One of the servicemen killed was from Elderslie, and this may have been partly responsible for Elderslie contributing the largest single amount of funds during the war. [Appendices 32 & 35] As well, although Elderslie was part of Camden township, it was a village on the northern side of Nepean River and had always seen itself as separate from the remainder of the town.<sup>59</sup> This geographic sense of identity was important in the villages outside Camden [Mt Hunter, and Cobbitty] and rural areas [Spring Creek and Theresa Park] which all contributed relatively high amounts towards the appeal. Considering that the per capita contributions for Camden included Elderslie, the amount for the township is considerably lower than the surrounding rural areas and villages.<sup>60</sup> [Appendix 44]

These events were reinforced by the leadership of the branch through the use of publicity, including speakers from the NSW Division of the Society. For instance, at the 1941 Annual General Meeting of the branch, an address was given by Mr BR Riley, the Honorary Director of the RC Bureau for Wounded, Missing and POW. He outlined the work of the Society in this area, and gave details on the procedure for communicating with POWs. He urged branch members to continue and where possible increase their effort in support of the efforts of the Society.<sup>61</sup> A speaker who addressed a public meeting organised by the branch in April, 1943 was a former POW of the Germans, Mrs Wilshire. The meeting was attended by representatives of The Oaks, Narellan and Campbelltown Red Cross branches and was introduced by Miss Sibella Macarthur-Onslow. Mrs Wilshire outlined her experiences as an Air Raid Marshal during the Blitz, when the ship she was travelling on was sunk by a German raider and her subsequent imprisonment as a female POW and later exchange for female German POWs in Turkey. Mrs Wilshire also pointed out the possible problems ahead for local women, if their male relatives were interned as POWs, and that readjustment to civilian life may be difficult for them.<sup>62</sup> Personal accounts such as these were a graphic reminder for the local community, if one was needed, of the impact of the war.

Publicity continued during the appeal to supplement the effort of the branch. In January, 1943 the branch published correspondence from the International Committee of the Red Society in Geneva which outlined the efforts of the Society in assisting POWs.<sup>63</sup> In April, 1943, the branch reported that Camden now supported 20 POWs per week with their level of contributions.<sup>64</sup> A small item in the local press in August, 1944, reported that the Japanese had been less than co-operative and had only allowed only one consignment of food to be sent to Australian POWs in their hands.<sup>65</sup> Shortly after this, an article in the Camden News reported on the state of Australian POWs held in Osaka and their needs.<sup>66</sup>

The influence of the branch through the social networks within the town encouraged other organisations to support the appeal, for example, the Camden Bowling Club, which held a Bowler's Ball in mid-1944 and donated £30 to the appeal.<sup>67</sup> More significant than this was the formation of the Camden Business Girls POW Comforts Fund (CBGPOWCF) in August, 1941. The aim of the Fund was to raise £1 per week, with weekly contributions of 6d for each member, for comforts and food parcels.<sup>68</sup> Apart from these contributions their main source of funds were from monthly dances at the Camden Empire Hall and other small activities, such as cake stalls. The CBGPOWCF was part of the kinship and personal contact networks that connected with the Camden Red Cross branch. These young

women were the daughters of the Camden Red Cross members, fell under the hegemony of the Camden branch and undertook POW fundraising as a patriotic cause, on an independent basis, but under strong indirect stewardship of the Camden Red Cross branch. All but two of the executive of the Fund were either members of the Camden Red Cross branch, or had female relatives who were members. [Appendix 36] The aim of CBGPOWCF had been to raise £52 per year, and by July, 1944 they had raised over £1,000.<sup>69</sup> By June, 1945, when the Fund was wound up,<sup>70</sup> they had raised over £1300, which was over one-third of the total funds for the appeal raised in Camden.<sup>71</sup>

This appeal highlighted the functioning of the social networks within the community and how the local Red Cross leadership harnessed them to achieve their goals. The length of the appeal required stamina and perseverance from the members of the branch, and became their major activity in the latter half of the war. This was especially so in the face of increasing war fatigue and was reflected in the smaller level of donations towards the appeal at the end of the war.

### *Comforts and Ancillary Duties*

One of the major activities of Red Cross branches in the First and Second World Wars was the manufacture and purchase of soldier comforts. Weekly sewing meetings were organised where items were cut out and sewed together as a result of direct requests from Red Cross Headquarters in Sydney.<sup>72</sup> As well, comforts and medical equipment were provided to military camps and hospitals<sup>73</sup>, and food parcels to Australian POWs.<sup>74</sup>

Working on sewing and knitting cut across all social barriers and allowed the women of lesser financial means to make meaningful patriotic contribution to the war effort. The women immersed themselves in the romance that surrounded the Red Cross 'white angels' as most of the women received no public recognition for their effort. The women volunteered thousands of hours of their time in a patriotic cause that has largely gone unrecognised by the community. Some of these women worked on the sewing meetings in the First World War and then continued their effort again during the Second World War. These women sought no glory and they worked willingly and uncomplainingly on the basis that they were doing their bit for the war effort.

The sewing meetings served a secondary purpose, as a part of the social networks that existed within the local community. At the meetings the women had personal contact, where they could have afternoon tea and catch up on the latest gossip. This was a formalised setting within which neighbourliness and interpersonal contact could flourish. These meetings helped foster a strong sense of localness where the women were allowed to develop close bonds of identification with the Red Cross. This was an essential part of the personal contact and kinship networks that functioned in rural areas and assisted in the formation of the sense of community and identity within the region - *gemeinschaft* type characteristics. The women were also allowed to display their homemaking skills at sewing and knitting which were an essential part of the domestic life for them. The war provided a greater opportunity for these factors to flourish within an institutional setting that had the support of the local community.

The manufacture of comforts by the Camden branch was one of the first activities that the branch undertook on its formation in 1914.<sup>75</sup> During the First World War the branch manufactured nearly 21,000 garments with weekly sewing meetings, which amounted to over 40,000 hours of effort.<sup>76</sup> The manufacture of these articles was financed by the branch and consumed just under half of all funds raised during the

period. [Appendix 41] The sewing meetings were on Tuesdays and were attended by between 80-100 women<sup>77</sup> where they had the use of three sewing machines and three spinning wheels.<sup>78</sup> The women would cut out the material in the morning and it would be sewn together in the afternoon and evening.<sup>79</sup> The final sewing meeting was held in September, 1919<sup>80</sup> and the balance of the remaining material and supplies were distributed between Camden Hospital, Carrington Hospital and the Waley Convalescent Home.<sup>81</sup> In accordance with the international charter of the Red Cross the Camden branch supplied a significant amount of hospital requisites to the Camden and Yerrandarie Emergency Hospital during the influenza epidemic in 1919.<sup>82</sup> In addition to this, the branch regularly sent comforts to the Army Field Hospital at Menangle Camp.<sup>83</sup> From time to time, in response to requests from Red Cross Headquarters, the branch sent tins of jam, vegetables,<sup>84</sup> tobacco, soap, linen, material,<sup>85</sup> and other items, including furniture and medical apparatus,<sup>86</sup> to Sydney.

The leadership of the Society in Sydney virtually demanded a response from their branch network for comforts in 1939. They assumed that the local branch executive possessed the appropriate managerial ability to organise the local women. Based on the experience of the First World War this was not an unreasonable expectation, but more than that, it

illustrated the expertise that the Society had developed within NSW, and at a branch level, since 1914. This was certainly true of the Camden branch in 1939.

The Divisional Executive put out a request for comforts to branches in September, 1939, in anticipation of its needs, rather than in response to a real need by the Society. By late 1939 instructions started to appear on how to knit socks.<sup>87</sup> Each branch was allocated a quota of articles according to its membership and included shirts, mufflers, socks, water bag covers, pillow slips, towels, under-pants, sheets, and slippers, strikingly similar to 1914. The Divisional Executive made it quite clear that this was only a preliminary list and further requests would follow shortly afterwards. The Camden branch's response was similar to its actions in 1914, under the guidance of its President, Miss Sibella Macarthur-Onslow. It decided to buy material locally and that enquiries would be made to Camden Municipal Council for use of the Town Hall for sewing meetings. It wrote to the Singer Sewing Company, as it had done in the First World War, about the loan of sewing machines and it appealed to members to sew and knit. Initially sewing and knitting had to be undertaken by the members at home and the articles left with the branch Vice-President, Mrs Larkin.<sup>88</sup> Enthusiastic members rallied to the cause and it was reported that several members were seen busily knitting scarves and socks at the



1939 Annual General Meeting held at Gilbulla.<sup>89</sup> As was the practice in the First World War, the manufacture of comforts was funded by the Camden branch through its fundraising efforts. The branch established a War Materials Fund, and this became one of the prime objectives of fundraising by the branch for the duration of the war.<sup>90</sup> [Appendix 41]

Sewing meetings were recommenced along the same principles as operated in the First World War in January, 1940. They were held on Tuesday afternoons at 2:30pm in Camden Town Hall, where material had been cut-out, ready to sew into articles of various types. Garments were then washed, packed up and sent to Red Cross Headquarters.<sup>91</sup> During the Second World War the branch members and supporters spent nearly 50,000 hours manufacturing over 25,000 articles.<sup>92</sup> The last sewing meeting was held in August, 1946.<sup>93</sup> The following table provides a break down of the major items manufactured by the women of the Camden Red Cross branch at their weekly sewing meetings between 1939 and 1945.

| Camden Red Cross<br>1939-45<br>Selected Comforts |              |                     |
|--|--------------|---------------------|
| Comfort  | Time (Hours) | Number Manufactured |
| HotWaterBag Covers                               | 0.50         | 270                 |
| Net Covers                                       | 0.50         | 350                 |
| Face Washers                                     | 0.25         | 3181                |
| Handy Bags                                       | 0.25         | 1915                |
| Mufflers (Knitted)                               | 8.00         | 301                 |
| Pillowslips                                      | 0.50         | 1966                |
| Pyjamas  | 3.00         | 1203                |
| Shirts (All Types)                               | 2.00         | 406                 |
| Singlets   | 0.50         | 423                 |
| Socks (All Types)                                | 8.00         | 2145                |
| Towels (All Types)                               | 0.50         | 1771                |
| Underpants                                       | 0.50         | 1270                |
| Source: <u>Camden News</u> 1939-1945             |              |                     |

[For detailed of comforts and manufacturing time see Appendices 39 & 40]

Afternoon tea was provided at a 'nominal charge'<sup>94</sup> and branch members were encouraged to bring along their friends to assist with the sewing.<sup>95</sup> The women were not only expected to volunteer their time but pay for afternoon tea, which was used to fund the purchase of material. The charge of 3d<sup>96</sup> was only small, but it was additional financial burden, which would have discouraged those women on low incomes from attending the meeting. In February, 1942 the Camden branch gave permission to the Women's Voluntary Service to provide afternoon tea, presumably to assist that organisations fundraising.<sup>97</sup> The first meeting was attended by 24 members<sup>98</sup> but by mid-year attendance had increased to around 80 members.<sup>99</sup> No records exist of the women who actually attended the sewing meetings and one can only assume that they came from a cross-section of the branch membership.

Despite the lack of recognition for the women who did the sewing, there was no such reluctance to mention other names of individuals associated with this activity. The branch felt it necessary to mention in the Annual Reports those who organised the sewing meeting, a practice which was not followed in the First World War.<sup>100</sup> For instance, in 1942 the branch acknowledged all the women who regularly cut out garments in readiness for the Tuesday sewing meetings, those who maintained the sewing machines and distributed the sewing and those who helped with afternoon tea.<sup>101</sup> As well, the

branch acknowledged the donations by individuals who knitted or sewed garments at home, collected stamps, or made financial donations.

The social networks which functioned through the branch had a direct impact on other voluntary organisations in Camden. Many women had cross-membership between a number of organisations and some were from the same family. By 1940 sewing meetings were affecting the attendance at meetings of other voluntary organisations. The Camden branch of the CWA appealed to its members undertaking sewing for the Red Cross Society to bring it with them the CWA meetings.<sup>102</sup> By 1941 the CWA and other organisations were assisting the Camden branch of the Society by conducting sewing at their own meetings. These included the Camden District Women's Hospital Auxiliary and the Mothers' Union.<sup>103</sup> In 1940 both the Camden branch of the Red Cross and the Camden District Hospital Auxiliary held a joint meeting because 'practically all members of the Auxiliary [were] members of the Camden Red Cross...'.<sup>104</sup> By 1942 the Methodist Girl's League were holding sewing meetings every Tuesday, and the Cobbitty Guild were sending garments to the branch.<sup>105</sup> Other voluntary organisations approached the Camden branch for the use of their sewing machines at various stages during the war. For instance, the Hospital Auxiliary,<sup>106</sup> the Camden Civilian Aid

Service Committee<sup>107</sup> and the Women's Voluntary Services.<sup>108</sup>

The branch leadership must have felt that the stress of the work was having an adverse effect on some volunteers, because in November 1942, it was decided that no raffles would be taken around the Town Hall at the sewing meetings.<sup>109</sup> By early 1943 the situation with volunteers had deteriorated and the branch had to appeal for sewers. It decided to put notices up in the hotels, CWA rooms and outside the Town Hall advertising the meetings.<sup>110</sup> After an article in the press there was an immediate response and it was reported that around 50 women were attending the sewing meetings, and by April attendance had risen to 75 women.<sup>111</sup> Despite the Red Cross having quite a deal of support amongst the women in the community, these problems persisted, and over time got worse. In August, 1943 the branch had to appeal for more workers at their sewing meetings, and suggested that ladies take the sewing and knitting home with them to complete.<sup>112</sup> The following week there was an improved attendance at the sewing meeting.<sup>113</sup> The Singer Sewing Machine Company took back one of the sewing machines it had loaned to the Society in early 1944<sup>114</sup> and interest in the sewing meetings started to decline again. The branch appealed for more workers<sup>115</sup> and repeated the appeal again four months later.<sup>116</sup> The need for

volunteers at the sewing meetings became so great that the branch started to run advertisements.

'Sew for Wounded

Lady Volunteers to Machine Garments for our Sick and Wounded Servicemen are urgently needed for Camden Red Cross Branch. Sewing Meetings are held every Tuesday from 1:30pm at Camden Town Hall or Helpers may do machining at their own homes. The Red Cross will appreciate your assistance.

Secretary: HL Moore'<sup>117</sup>

As well two volunteers who had carried out continuous service at sewing meetings resigned from the branch.<sup>118</sup> The crisis in volunteers and support for the manufacture of comforts reached a critical stage in March, 1945, and to assist the situation, Red Cross Headquarters decided to supply material and wool for comforts free of charge to branches.<sup>119</sup> By June, 1945 the branch was again approaching individuals to make articles.<sup>120</sup>

Apart from assisting with sewing meetings the women of the branch also 'did their bit' for the war effort by putting together parcels for military hospitals, paid for from branch funds.<sup>121</sup> In this respect Red Cross Headquarters appealed

to the Camden branch to distribute regular parcels of comforts as early as November, 1939 to the army hospital at Menangle Camp.<sup>122</sup> After a request from the Matron,<sup>123</sup> Camden District Hospital received articles and comforts from the Camden branch, when servicemen were admitted from the military establishments surrounding the town.<sup>124</sup> In 1942 surgical dressings and towels were being supplied to the 11th Casualty Clearing Station in the Camden Showground. Medical requisites were supplied to the Station Sick Quarters at the RAAF Central Flying School after a request from the Medical Officer.<sup>125</sup> Regular visits were paid to servicemen in Camden Hospital and the RAAF-CFS SSQ, where they were supplied with cigarettes, matches, eggs and fruit by branch members.<sup>126</sup> A further extension of this work occurred in 1942, following a request by Brigadier Egan asking for a sewing party to visit the Narellan Army Camp once a week.<sup>127</sup> In response women from the Camden branch volunteered with some of the Bringelly-Rossmore branch and carried out mending, repairing, altering of clothing and mending socks,<sup>128</sup> The women met every Wednesday at the Church of England National Emergency Fund Hut with the Welfare Officer, Major Wheat and up to January, 1945 treated over 2,000 articles.<sup>129</sup> In 1944 the Station Sick Quarters at the RAAF Base, Camden was added to this activity.<sup>130</sup> In addition, the branch lent the nurses at the No4 Casualty Clearing Station at the Narellan Army Camp a sewing machine in April, 1942.<sup>131</sup> Shortly after this the branch provided a large quantity of dressings for the

11th Casualty Clearing Station at Narellan Army Camp.<sup>132</sup> At the height of the war, the branch received a request the National Emergency Services in Camden to equip the First Aid Post at Camden District Hospital. It agreed on the basis that the NES supplied the material to manufacture the articles at the Tuesday sewing meeting.<sup>133</sup>

In 1940 local women were concerned about the welfare of an increasing number of servicemen in the Camden area who were billeted in local military establishments. The women wanted to provide these young men with constructive activities while on leave in the town. As a result the Camden Red Cross branch in conjunction with the Women's Voluntary Service and the Country Women's Association established a Soldier's Club Room. The Room was located in the Supper Room at the AH&I Hall with the aim of providing 'a home away from home' for servicemen from the surrounding military establishments in their leisure time. The women provided papers, magazines, easy chairs, a gas fire, a wireless and afternoon teas and looked after the cleaning of the room.<sup>134</sup> Despite a gallant effort by the women concerned it was decided to close the facility in February, 1941. The room had been open for only eight months but had a distinct lack of patronage.<sup>135</sup>



The Camden branch and its band of Red Cross workers continued to fill the role ascribed to them by the mythology associated with the movement. In 1940, before the establishment of the Station Sick Quarters at the RAAF Central Flying School at Camden Aerodrome, branch members looked after the airmen in their homes until they were fit to resume duties.<sup>136</sup> The romantic image of the Red Cross worker was certainly evident in the letter received by the branch from the Medical Officer of the Central Flying School, Flight Lieutenant Ian Miller:

'As medical officer of this station with a special interest in the health and comfort of our men. I wish to express my thanks to your society for the arrangements made for billeting our convalescents. We are extremely gratified by the generosity and willingness to help in any possible way, shown by the various ladies concerned. Those men who have been billeted out speak glowingly of the kind and hospitable treatment they have received. The ladies who are helping in this way are making a valuable contribution towards the preservation of general health and strength on this station. The Commanding Officer has also expressed his great satisfaction with the arrangement. As it would be impossible, or at least difficult, to thank the helpers individually, would you be good enough to

convey our thanks, through the official channel of your Society...'<sup>137</sup>

An extension of this work was the homecare provided by the branch and town residents for convalescing servicemen from RAAF Base and Eastern Command Training School at Studley Park, Camden, after they were discharged from the Camden Hospital.<sup>138</sup> A letter received by the Secretary of the branch, through the Medical Officer at the RAAF-CFS, Flight Lieutenant Webber, supports the role of local women:

'I would like to express my appreciation of the work of your members for looking after soldiers in hospital (many of whom are far from their people). Being an inmate of the Camden District Hospital for two weeks, I know and appreciate the good work you are doing.' [HF Slocombe, Captain, West Wollongong]<sup>139</sup>

Despite the prestige and status of the Camden branch, the role of the gentry in the leadership, the patriotic work conducted by the local branch, and extensive personal and kinship networks that originated from within the branch, it had to fend off local criticism of its efforts as early 1940. In September, 1940, the President of the Camden branch wrote to the Camden News defending the fundraising by the branch

and outlining their use. She attempted to justify the large reserve of funds that the Division of the Society had built up, on the basis that they would be used for any emergency. She concluded:

'...Our last word. Red Cross goods are given to the men in trouble. They are never sold, despite silly rumours to the contrary...'<sup>140</sup>

Appeals by the Red Cross Headquarters were published in the press by the branch on a regular basis to help local fundraising and quieten any scepticism about the activities of the Society.<sup>141</sup> In early 1943 the first photograph of Red Cross workers was published in the local press. It depicted a Red Cross Welfare Officer stacking parcels of comforts for Army nurses going on active service overseas.<sup>142</sup> In late 1943, Mrs JW Macarthur-Onslow, defended the local Red Cross from accusations that it was raising funds for activities that were not Red Cross based, a claim that was strongly denied.<sup>143</sup> Based on the continued success of fundraising by the Camden branch, the branch leadership was successfully able to fend off such criticism, some of which was emanated from well outside the Camden area.<sup>144</sup>

The role of the sewing meetings and ancillary activities indicates the influence of the Red Cross in the Camden area

was certainly profound. The branch used the kinship and interpersonal networks, the mythology and romance of the Red Cross work, the status of the branch and the general standing of the Society in the community to elicit support for their aims and objectives. Despite the success of the branch it did not come without criticism from some in the community.

#### *Financial Donations*

On average around one-quarter of the Camden branch's funds came from donations during the Second World War which highlighted the role of status, prestige and patriotism. [Appendix 37] These came from individuals, businesses and other local voluntary organisations. [Appendix 38] Some were casual donations which occurred at one particular event, some were large sums and some people made regular monthly donations. There was an element of public recognition and status associated with cash donations that were acknowledged in the local press. To this extent the donor could equate patriotism with the level of the donation, especially if the donor was well-off and the donation substantial.

In contrast there were individuals who gave regular donations to the branch and sought no public recognition.<sup>145</sup> The only record of these donations were contained in the Camden branch's Minutes and these people rarely or never had their names recorded in the newspapers. Two regular donors in this group were simply recorded as Anonymous and a Camden Advertiser reader.<sup>146</sup> They all gave small amounts with two of the group donating over an extended period, and all but one were members of the Camden branch. They were farmers and single and widowed women. This type of individual fitted the image of the Red Cross's volunteer who sought little or no recognition for their efforts, but still wished to 'do their bit' for the war effort.

Most regular donors had their names in the press<sup>147</sup> and were able to gain a certain amount of kudos from their donation. In this context some individuals would equate wealth with patriotism and an enhancement of their social prestige. Prominent amongst this group were the local gentry, such as the Faithfull-Andersons and the Macarthur-Onslows, followed by the upper middle class families, such as the Whitemans and Inglises and Dr & Mrs Crookston. Other prominent donors were local organisations from the villages surrounding Camden, such as Cobbitty, where there was an absence of war-related patriotic organisations or only a single patriotic committee.

These groups probably felt that the Camden Red Cross Branch was a de-facto patriotic committee. The actions of these organisations also illustrated the influence of Camden through social networks well beyond the town limit.

In contrast there was a marked absence of Camden based organisations in the list of donors considering the diverse number of voluntary organisations that existed in the town at the time. Most town based voluntary organisation were either pre-occupied with their own patriotic activities and presumably felt that they were 'doing their bit' for the war effort, or had closed down for the duration of the war.<sup>148</sup> There was no co-ordinated patriotic committee in Camden, as there was in other communities<sup>149</sup> and in the absence of such a group, fundraising became fragmented, a degree of competition crept in and cash donations were split between all voluntary organisations undertaking wartime activities.

*OTHER LOCAL RED CROSS BRANCHES*

The membership of these branches was smaller and the amount of funds they raised was less than larger branches. Despite this their enthusiasm towards the Red Cross cause was just as keen as anywhere else in the country.

Social factors which were evident in the Camden branch were similarly present in the smaller local branches. As detailed records for these branches do not exist then definite conclusions about their activities are harder to determine, although there are sufficient records to illustrate that the general trends that have been isolated and discussed were still present in the smaller branches.

The village branches were used by well-off local individuals to encourage support for the war effort and sustain their own position within the social structure. The membership of the branches responded to romantic notions of voluntary service similar to the Camden branch and repeated practices that they established in the First World War. Similarly these factors were reinforced by gender, localness, kinship, *gemeinschaft*, voluntarism and geographic location. Locality factors sometimes over-rode other social forces that were evident in

the district and were sometimes stronger in these small villages than in Camden. This meant that the residents of the villages had a very strong sense of identity with their locality, especially through kinship, localness and *gemeinschaft* forces. The extended family network and long term residence by a number of generations of the same family in the same village built up strong *gemeinschaft* type factors in the village. Another factor which strengthened this phenomena was distance and the income level of branch members. The members of the village branches were generally from lower socio-economic groups than the Camden branch. This was a reflection of the economy of the district discussed earlier in the thesis. This meant that transport outside the village was a problem for these women either because they had none or it was too expensive. This geographic isolation forced the women in the villages to establish organisations within their own community, usually at the local hall. This allowed them to walk to meetings and take part in regular activities. Occasionally better-off women from surrounding farms would join these groups and take positions on the branch executive. Within the village these organisations strengthened such factors as localness, their sense of identity and their parochialism. Even though Camden may have dominated the village economically and socially this did not stifle local activity within the villages. The presence of largeholders in a branch introduced the forces associated with the vertical social hierarchy. This tended to break down



the isolation and parochialism and gave the branch a more vigorous outward looking perspective.

The village Red Cross branches conducted their own activities, which led to indirect competition for the Camden branch. Although the village branches raised smaller amounts of money and manufactured fewer comforts, the smaller resources of villages was recognised by Red Cross Divisional Headquarters. The financial quotas that were imposed by the Division on each branch were calculated on a per capita basis and were within the resources of the village branches. On occasions the village branches boasted that they had exceeded their fundraising quota and published the figures in the local press. On the other hand, these branches sometimes shared the voluntary effort in organising an activity the Camden branch and split the funds with them.

Each of the village branches conducted sewing circles in the First and later in the Second World War and ran fundraising activities to finance them. This activity consumed a significant amount of their time and energy and was the pre-eminent focus of their fundraising. [Appendix 42] The women who were members of these branches spent over 15,000 hours on the manufacture of these articles between 1940 and 1946.<sup>150</sup> On average the smaller branches, except Bringelly-Rossmore,

manufactured fewer articles per member than the Camden branch.<sup>151</sup> These statistics were a reflection of the level of resources that each branch had at their disposal compared with Camden. The types of articles they made were similar to Camden and included pyjamas, underpants, dressing gowns, socks, pullovers, cardigans, balaclava caps and numerous other articles. [see Appendices 39, 40, 43]

The Bringelly-Rossmore branch was successful at manufacturing a greater number of articles per member than other village branches. This could be put down to a number of contributing factors including the enthusiasm of new members associated with the establishment of a new branch in 1939.<sup>152</sup> As well, the kinship connections with the Camden branch through the Macdonald family, who were local gentry and lived at Kelvin.<sup>153</sup> This family brought social prestige and managerial ability to the Bringelly branch which were lacking at the other village branches. The branch had a firmer financial base than the other village branches with an annual garden fete at Kelvin and a weekly roadside stall at Bringelly on the Northern Road. In 1942 these two events on their own accounted for 45% of the total fundraising for the year.<sup>154</sup> The success of the garden fete was partially based on the social position of the Macdonalds in the vertical social hierarchy, and explained the presence of visitors from

Sydney, Liverpool and surrounding areas at the 1942 fete.<sup>155</sup> Gentry like the Macdonalds, with their vertical social linkages, were a tremendous advantage to any voluntary organisation and their fundraising efforts. The kinship relations between Bringelly and Camden branches fostered *gemeinschaft* type linkages between Bringelly village and the Camden township. In association with these factors, the Camden branch organised bus transport from Camden to Bringelly for the garden fete, which would have particularly helped during a period of petrol rationing in 1942.<sup>156</sup> It is interesting to note that the members of the Camden branch attended functions conducted by the Bringelly branch, but did not attend any activities of other village branches. These factors illustrated why the Bringelly-Rossmore branch was identifiably different from the other village branches in the district. [See Appendices 8-11, 42, 44-45]

The largest single output of manufactured article for any year during the Second World War amongst the village branches occurred at The Oaks during 1942. It appeared that this was the branch's major activity for the year<sup>157</sup> and over 84% of the fundraising for that year went to the purchase of material. This supports that proposition that the smaller branches could only afford one large effort for the year towards any one particular appeal. This was partly due to their limited resources, smaller membership and a smaller community population to support their effort. The sewing

meetings and the women who attended then contributed over 5800 hours in time and effort.<sup>158</sup> This was one of the major patriotic contributions of this part of the Camden district towards the war effort. [See Appendices 42-44, 48]

One of the major fundraising efforts by The Oaks branch to finance comforts were their monthly socials. They were conducted at the end of every month and accounted for 78% of total fundraising. The Oaks branch drew support not only from the village but also the Orangeville community.<sup>159</sup> The Oaks branch had a lack of any significant largeholders on its branch executive which would have hindered its fundraising efforts. The Oaks concentrated their efforts on comforts, which would have allowed the local women easy access to branch activities. The women members of the branch would have been able to walk to The Oaks Literary Institute Hall to attend the sewing meetings.

Socials at The Oaks Literary Institute Hall were a major part of the social life of the village<sup>160</sup> during the Second World War. The Oaks branch had to take its turn with other organisations at the Hall.<sup>161</sup> Interpersonal contact and *gemeinschaft* type factors were important features of the contact and the socials would have provided a good opportunity for this to occur on a regular basis. For instance, the Saturday dance and euchre party in April, 1941

was attended by over 100 people and was '...most successful and enjoyed by all...' <sup>162</sup> This attendance was over 25% of the total local population of the village and surrounding area. So despite the branch being small in membership it was quite significant at a village level. The lack of a significant gentry family was compensated for by the strong sense of community that was exhibited by this section of the local population. [See Appendices 26-28]

The Menangle branch had the presence of a significant gentry family - the Macarthurs. The branch members were mostly employees of Camden Park. The Macarthur women provided managerial ability and direction. In 1941 and 1942 under the leadership of Miss Sibella Onslow the branch made a strong effort in the manufacture of comforts. [Appendix 22] In 1943 Sibella Onslow became ill and died and the branch's effort significantly decreased. In 1944 under the new leadership of Mrs JW (Enid) Macarthur-Onslow the branch made the POW Adoption Appeal and fundraising for Red Cross Headquarters their major priority. This accounted for 97% of their fundraising for that year. At the end of the war, Mrs JW Onslow left due to illness and fundraising dropped significantly. In this respect it could be said that the leadership shown by a gentry family was significant and the branch only conducted one major activity each year due to a

small membership and limited resources. [See Appendices 42-44, 46]

The smaller branches also undertook other activities within their jurisdiction during the First, and later, the Second World War. For instance, Menangle sent articles and medical requisites to the AIF Hospital at the Menangle Park Racetrack in 1916.<sup>163</sup> The proximity of these village branches to military bases was usually the reason they became involved with them. For instance, in 1941, the Camp Section of Red Cross Headquarters urged Bringelly-Rossmore branch to visit the dressing station at the Narellan Army Camp. Branch members visited the Camp once or twice a week from May, 1941 and distributed fruit, sweets, cigarettes and reading material to the patients.<sup>164</sup> In 1942 this increased to twice a week and the branch also distributed gifts to the nurses.<sup>165</sup> In July, 1943, Sister Stephenson, Sister-in-Charge of the Narellan Camp Hospital addressed the Annual Meeting of the Bringelly-Rossmore branch and the women subsequently agreed to attend the Camp Hospital and undertake mending for the servicemen.<sup>166</sup> In 1944 the branch sent books to the Red Cross Library at Ingleburn Military Camp <sup>167</sup>.

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The overt reason for undertaking Red Cross fundraising may have been to aid the benevolent causes associated with the parent organisation, but there were numerous factors at play in all of the local branches. The maintenance of social status, public acknowledgment of social rank, immersion in the romantic notions surrounding voluntary work, philanthropy, patriotism or helping 'our boys'. These factors motivated individual's activities within the pre-existing social structures and networks of the local community. All these factors were present in the activities associated with the local Red Cross branches.

An examination of the Voluntary Aid Detachment and the Junior Red Cross in the district illustrates how these social factors had an influence on the behaviour of individuals within the Red Cross Auxiliary organisations. These organisations were not exempt from the social pressures that shaped the character of local Red Cross branches.

## CHAPTER 5

## AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY AUXILIARY ORGANISATIONS

## VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENTS

The Voluntary Aid Detachments (VAD) were one of the many auxiliary organisations associated with establishment of the Red Cross in Australia based on the British experience. [Appendices 49-50] The movement was closely aligned with the imperial military and detachments had uniforms, drill, exercises, ranking officers, training sessions and were predominantly female. They were usually associated with the local Red Cross branch which it was envisaged the members would eventually join. Voluntary Aids had to be at least sixteen years old, and the women's detachments were divided into immobile [home-service] and mobile.<sup>1</sup> The Voluntary Aids exhibited many of the features that typified the Red Cross movement and much of their history in Australia parallels that of the Society.

The detachments were seen by their founders in the mid-1800's as an auxiliary force to the military establishment of the



British Empire.<sup>2</sup> In 1914 the British detachments were registered with the British War Office and provided one form of outlet for British middle class women who wanted to volunteer for service in the war. The first women were sent to France in 1914 and by the end of the war thousands of women had done voluntary service in detachments from Britain and the Empire, including Australia.<sup>3</sup>

The VAD movement commenced in NSW with First Aid classes in 1914 under the auspices of the St John's Ambulance.<sup>4</sup> Detachments were proposed along the British model after it was suggested by the Australian Government that the Red Cross take responsibility for all voluntary aid during the First World War.<sup>5</sup> Detachments were first registered with the Australian military in 1917<sup>6</sup>. Initial consideration was given in 1915 by the Camden Red Cross branch to the formation of a detachment<sup>7</sup>, but it was not until 1917 that the Camden and The Oaks Red Cross branches established detachments.<sup>8</sup> Both these detachment functioned until 1924, when there was general downturn in voluntary aid numbers.<sup>9</sup>

In 1936 the administration of VAD's was restructured and the purpose of the detachments was given as '...one of *preparedness* for any national emergency which may arise...'.<sup>10</sup> The objects were outlined as...

'...to create a trained body of women who will be ready to assist in the case of sickness or accident, and prepared in the event of any national disaster, calamity or need...'.<sup>11</sup>

[Appendix 51]

As an auxiliary of the Army Medical Service in wartime, each aid had to qualified with First Aid and Home Nursing Certificates and attend parades and inspections.<sup>12</sup>

At a national level the VAD organisation was administered by a Joint Central Council consisting of representatives of the Navy, Army and Air Force, the Red Cross Society and the St John Ambulance. The Commonwealth appointed a Chief Controller, each State Council a State Controller, with Commandants in charge of each Detachment.<sup>13</sup>

The number of detachments remained stable around 120 until 1945, after which, there was a steady decline.<sup>14</sup> The decline in membership was put down to women taking up careers, marrying, taking up home obligations, or the fact that the war had ended and their obligations had ceased.<sup>15</sup>

[Appendices 50]

### *The Typical Voluntary Aid*

Voluntary Aids played a significant part in the romance that evolved around Red Cross work, and the imagery of the 'white angel', particularly in the First World War. Oppenheimer has identified a typical Voluntary Aid as being middle class, socially conservative, moderately prosperous, quiet, unassuming, fiercely patriotic to Britain and Australia.<sup>16</sup> In addition, the women who joined the movement possessed a strong sense of voluntarism, were humanitarian with a strong philanthropic sense of duty. These characteristics were common amongst the VAs that Oppenheimer examined in a Red Cross Relief Unit aboard the HMS Glory during repatriation trips of POWs in 1945. The duty they undertook, she maintains, was perceived as the ultimate form of service and became the highlight of their lives.<sup>17</sup> The Camden VAs encompassed these characteristics. [Appendix 52]

Voluntary Aids provided their own uniform and covered their own expenses, which meant that the movement was partially self selective on the basis of means. Working class women had difficulty affording the expenses that were associated with joining the organisation. Most women joined on a part-time basis and attended drills, exercises, emergency calls, hospital and ambulance duty, city processions, dawn

services, social evenings, and fund raising for the Red Cross and even joined the local branch.<sup>18</sup> Voluntary Aids were typical of the Red Cross workers that the Society used in its promotional literature (Plate Chapter 4) to foster the romantic notions of voluntary service. For instance, the first Commandant of the Camden detachment, Miss Mary McIntosh<sup>19</sup>, [1892-1952] was a member of a gentry family from Cobbitty and typical of Souter's British-Australians.<sup>20</sup> She was Protestant, single and from a family who had hired domestic staff to assist run the large household on a dairy farm.<sup>21</sup> She later joined the executive of the Camden Red Cross Branch, became Vice-President and served as a member of the branch for over 30 years.<sup>22</sup>

The women at the inaugural meeting<sup>23</sup> re-forming the Camden detachment in 1939 would not have out of place amongst Oppenheimer's VAs. [Appendix 74] They were the from British-Australian families identified by Souter<sup>24</sup>, some were gentry, while others were upper middle class. Individually they illustrated some of the major features of the district's social fabric - the social networks, cross-membership between organisations, localness and what Alome's describes as provincial Britain.<sup>25</sup> For instance, the commandant of the detachment was Miss Grace Moore, [1897-1978] of Ellensville, Glenmore was also a member of the Camden branch

of the Red Cross. She was the Protestant daughter of smallholder dairyfarmer west of Camden, educated at the University of Sydney and taught English. She was a quiet, gentle, religious person and she was a strong believer in the cause of the VAs.<sup>26</sup> Miss LJ Macdonald, the Assistant Commandant, whose family came from Kelvin, Bringelly, were Protestant, gentry dairyfarmers. She was the Secretary of the newly formed Bringelly-Rossmore Red Cross Branch, a member of the Camden Red Cross branch, and as well, her mother was a member of the executive of the Camden branch.

The ordinary members of the detachment were Protestant and from families who were either from the urban middle class or smallholder dairyfarmers. According to the Electoral Roll nine members of the detachment were over 21 years of age and all but four, had relatives - mothers, sister or cousins - who were members of the Camden Red Cross Branch.<sup>27</sup> [Appendices 74-75] These Voluntary Aids were loyal to the Empire and the British tradition that went with the Red Cross.<sup>28</sup> They did not seek recognition, and received none<sup>29</sup>, they were conservative and one described herself as a 'prim and proper little thing' at the time.<sup>30</sup>

### *Drill and Uniforms*

Military inspections that stressed smartness, efficiency and appearance in uniform were always part of the culture of the VAD movement.<sup>31</sup> Uniforms were part of the military protocol associated with the movement, and were compulsory at drill, church parades, Anzac services, military parades in Sydney<sup>32</sup> and official Red Cross functions. They were provided by the Voluntary Aid at her own expense, a situation which was only partly alleviated during the Second World War.<sup>33</sup>

The white uniform of the First World War Voluntary Aids was a large part of the image that surrounded Red Cross mythology.<sup>34</sup> 'The white one-piece uniform dress' was still in use in 1939<sup>35</sup> and consisted of a white linen dress, with white hat, stockings and shoes. According to those who wore it was uncomfortable and terrible to wash and iron.<sup>36</sup> The necessities of war demanded that the white uniform be replaced with something more practical and by 1942 this had changed to uniforms of blue cesarine and blue cap.<sup>37</sup> Despite this change the Red Cross administration still used the image of the Voluntary Aid in the white uniform for publicity purposes.

The presentation of a Voluntary Aid in uniform at the monthly drill meetings in Camden was considered important. Drill was supervised by military personnel, and was supposed to instil discipline, increase morale and build *esprit de corps*. Drill instruction was given by Lieutenant MI Wheatley and Sergeant-Major O'Shea of the Eastern Command Training School, Studley Park, Camden. In 1940 the Monday night meetings in the Agricultural Hall<sup>38</sup> were well attended<sup>39</sup> and occasionally the VAs practiced marching around the town.<sup>40</sup>

Annual parades of Voluntary Aids in Sydney allowed a public demonstration by women of their drill capability and encouraged the camaraderie that was evident in the detachment.<sup>41</sup> In early 1940 there was special attention by Camden VAs to drill and presentation in preparation for the Sydney parade.<sup>42</sup> The salute at parade was taken by Lady Wakehurst, President of the Australian Red Cross Society and wife of the Governor-General, as over 1000 Aids marched through Martin Place as a prelude to Red Cross Day.<sup>43</sup> Drill for the 1940 April meeting was cancelled, but re-introduced for the May meeting in preparation for a parade at Victoria Barracks.<sup>44</sup>

After initial enthusiasm by members of the detachment meetings became irregular during 1940-41<sup>45</sup>, accepting Mr Menzies assurances of 'Business as Usual'. There was no

drill<sup>46</sup>, membership started to decline and the 1940 Annual General Meeting was never held<sup>47</sup>. It was not until Japan entered the war that there was renewed enthusiasm locally and marching was replaced with first aid and stretcher practice.<sup>48</sup> Drill and marching did not become a significant part of the Voluntary Aids time again until January, 1945, when the Detachment attended the annual parade in Sydney.<sup>49</sup>

In contrast there was the odd occasion when members of the Detachment were instructed not to wear uniform. One such occasion was in December, 1941, when they sold buttons to raise funds for the Russian Red Cross.<sup>50</sup> One might conclude from this that imperially based organisations like the VAD were not to be seen openly supporting the cause of a communist country, that somehow the Russian Red Cross did not fit the patriotic cause of the Empire.

#### *First Aid and Home Nursing*

The First Aid and Home Nursing courses illustrated the interaction of the social and interpersonal networks within the region. They showed the strong kinship networks and how these controlled the cross-membership between voluntary organisations. [Appendices 53-65] The attainment of First Aid and Home Nursing Certificates showed further that local women



were prepared to effectively carry out the welfare role so clearly illustrated by the image of the Red Cross 'white angels'.

First Aid and Home Nursing were always paramount in the role and training of the Voluntary Aids from their inception in Sydney in 1914. Voluntary Aids had to have Home Nursing and First Aid Certificates to join a detachment.<sup>51</sup> The first Home Nursing and First Aid Courses were held in Camden in 1915<sup>52</sup> and 1916.<sup>53</sup> and provided valuable experience when the Camden detachment was reformed in 1939.<sup>54</sup>

In 1939 the requirements to acquire First Aid and Home Nursing Certificates demanded free time to attend lessons, funds to pay the course fees and, in some situations, independent transport to attend night lectures. The local medical practitioners recommenced lectures where they had left off after the First World War. [Appendix 53] Dr Crookston started giving night first aid lectures again at his surgery shortly after the re-formation of the detachment, using the British Red Cross Society's manual.<sup>55</sup> The course was examined by Dr Jeffries, of Camden in late April. He subsequently gave Home Nursing Certificate lectures in May, 1939, at the Camden Town Hall.<sup>56</sup> The British textbooks and fees for the Home Nursing and First Aid Course, each of 6

night lectures, amounted to 3/6d and was open to women over 16 years of age.<sup>57</sup> Practical demonstrations, associated with the Home Nursing Certificate, were given on Friday afternoons to groups of four by Matron Norman at Camden District Hospital.<sup>58</sup>

These First Aid and Home Nursing courses illustrated the network of voluntary organisations within Camden, especially the Voluntary Aid Detachment, Red Cross and the National Emergency Services. Between 1939 and 1945 the Detachment organised eight home nursing courses and five first aid courses in cooperation with the local doctors. The 1940 and 1942 first aid courses were organised by the National Emergency Services, were attended by a high proportion of Camden VAs.<sup>59</sup> In addition, the National Emergency Services organised joint stretcher drills, field practice and competitions. In 1939, 70% of the membership of the Camden Detachment attended the two first aid courses, while 35% attended the home nursing course.<sup>60</sup> In 1942, ever vigilant of the need to keep their qualifications up to date in case of an emergency, over 50% of the membership of the Detachment completed refresher first aid and home nursing courses.<sup>61</sup> It is significant to note that there was always a strong representation from the Camden Branch of the Red Cross at these courses, for instance, at the 1940 first aid course

organised at Cobbitty over 75% of those attending were members of the Camden Red Cross.<sup>62</sup> [Appendices 53-65]

Kinship ties and marital status were always significant in the composition of those who attended first aid and home nursing courses. Quite often mothers, daughters, sisters and cousins attended the same course or subsequent courses. Single women were the predominant students and the majority of those attending had family connections with the Camden Red Cross Branch. For instance, in 1939 at the initial first aid course, five families had more than two female family members present, one family had four present and all but two of these women were single.<sup>63</sup> In 1942, out of 22 women who passed the first aid course, only two were married, eleven were from the Detachment and a further six had some connection with the Red Cross. Even two out of five National Emergency Services female personnel who attended the course were members of the Red Cross. Of the entire group who passed the course five families had at least two female family members present.<sup>64</sup> [Appendices 53-65 compared with Appendix 14]

Most of the women who did Dr Jefferis' night Home Nursing Course, in Menangle in September, 1939 did not live in the village<sup>65</sup> [Appendix 54] Presumably they had to be taken there to complete the course each night by a relative in a

car, a fact that indicates that these women came from well-off local families as cars were not all that common in the district at that time.

### *Voluntary Aid Duties*

The romantic notions of voluntary service that surrounded the Red Cross worker was certainly true of the local Voluntary Aids in Camden. VAs undertook hospital duty at the end of the First World War and repeated this role again between 1939-45. Between 1920-25 the Camden VAs provided voluntary service at Waley, the Red Cross Convalescent Home for returned servicemen at Mowbray Park, Picton.<sup>66</sup> These women certainly fitted the mythology of the Red Cross 'white angels' that have been discussed earlier in the thesis.

These activities re-commenced in 1939 with Home Nursing demonstrations given by Matron Norman at Camden District Hospital and supported the Home Nursing classes, given by Dr Jefferis at Menangle.<sup>67</sup> [Appendices 53-54] In November, Aids started working at the Hospital, after completing 72 hours of training, and they then attended the Hospital once a

fortnight to assist the nursing staff.<sup>68</sup> As the war progressed it became common practice for two Voluntary Aids to be on duty together every day during the week, each taking duty once a week.<sup>69</sup> The VAs by their attendance at the hospital helped alleviate a persistent shortage of nursing and domestic staff. This was recognised by the Chairman of the Hospital Board, Mr F Sedgewick<sup>70</sup> in the Annual Reports from 1942 to 1944.<sup>71</sup> Mrs Blades reports that Matron Norman would ring her up 'anytime' as she had no commitments, but generally she did 2 days a week during 1940 and 1941. This voluntary labour was of great benefit to the Hospital which had suffered a cut in government subsidies in 1942 and declining contributions.<sup>72</sup> According to Miss G Moore, the Detachment Commandant, the VAs did something of great benefit to the community, as well as, getting valuable experience for themselves.<sup>73</sup> Towards the end of the war, two VAs were put on the paid nursing staff of the hospital,<sup>74</sup> but eventually most of VAs were unable to attend the hospital for duty owing to work commitments.<sup>75</sup>

The Voluntary Aids at Camden Hospital carried out typical duties of nursing orderlies such as washing walls, cleaning up the pan room, carrying pans to the patients, making beds, cleaning and washing lockers, sponging patients, emptying bed pans, taking meals to patients or '...anything else the nurses instructed us to do...'.<sup>76</sup> Oppenheimer notes that

the relationship between the nursing profession and VAs was less than amicable especially in the First World War. In June, 1943 there was strong opposition from nurses in Sydney metropolitan hospitals to allow those who had received a two year training course for Australian Army Medical Women's Service to qualify as nurses. At the same time the Deputy Controller of the State Council of the VAD, Miss Dorothy Wilby, announced that 84 VAs had been withdrawn from Sydney Hospital as a protest against the attitude of the nursing staff towards the VAs.<sup>77</sup> Camden wartime VAs report that the relationship between the local nursing staff and themselves was very good.<sup>78</sup> This was a direct expression of the social networks, localness and *gemeinschaft* where the VAs would have individually known the nursing staff and come into direct personal contact with them in the town outside the hospital. This extended to the medical practitioners, where Dr Crookston, the local surgeon, allowed the VAs to observe small operations in the theatre at the hospital.<sup>79</sup> Under non-wartime conditions the VAs staff would have not been allowed in the operating theatre either by Dr Crookston or Matron Norman. Matron, who cut quite a strong profile in the hospital, ensured that the hospital ran efficiently and such privileges were rare.<sup>80</sup>

Voluntary Aids from Camden and Campbelltown assisted at the RAAF Station Sick Quarters at Camden Aerodrome where they

volunteered for duty initially for the Central Flying School in May, 1942 and then for various squadrons that were based there up to October, 1945.<sup>81</sup> The duties of the VAs included sterilising, making up beds, general duties of nursing orderlies, and as well, washing up and making the officers cups of tea.<sup>82</sup> One VA went on duty each day, while two attended every alternate weekend, supplementing the work of the medical orderlies.<sup>83</sup> Some worked one day a week at Camden Hospital and another day at the RAAF Hospital.<sup>84</sup> The young, homesick airmen at the base were often moved by the attention they received from the members of the Detachment. The young, single VAs apparently enjoyed undertaking their duty at the base and Mrs Brown reports that the servicemen enjoyed their company and were well behaved.<sup>85</sup> The VAs certainly left a lasting impression on the Medical Officer and his staff at the Base in 1942. The airmen saw particular qualities in the VAs including kindness, graciousness, loyalty, strength, self-sacrifice, camaraderie, all gilded with a degree of romance - typical of the 'white angel' mythology.

"On behalf of myself and staff of nursing orderlies, indeed on behalf of the entire personnel of CFS, Camden, (and particularly on behalf of those who were patients in the Station Sick Quarters), may I offer our sincere thanks and gratitude to yourself and members of your detachment for the many kind deeds performed so

unstintingly and graciously for men of the CFS, Camden.  
"We admire the spirit in which you so willingly and voluntarily performance any task which fell to your hands. We are all deeply appreciative of the way you and your VA tended us: nursing when we were ill, feeding when we were hungry, clothing when we were dirty; in fact, mothering us in a thousand and one circumstances.

"We shall not forget!

"Our hope is that you will continue to care in similar spirit for our Allies across the Pacific, who may find themselves stationed near you: and that our gratitude for your services will enrich you in spirit, and spur you to continue in these services.

"Yours in eternal gratitude,

"LL Edwards, F/Lt (Formerly Medical Officer of CFS, Camden) .

"7th May, 1942<sup>86</sup>

The tone of the letter from Flying Officer Edwards tends to support a strong sense of the mythical, ministering angels that were discussed earlier in the thesis, and that the Red Cross was so keen to promote in its recruitment literature.

In 1944 and 1945, similar to the Voluntary Aids at the end of



the First World War, Camden VAs attended Gilbulla at Menangle, a Rehabilitation Hospital for nerve cases for returned servicemen. The VAs entertained the returned servicemen in residence there on Sundays after being taken there by Miss Joan Hawkey, a VA, in her car.<sup>87</sup> Gilbulla, originally the home of Miss Sibella Macarthur-Onslow, closed in 1947, and returned to its original use as part of Camden Park Estate Pty Ltd. (Photo)

As the war progressed, shortages of personnel appeared and women's auxiliaries were formed in each of the services<sup>88</sup>, By March, 1942 the Military Board had approved the call up of Voluntary Aids to replace men in Army hospitals and in December, 1942 those VA's working full-time working with the military forces were eligible to join a new service known as the Australian Army Medical Women's Service. (AAMWS)<sup>89</sup> Three members of the Camden Detachment were called up for duty in 1942 - Miss Jacqueline Crookston, and Miss Lila McKnight went to 113th General Hospital at Concord, and Miss Rona Diedrick was called up to a military hospital at Warwick, Queensland. In 1944 two women who left to work in Red Cross Convalescent Homes - Miss Ruth Roberts to the Lady Wakehurst Convalescent Home, Waverley and Miss Clarice Hore, of Cobbitty, to Glen Mervyn Home at Bondi.<sup>90</sup> In addition, Miss Joyce Glover also joined the AAMWS and worked in a convalescent hospital in



**GILBULLA.** Situated near Menangle, this training centre for discharged servicemen not yet fit for ordinary employment, is being established by Red Cross. On this property the men will learn market and flower gardening, poultry farming and pig rearing under expert guidance.

PLATE: Photograph - Australian Red Cross Society (NSW), Annual Report 1943-44 Plate adjacent to p24.

Sydney.<sup>91</sup> Despite AAMWS personnel working in the Camden district at the Narellan Army Camp, there is no evidence to support any notion that these were local women. According to Critch AAMWS personnel served in 18 Camp Hospital, Narellan Military Camp, between 1942-44.<sup>92</sup> This is in complete contrast to the case with Camden Hospital and the RAAF Base at Camden Aerodrome where the medical authorities saw fit to use the local VAs.<sup>93</sup>

Under the 1936 constitution of the VAD, the Voluntary Aids were expected to undertake a range of duties, a function that the Camden VAs ably fulfilled. All these activities enhanced the view that local women immersed themselves in the romantic image of the Red Cross voluntary work. They assisted in local immunisation programmes and undertook duty at the Camden ambulance station. In 1941 the VAs assisted Dr Jefferis and Sister Sheridan with diphtheria immunisation at the local schools in Burragorang Valley.<sup>94</sup> Again in 1943 two VAs assisted Dr Jefferis in diphtheria immunisation programme conducted by Nepean Shire Council when they visited Bringelly, Narellan, Rossmore, Raby, Austral, Hoston Park and Green Valley.<sup>95</sup> In 1945 several members assisted Camden Municipal Council collect names of children to be immunised against diphtheria.<sup>96</sup> VA's manned the telephones at Camden

Ambulance Station and provided assistance by being on call with the Service. It was usual practice for one aid to be on call every day of the week except Sunday and rendered assistance with stretcher cases to and from Camden District Hospital.<sup>97</sup> These ranged from injured miners from Burraborang Valley, new babies from Menangle and appendicitis emergencies from the Campbelltown area.<sup>98</sup> It was normal practice apparently for the VA to sit in the rear of the ambulance and the assist the ambulance officer,<sup>99</sup> who drove the vehicle.<sup>100</sup>

The Voluntary Aids were occasionally called upon by the Camden Branch of the Red Cross to undertake minor fundraising. The executive of the Camden Branch delegated the sale of buttons and seals, conducting minor stalls at fetes and garden parties, and collecting used stamps to the VAs. The principle involved here reflected the matriarchal relationship between the Red Cross and the VAD with mothers and aunts in the Red Cross delegating minor jobs to their daughters and nieces in the Detachment. As well it supports the notion that the VAs looked to their older female relatives in the Camden branch for guidance and support in these matters.<sup>101</sup> The Detachment regularly assisted the

Camden Red Cross Branch on Red Cross Day in December, usually selling buttons or assisting with afternoon tea.<sup>102</sup> On occasions during the war the Camden VAs independently supported fundraising activity other than that associated with the Camden RC branch, for instance, the Red Cross Queen Competition and the Red Cross Air Race.<sup>103</sup>

### *Kinship and Service*

Social networks, particularly kinship and interpersonal contact networks, between the Detachment and the Red Cross had a significant influence on their activities. For example, the Macdonald family had a special relationship between the Camden Voluntary Aid Detachment, the Camden Red Cross Branch and the Bringelly-Rossmore Red Cross Branch. Miss LJ (Lorna) Macdonald, apart from being the Assistant Commandant of Detachment, also became the Secretary of the Bringelly-Rossmore Branch of the Red Cross.<sup>104</sup> Mrs HP Macdonald was on the Executive Committee of the Camden Red Cross Branch in 1939.<sup>105</sup> The VAD attended functions at the Bringelly-Rossmore and Camden Branches, while not attending similar functions at other Red Cross Branches in the district, ie, The Oaks, Menangle or Narellan. For instance, several members of the Detachment attended the Garden Fete at Kelvin, Bringelly, the home of Mr and Mrs Macdonald, in 1944, and assisted in

the afternoon tea tent.<sup>106</sup> Similarly in 1943 the Detachment attended the Fete at Bellevue, Rossmore, the home of the Bringelly Red Cross President, Mrs Wheatley.<sup>107</sup> The Detachment attended the Annual General Meetings of the Bringelly-Rossmore Branch of the Red Cross in 1941, and as well as forming a guard of honour for the official Red Cross visitors from Sydney, they assisted in serving afternoon tea.<sup>108</sup> They did not attend functions of any of the other Red Cross Branches in the district, despite for instance, Miss Sibella Macarthur-Onslow concurrently being the President of the Menangle and Camden Red Cross Branches. There is no indication that the VAs attended any functions of the Menangle Red Cross Branch for the duration of the war. Similarly, Narellan Red Cross Branch, which is closer to Camden than Bringelly, was ignored by the VAs. The only logical explanation for this is the membership of Miss Lorna Macdonald in both organisations and the influence this exerted on the Detachment.

The presence of the Voluntary Aids within Camden raised a number of issues including religious piety, military protocol and patriotism. Women in uniform in a rural community were not unusual<sup>109</sup> but a church parade of VAs would have enhanced their spiritual quality and contributed to the mythology surrounding the movement.

Contemporary writers, such as Shute, have claimed that voluntarism through organisations like the VAs meant that women's effort in general was devalued by undertaking unpaid work in voluntary organisations.<sup>110</sup> In addition, Oppenheimer has claimed that the VAs suffered a degree of exploitation by the Australian Government in allowing them to go financially unrewarded.<sup>111</sup> In contrast, VAs vehemently deny this interpretation and state that current writers could not start to understand the conditions that existed at that time.<sup>112</sup> The vast majority of VA's had a strong sense of patriotic duty<sup>113</sup> and wanted to do their bit for the war effort despite being preoccupied with family commitments or, for a minority, full-time employment.<sup>114</sup> The implications of this situation are that contemporary writers are questioning the motivation of these wartime VAs, that is, that there was something not quite right about their actions. The VAs' believed that they were being patriotic, even if writers like Shute claim that they were not doing it in the best interests of other women. The VAs position says that the war was so important that nothing else mattered and that by not contributing to the war, in any way they could, they would have been disloyal and unpatriotic. Even with the hindsight of 50 years the wartime VAs like Miss J Crookston, Mrs R Brown and Mrs A Roberts, maintain that the VAD was not a social group<sup>115</sup>, they took their work seriously<sup>116</sup> and that



their efforts were valuable, patriotic and had a definite purpose. Furthermore, they state that they enjoyed the work that had to do and did not seek the limelight.<sup>117</sup> This is probably true because they have received very little recognition for their war service, even up the present. Further, they resent their own experience and the reasons for undertaking their work being misconstrued. These women illustrated the role of philanthropy and charity amongst the gentry and upper middle class within the Empire. As well, they demonstrated the role of women wanting to help Australian men in a period of crisis.

Voluntary Aids were proud of what they did and they saw their effort as being a positive contribution to the war effort, even if there were sceptics.<sup>118</sup> The movement attracted its cynics who accused it of being an organisation for socialites from Darling Point and Toorak, such as Muriel Heagney of the Council of Action for Equal Pay and Labor politician Mr Mulcahy.<sup>119</sup> To the critics, Mrs Brown and others claim that in a little country town like Camden, there was little else girls could do for the war effort and that you were duty bound to help.<sup>120</sup> This means that there was an expectation in the Camden community that these young women would undertake some worthwhile activity for the war effort. This process clearly illustrates that in small rural communities, like Camden, social expectations are a powerful

force on people's activities. If individuals chose to ignore these expectations then they ran the risk of being ostracised by sections of local society. In extreme cases this action on the part of the local community could be so severe that individuals feared that they could not cope with the stress levels and permanently leave the area. This form of intimidation can only be carried out when there is a well developed series of social networks of close personal contact between people, where they could be subject to constant rumour and innuendo - *gemeinschaft* type factors.

The experience of the Camden Voluntary Aids and those examined by Oppenheimer on the HMS Glory and other VAs such as those on the HMS Formidable<sup>121</sup> were closely aligned. These groups were from similar social backgrounds, ie, predominantly women from the gentry and upper middle class. They had similar views on how they perceived their position in society and their membership of the VADs. There is no doubt that the authorities exploited the VAs by not paying them, but that did not affect the sincerity of their belief in duty. In Camden their rank in the social structure of the community created certain expectations of them, that is, the local community expected that they would perform certain duties. One of those duties expected of women was a nurturing role, and this could be fulfilled by undertaking voluntary

work in the VAs. Those that had no commitments were expected to do more than those who were either working or were married and had a family. For instance, Mrs Brown who had no family commitments stated that Matron Norman knew her mother and 'would always ring up' and ask her to come to the hospital to fill in for someone. She lived in the same street as the hospital and it was very convenient to walk to the hospital. In addition, she had wanted to be a nurse but her marriage in 1943 ended her career aspirations.<sup>122</sup>

There was great camaraderie amongst the Camden VAs, which helps explain why they all enjoyed their duties at the hospital and other places, despite the drudgery of the menial tasks they were expected to undertake at the hospital. Oppenheimer maintains that the VAs of the Glory displayed the male qualities of mateship<sup>123</sup>, something that is not divorced from the Camden VAs. Oppenheimer goes on to state the VAs were

'...perfect models for the patriarchal society in which they lived...Throughout the war years, these women, and many others like them, had been dictated to by a society which openly played on their emotions, to carry out duties with no personal financial recompense. The reward was a moral and spiritual fulfilment...When the war was over, they willingly gave up their jobs, as they

were told to, and became model post-war women...'<sup>124</sup>

Despite this, the war created a new set of circumstances which allowed for a time a new set of social rules to apply. The Camden VAs took quite a step by joining a para-military organisation in an ultra-conservative rural community. Although the circumstances that allowed this to occur had been partly set up before the war through the Girl Guide movement. This movement allowed girls to march in uniform, so it was not too far removed for the Camden women to join the VAs, as some did.<sup>125</sup> Despite who these women were, and their social rank in Camden society, they were doing something different. The VAD allowed them to experience a new role in the Camden community that they may not otherwise have enjoyed, although by not demanding payment for their services they were accepting the status quo set by an earlier generation of women.

The mythology surrounding the image of the typical VA parallels in some ways the male Anzac legend, developed as they both were in the First World War. The romanticism fostered through the self-sacrifice of voluntary effort of young women in uniform is a powerful image. The Red Cross harnessed this iconography for its own promotional purposes. The role this mythology played in female consciousness in the

post war period has yet to be fully understood or explored by the general community. The feminist movement has yet to address these romantic notions of femininity and the impact they have played in the history of women in Australia. The VAs displayed mateship, camaraderie, strength of character, endurance, loyalty, courage and sacrifice - all of which are part of the male Anzac legend.<sup>126</sup> Other characteristics which were typical of the VAs could be described as stereotypically feminine - purity, virginity, kindness, softness, caring, emotion, affection, warmth, protective, spirituality and altruism. These were the characteristics that were particularly harnessed by the Red Cross Society in its drive for volunteers and fundraising. These were the traits that the general community perceived as worthwhile when they financially supported Red Cross workers.

Contemporary feminist writers have chosen to largely ignore Australia's voluntary organisations during wartime. Oppenheimer claims that feminist writers have seen voluntary work as distasteful and exploitative and that they have chosen to ignore it 'or with silence, condemned it.'<sup>127</sup> Partly in explanation of this Shute maintains that this type of work did little to further the feminist cause,<sup>128</sup> and hence by implication it is not worth examination. Feminist writers are abrogating their responsibilities to the very

large number of Australian women who have received no recognition for their unpaid efforts during wartime. The one national history of the VAs has been written by a male, and is just a narrative with no real attempt at analysis of wartime issues.<sup>129</sup> The definitive history of this organisation has yet to be written with a full and frank examination of all the issues, something that is beyond the scope of this thesis.

## CHAPTER 6

*JUNIOR RED CROSS CIRCLES*

The Junior Red Cross (JRC) [Appendix 66] was part of the British phenomena that surrounded the formation of paramilitary youth organisations, such as the Boys Brigade, Boy Scouts, St John Ambulance Cadets and Girl Guides.<sup>1</sup> These organisations had a strong identification with the middle class and were concerned with the values that were associated with the middle class morality - honour, loyalty, courtesy, obedience and thrift.<sup>2</sup> As part of their agenda they were concerned with community work, uniforms and parades, a strong Christian ethic, as well as a concern for citizenship, patriotism and nationalism.

The Junior Red Cross shared many of these ideals with the Red Cross Society, which also had a close association with the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movement. The presence of Boy Scouts was evident from the earliest days of establishment of the Red Cross in NSW. They were present at sewing meetings at Sydney Town Hall and on Red Cross Days in Martin Place Sydney acting as messengers or running errands. They were also

present in Camden from the earliest days of the establishment of the Branch, and they are acknowledged on many occasions in the Annual Reports of the Camden branch. They carried out odd jobs, acted as messengers and generally assisted at fetes and carnivals. In addition the head of the Boy Scout movement in Australia was the Governor-General. Similar to the Red Cross the Boy Scouts there was strong middle class identification with the movement. In Camden Miss Sibella Macarthur-Onslow was the patron of the Camden troop of the Boy Scouts. In particular the Boy Scouts assisted on Baby Day in 1928, 1930, 1933, and the Girl Guides in 1927 and 1933.<sup>3</sup>

The expressed aims of the Junior Red Cross were to teach the young members of the movement the values associated with the Red Cross Society.

#### Aims of the Junior Red Cross

'...to enlist the sympathies of the young in helping others, to teach them self-reliance, economy and unselfishness, and to train them to be ready to pass on, well equipped for work, to the parent Society when they are older.'<sup>4</sup>



For the Junior Red Cross this meant a retention of the existing value systems and opposition to anything that would undermine this position.<sup>5</sup> Orr, in his discussion of the Boy Scouts, has maintained that the most common means of securing uncritical acceptance of the status quo was through the promotion of patriotic sentiment.<sup>6</sup> , According to Orr, this type of sentiment was a direct consequence of the 'great' Victorian values of unquestioning patriotism and diligent self-help.<sup>7</sup> This position was stated unequivocally in the motto of the JRC.

#### The Motto of the JRC

'The Children of Red Cross

Remember with Love

and Gratitude

Those Gallant Men

Who Laid down their Lives

for

King's Home Country

"We Thank Thee for our

brave and faithful Dead"<sup>8</sup>

These aims were restated in the 1932 Objects, particularly paragraph (a) and (d), where the purpose of the movement was teach the value of charity of work and imperial citizenship. Paragraph (c) encouraged the children the maintain the international perspective of the Red Cross Society, which was particularly successful after 1918, when the Junior Red Cross gained international popularity.<sup>9</sup> [See Appendix 68] That is, the Junior Red Cross was used an international vehicle for the spread of ideals that were part of the imperial inheritance of the Red Cross Society in Australia.

#### OBJECTS OF JUNIOR RED CROSS (1932)

- (a) The encouragement among our young people of a spirit of voluntary social service and self-denial, especially in connection with the care of delicate children of our soldiers and others.
- (b) The improvement of health, prevention of disease and mitigation of suffering throughout the world.
- (c) The encouragement of overseas correspondence with the children of other nations for the promotion of understanding and peace.
- (d) The training in efficiency which will make our members better citizens of our State.<sup>10</sup>

*The Informal Curriculum*<sup>11</sup>

The Red Cross was concerned with training the 'whole child', as expressed in the aims of the Junior Red Cross. This process was symbolised by the progression of the children, especially girls, through the Red Cross organisation, from Koalas, Junior Red Cross, Junior Red Cross Auxiliary to the VAD and eventually into the Red Cross branches.<sup>12</sup> The Society attempted to influence the moral development of the children through their membership of the organisation and the inculcation of middle class values through the informal curriculum. (Plate) This promotional poster encapsulates the image that the Red Cross attempted to portray of Australian youth through the Junior Red Cross.

One of the main values that the Red Cross Society taught the members of the Junior Red Cross through the informal curriculum was the value of charity work. According to the aim of the Junior Red Cross an individual's responsibility to themselves must be complemented by society's responsibility. To the Red Cross movement this meant voluntary service, especially by female members of society. Through attendance at fetes, stalls, concerts and similar activities the members learnt the necessary skills to undertake effective fundraising, which was so essential within the senior Red Cross branch network. The Junior Red Cross movement provided

# YOUTH

*The Foundation  
for the Future —*



***JUNIOR RED CROSS***  
*for Service to Others.*

**A U S T R A L I A N   R E D   C R O S S   S O C I E T Y .**

a formal context within which the girls could be trained for Red Cross duties, such as fundraising, sewing and knitting, holding elected office and attending regular meetings. To achieve this goal the Society understood the significance of gaining a foothold within the public schools. [See Appendix 67] This reflected a progressive attitude by the Red Cross, which it still retains, and has guaranteed the continued survival and prosperity of the organisation. The entry into the public school system ensured the Society a wide audience from which to recruit potential members.<sup>13</sup> The Red Cross were not alone in their interest in the NSW public school system, especially amongst the New South Wales establishment.<sup>14</sup> This informal education in citizenship was supplementary to formal instruction in New South Wales public schools in moral obligations and civic duties.<sup>15</sup>

The principal mechanism that allowed the implementation of these goals was the role of the patron within the Junior Red Cross movement. The prime functions of the patron were to act as a role model and provide guidance to children. The patron could be the local school teacher, [See Appendix 67] his wife or a member of the local Red Cross branch. They were vested with the implementation of the informal curriculum by supervising the children and encouraging them in their activities. The patron was the flag bearer of the middle

class value system which was so much a part of the Red Cross Society.

Even within the Junior Red Cross symbolism played a significant role within the informal curriculum. The girl's white uniform and Red Cross badge<sup>16</sup> were symbolic of the community's expectation of the morality and benevolence within the movement. The white uniform was a manifestation of the mythology of the Red Cross's 'white angel' which it promulgated in its literature. It was also a reflection of the close military associations with the Voluntary Aid Detachments.

Up to 1945 five Junior Red Cross Circles had operated within the Camden District - Bringelly, Camden, Gilbulla at Menangle, Central Burragorang, Narellan and Rossmore. Membership of local Junior Red Cross Circles are hard to determine because no membership lists exists, but from evidence that remains a general picture can be drawn for the area. The Gilbulla Circle at Menangle had the only Junior Red Cross Auxiliary in the district. All these Circles except Gilbulla were based in the public schools, although Gilbulla Junior Circle held many of its activities at the public school in Menangle. Only four of these Circles were active during the war and all except Camden Circle were inactive by

1948. The patrons were middle class, either members of the Red Cross branch or local school teachers or their wives. The patrons controlled the implementation of the informal curriculum in the local Circles by supervising the activities of the children. These activities included attending meetings, holding office, manufacturing comforts and fundraising for Junior Red Cross homes. The patrons and membership of local Circles faithfully fulfilled the protocol associated with the ideals of the movement. Other mechanisms within the informal curriculum which played a part within local Circles included the vertical social hierarchy of the Red Cross Society, location, kinship, *gemeinschaft*, religion, localness, class, and status. The influence of this process extended beyond the formal structure of the Junior Red Cross into smaller groups of children within the district not formally associated with the organisation.

#### *Camden*

The Camden Junior Red Cross Circle was established in 1918 after divisional headquarters requested that the Camden Red Cross Branch write to all schools in the District.<sup>17</sup> The patrons of the Circle were teachers at the school and prominent local individuals. Charity work was encouraged by the Circle and entailed training the primarily female membership in a number of appropriate skills. Fund raising

activities for the Junior Red Cross homes were high on the Circle's priorities and included stalls at Red Cross Baby Day, bazaars, street stalls, dances, balls, concerts, competitions and tuckshops. Citizenship involved the girls making comforts for the children at the Junior Red Cross homes, but the Circle never went to the effort of submitting entries to the annual exhibition in Sydney. Kinship was significant in that a majority of the female children who joined the Circle had family members who were members of the Camden Red Cross Branch, ie, Protestant families who were resident in Camden. [Appendix 70]

The girls undertook the sewing of comforts for Camden Red Cross branch from as early as 1919, and the branch subsequently gave them a spinning wheel and carded wool to support their work.<sup>18</sup> Despite this early effort by 1921, the Circle was struggling for survival. It was reported that Mr Clarke, from Camden Public School, had made a fresh start with a new group and they hoped to see great things in the future.<sup>19</sup> Between 1922 and 1938 the Camden Circle went into recess, but there was continued interaction between the school and the Camden Red Cross Branch. The senior girls at the school continued to support the Red Cross and the JRC Homes, under the guidance of Mr Kenna, and then Mr Campbell.<sup>20</sup> Despite these efforts by the girls the Camden



branch made no effort to assist in the re-establishment of the Circle. In 1930, Mrs Eleanor MacKinnon, the NSW Director of the JRC, addressed the Annual General Meeting of the Camden Branch but it still made no move to reactivate a local Circle.<sup>21</sup> In 1930, following a request from Red Cross Headquarters, the Camden Branch decided to take no action on the formation of a Red Cross Younger Set.<sup>22</sup> This inaction of the part of the branch is hard to understand considering the large membership during this period. The lack of the female patron during this period seems to have been significant. The male teachers may have felt intimidated by the women of the branch and that they were inappropriate in the role of a patron.

The Camden Circle was re-formed in August, 1938, at Camden Public School under the sponsorship of Mrs JW (Enid) Macarthur-Onslow of Camden Park. She was the only member of the gentry who took an interest in the Circle and she represented the vertical social linkages within the movement. She had resigned in July as Honorary Director of the Junior Red Cross because of ill health. She had then consented to become joint patron of the Camden Circle with Miss Helen Brancker, a teacher at the school. Mrs Onslow was presented with her patron's badge by Dorothy Charlish, from 8th Class, who was the President of the Circle. Mr Holder, the school headmaster, welcomed the visitors to the school and the

children served their parents afternoon tea.<sup>23</sup> Members of the Circle were subsequently invited to the Annual General Meeting of the Camden Red Cross Branch, a practice that is still carried on by the members today.<sup>24</sup> This function highlights the importance of a female patron for this Circle, and response of the school to a person of some importance, locally, and within the Junior Red Cross hierarchy.

The newly reformed Circle ensured that every Friday classes at the school brought in flowers. These were then taken to Camden District Hospital by 2 or 3 members of the Circle.<sup>25</sup> In May, the girls of the Circle conducted the dip stall at Red Cross Baby Day in Camden and raised £1/4/1½.<sup>26</sup> 1940 was the last occasion that the girls at the school helped on the Red Cross Stall despite the children having done this job continuously since 1925.

The primary aim of the movement was to encourage fundraising by Circles to support JRC homes.<sup>27</sup> Several of the Camden Juniors had organised a number of individual efforts after the reforming of the Circle in 1938 and had already raised a total of £3/4/4 for the JRC.<sup>28</sup> During 1939 the Camden JRC Circle forwarded three quilts and a clothing parcel to JRC Headquarters.<sup>29</sup> As well, in 1942 the Circle ran a guessing competition conducted by Lois Sheldrick and Gwenyth Dunk

which raised £2/16/7 for JRC Homes.<sup>30</sup> After 1945, the Circle continued to raise funds for JRC Homes through street stalls, but it also contributed to Red Cross British Flood Relief in 1946 and Princess Elizabeth Fund in 1947.<sup>31</sup> This re-focusing on Britain was typical of the wider Red Cross movement, and was in line with the practices and fundraising of the Camden branch at the time. [Appendix 30]

The use of symbolism within the movement was clearly evident in 1941. The female members of the Circle attended, in uniform, a combined meeting at of all local Red Cross Branches at Camden Town Hall. The meeting was addressed by Lady Owen, the NSW Director of Red Cross Branches and attended by branches from Camden, Campbelltown, Narellan, Bringelly-Rossmore, Menangle, Picton, The Oaks.<sup>32</sup> The occasion stressed the significance of the Red Cross hierarchy to the children, and showed them that they were part of a large international organisation. The presence of Lady Owen would have reinforced the status and prestige of the Divisional office-holders, especially with the presence of such a large number of local branches. The fact that the girls had to attend in uniform would have increased the perception amongst the children that Lady Owen was someone of importance. The use of the white uniform, even at his junior

level, was a manifestation of the mythology of the 'white angel' that was cultivated by the Red Cross Society at this time. Lady Owen was a defacto representative of the imperial interests of the Society, a member of the NSW establishment and a potent reminder to the girls of the Junior Red Cross ideals.

In 1941 the Circle held a 'Penny Backyard Bazaar' at the house of Mr and Mrs Sheldrick.<sup>33</sup> This illustrated a number of social factors that were active within the informal curriculum and the learning experiences of the members of the Circle. This included a number already discussed in the thesis such as kinship, patriotism, citizenship, localness, and voluntary work. The bazaar was directed by the patron the of the Circle, Miss Alice L Ford, of Menangle Rd, Camden. She was not a member of the Camden Red Cross Branch, but was a teacher at the school from 1939 to 1942.<sup>34</sup> Out of 30 children at the bazaar 16 had family who were members of the Camden Red Cross Branch. [Appendices 70 & 14] The children's parents came from a mixed social background of middle and working class families, with job classifications including miners, self employed businessmen, labourers, farmers and gardeners. Amongst the members of the Circle were four families with more than two girls as members and one family, the Dunks, who had four girls and one boy as members. The

bazaar indicated that the local Circle was a little more egalitarian than the JRC hierarchy in Sydney and that such notions as status, prestige and class were of lessor importance. This was particularly highlighted at this activity given the cross-section of families that the children came from in Camden.<sup>35</sup> This type of function was typical of the operation of the informal curriculum under the control of the local patron.

The guiding influence of Camden Red Cross branch was clearly evident in 1942 at a market afternoon. It was held at Mrs Kathleen Clifton's residence in Barsden St, Camden and assisted by Mrs Irene Huthnance. Both women were long term members of the Camden Red Cross branch.<sup>36</sup> These women assumed the role of teachers within the informal curriculum at this event. Patriotism was high on the agenda of activities when it was decided to have a war theme for the afternoon, and have a 'Hit Hitler' competition. As well, there were the usual Red Cross fundraising activities and included novelty tent, jams, cakes, afternoon tea, vegetable stalls and pony rides. The afternoon created a record for fund raising by the Circle and successfully raised £26/5/0 for the Camden Branch.<sup>37</sup> Here was an example of the Red Cross taking a leading role in training the girls in fundraising through voluntary effort for a patriotic

cause. They successfully gave the afternoon a local focus, and raised a record amount of money. It is quite easy to see gender, localness and *gemeinschaft* type factors actively at work.

The role of charity work was re-enforced in August, 1943, when under the direction of their new patron Miss Fraser, the Camden Circle organised a tuckshop at Camden Public School which raised £1/10/-<sup>38</sup> Later, in December 1943, the Camden JRC followed the role model of the Camden Red Cross branch and organised a stall in Argyle Street, Camden. The Circle appealed to the community for gifts and produce to sell at the stall, took advantage of local people purchasing gifts and crafts for Christmas and successfully raised £16/4/0. These were all long established practices of the Camden Red Cross branch and were faithfully followed by members of the Circle under the watchful eye of their patron. As a result the Circle published a message of appreciation to the Camden residents who helped stock the stall and spent their money '...so freely...'.<sup>39</sup> Using their management skills in 1944 the Circle organised a Fancy Dress Ball, under the supervision of Miss Fraser, and raised a splendid £14.<sup>40</sup>

These trends continued when a new teacher, Miss Joan Morris, was appointed to Camden Public School in January, 1945.<sup>41</sup> She eventually became the new patron of the Circle and under her supervision the Circle organised a 'Mad Hatters Ball' at the Empire Hall in Camden on a Tuesday night in December.<sup>42</sup> The joint organisers were Patricia Hilder, Beulah Oborn and Gwenneth Dunk of 8th Class, who was President of the Circle and had been a member of the Circle since 1941. Each of the three girls had family who were members of the Camden Red Cross Branch.<sup>43</sup>

Some groups of school children became caught up in the informal curriculum that was fostered by the Camden Red Cross branch. They adopted the same value systems and supported the aims of the Junior Red Cross, but undertook fund raising without the formality of establishing a Circle. These groups operated as defacto Junior Red Cross Circles and one such group existed in 1945 at Mount Hunter.<sup>44</sup> A group of senior girls at the School organised a tuck shop, a typical JRC fund raising event, one Friday in March, and raised £3/2/0 at the school. They donated these funds to the Camden Red Cross Branch, which noted that

'Such support from the rising generation is a good omen for the future prosperity of the Red Cross Society, when it will need the support of new members.'<sup>45</sup>

The branch still considered these girls to be potential source of future members.

On occasion, Camden institutions were the beneficiaries of Junior Red Cross Circles from outside the immediate Camden District. For instance, Camden District Hospital was the recipient of comics, books and magazines at Christmas in 1935 from the Picton Public School Circle.<sup>46</sup>

### *Local Villages*

The smaller Junior Red Cross Circles throughout the district came under the same influences as the larger Camden Circle. The patrons provided a guiding hand that was essential for the successful functioning of the Circle. They were all part of the informal curriculum and value systems of the Red Cross Society that it attempt to impart to local children.



The Gilbulla Junior Red Cross Circle was a small group at Menangle, established in 1928,<sup>47</sup> which operated under the direct influence of the Macarthur family. The patrons of the Circle were a mixture of individuals and included tenants of Camden Park, like Mrs Ellen Stanner from 1928 to 1942,<sup>48</sup> and Mrs Ida Veness, as joint-patron in 1939.<sup>49</sup> The appointment of Miss Elizabeth Macarthur-Onslow, the daughter of Mrs JW (Enid) Macarthur-Onslow,<sup>50</sup> as joint patron from 1929 to 1939,<sup>51</sup> was an illustration of the vertical linkages of the Junior Red Cross. In 1942 the Circle formed a guard of honour at St James, Menangle at the funeral of Mrs Stanner, guided by their new Patron, Mrs Richardson.<sup>52</sup> She was the wife of the new teacher at Menangle Public School, Mr Stanley Richardson.<sup>53</sup> Her position was a reflection of the declining influence of Mrs GW Macarthur-Onslow, who had been in poor health for some time. The majority of members between 1928 and 1930 came from families who worked and lived on Camden Park.<sup>54</sup> [Appendix 71] The role of charity work was made quite clear to the members of the Circle when they undertook fundraising for Junior Red Cross Homes. The Circle members conducted concerts, guessing competitions, street stalls, collections and dance which were used to purchase material for comforts or donations. The most outstanding amount raised occurred during the Great Depression in 1931 when the Circle managed to raise £24.<sup>55</sup> This fundraising effort illustrated

the non too subtle influence of the Macarthur-Onslows on the community in Menangle, who were employees on Camden Park.

In September, 1937, Junior Red Cross Headquarters organised a motoring excursion to Camden Park at Menangle. This eventually turned out to be the most significant day in the history of the Junior Red Cross in the Camden district. The event clearly illustrated the self-interest and social priorities of the administrative hierarchy of the Junior Red Cross. The outing raised the largest amount of money in the name of the Junior Red Cross in the district, but there is no evidence that any of the local Circles were invited or attended the outing.<sup>56</sup> The excursion was organised by Lady Owen<sup>57</sup>, 'Uncle Frank' of 2GB and Miss Kathleen Riach.<sup>58</sup> Over 70 motor cars set out from Junior Red Cross Headquarters in Macquarie Place at about 1:00pm and proceeded to Camden Park. The visitors inspected the Model Dairy and gardens guided by Major-General JW and Mrs Enid Macarthur-Onslow. An amount of £72/10/5 was raised from the Sydney visitors by the sale of afternoon tea and a dutch auction of a turkey donated by the Macarthur-Onslows.<sup>59</sup> In contrast, the highest amount raised by a local group was £26/1/- in 1942 by the Camden Circle at a backyard bazaar.<sup>60</sup> This outing was for the well-off from Sydney and was ignored by the local press. It clearly demonstrated the social divisions within the wider Red Cross movement and the vertical social linkages of the Macarthur

family. In complete contrast an invitation was extended to the Menangle Circle in 1933 to the Annual General Meeting of the Camden Red Cross at Gilbulla by Miss Sibella Macarthur-Onslow.<sup>61</sup> This clearly shows that the Junior Red Cross and the Red Cross operated within the existing class boundaries, and made little attempt to cross them. It was appropriate for local organisations to attend local functions, but not for local organisations to attend functions directly aimed at the NSW establishment from Sydney. This meant that there was little upward mobility within the vertical social hierarchy that operated within the Society. Whereas it was appropriate that upper end of the hierarchy could attend functions aimed at the lower end if they chose to do so. The key social factors that operated on this basis were status and prestige. Therefore this meant that local organisations from the district lacked the status and prestige to attend functions organised by the upper end of the vertical hierarchy from Sydney. It was obvious from this event that the Red Cross Society was intent on maintaining the existing social hierarchy and had little intention of changing the situation.

Remoteness of location within the district had an influence on the characteristics of the two local Junior Red Cross

Circles. A small Circle operated at Oakdale to the west of Camden at the public school in 1940. In 1942 the Circle was under the leadership of Mr Patrick Carrol, the male teacher at the school. The membership was a mixture of Protestant and Roman Catholic boys and girls from rural working class families.<sup>62</sup> [Appendix 72] This Circle followed the principle ethic of the Red Cross, but was successful at having boys undertake fundraising activities. In 1941, Bob Moffit, a male member of the Circle, held a guessing competition and raised 8/6, two other boys sold newspapers and earned 2/- and a successful tuckshop yielded 25/- for Junior Red Cross Homes. The egalitarian nature of the membership and may be partly accounted for by the remote location of the Circle. This may also partly explain why the Circle successfully operated with a male patron, while the larger Camden Circle did not. In addition, the closest Red Cross branch was at The Oaks, and therefore the Circle did not come the direct influence of any Red Cross branch. During Junior Red Cross Appeal Week in 1940 the Circle raised £3/10/- through various activities including competitions, sales of work, sweets, a tuck shop and a concert by the senior girls. The Camden Advertiser reported that *gemeinschaft* characteristics were particularly evident for these fundraising efforts.

'Much keen interest was displayed by each pupil, and all will agree that Oakdale can be justly proud of them for the splendid effort.

The parents and friends, with all the true Oakdale spirit, lent the practical assistance which is so necessary in a small community...'<sup>63</sup>

The small and isolated Central Burraborang community, west of Camden, produced a small Junior Red Cross Circle in 1944. The geographic isolation of this sub-region produced a community with a high degree of parochialism - *gemeinschaft* type factors. Associated characteristics of localness, kinship and interpersonal contact helped mould a distinct community identity for this sub-region. In this type of rural community interpersonal contact networks functioned extremely effectively and personal knowledge of key individuals, such as the local teacher, were highly significant. These people commanded a high degree of respect by the local community and were usually given leadership roles to coordinated community events. As a result at the Central Burraborang Half-Time Public School, the local teacher, Mr FB Daley established a Junior Red Cross Circle. [Appendix 73] Under his direction, in November, 1944, the Circle organised a dance in the local hall. Phyllis Donohoe and Betty Carlon, both daughters of Catholic smallholders,

organised the arrangements for the dance. It was a great success with around 110 people attending, ie, over 40% of the local population, and raised over £11 towards JRC Homes.<sup>64</sup>

Mr Francis Daley was obviously well liked and respected, and together with the prestige of the Red Cross, ensured that the dance was a complete success. The Circle membership was egalitarian and relied on the organisational skills of the patron. Mr Daley obviously felt that the Red Cross ideals were sufficiently worthwhile, and the local population agreed with him. Isolation from a major Red Cross branch seems to have created a situation where a male teacher felt confident enough to take a role primarily ascribed to female teachers in larger communities, like Camden. Support for JRC priorities still existed in 1946 when the Circle donated 15/- towards Junior Red Cross Homes from a Gift of Pennies Appeal and other activities, but by 1948 the Circle was inactive.<sup>65</sup>

Another of the short lived Circles in the district was at Narellan Public School. It was established in August, 1932, with Mrs FG Coleman as patron, who was a member of the Narellan Red Cross Branch, and had a membership of five. In February, 1934 the Circle raised £9/18/3 for JRC Homes from entertainments and sale of gifts but had ceased to function by 1935.<sup>66</sup>

The interest in voluntary charity work was evident as early 1914 at The Oaks Public School, when the girls of the school attempted to raise funds for the Red Cross. They were not as successful as they wanted to be largely due to the establishment of a Patriotic Fund in 1914 in the village. The girls decided to send their funds direct to Red Cross headquarters and not to make any articles for comforts. They were successful in convincing 21 members of the community to contribute to their fund raising and eventually sent £1/18/9 to Sydney.<sup>67</sup>

Bringelly, had a very active Junior Red Cross Circle between 1939 and 1946. The Circle which was located at the Bringelly Public School, had a membership of 12 and was under the direction of Mrs LG Paterson, the wife of the school teacher, Mr Lindsay Paterson.<sup>68</sup> The President of the Circle was Leslie Montgomery, whose mother was one of the foundation executive members of the local Red Cross Branch.<sup>69</sup> [Appendix 69] By 1948 it had ceased to function because of the loss of its patron. She left the school with her husband after a new teacher was appointed in July, 1947.<sup>70</sup> Some of the most successful fundraising activities undertaken by the Bringelly Junior Red Cross Circle were concerts and dances organised

with the nearby Rossmore Junior Red Cross Circle.<sup>71</sup> The Bringelly Circle also undertook the sale of handicrafts and produce, held monthly tuckshops, street stalls and conducted competitions and received donations from local largeholders.<sup>72</sup>

The Circle continued its fund raising after the war and in 1947 it raised £11/2/6 from the tuckshop, competitions and sale of vegetables.<sup>73</sup> Rossmore Junior Red Cross Circle functioned at the small Rossmore Provisional School between 1940 and 1946. Apart from the shared activities with Bringelly Circle, Rossmore Circle sent donations to headquarters on a regular basis.<sup>74</sup> The Circle donated funds during 1945-46, but by 1947 the Circle has ceased to function.<sup>75</sup> Even in the small rural villages the local population did not escape the factors surrounding the Red Cross movements including the symbolism associated with Red Cross mythology and the role of status. For instance, Rossmore and Bringelly Circles formed a combined guard of honour of 30 children for Lady Owen when she attended the annual meeting of the Bringelly-Rossmore branch in July, 1941.<sup>76</sup>

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The Junior Red Cross movement successfully used the informal curriculum at the local school level on a predominantly



female membership. The Circles, like the Red Cross branches, used the pre-existing social networks and structures to implement their goals. The Circles clearly showed the leadership role of the local teacher, as well as, a number of social attributes including social rank, gender, status, familial ties and interpersonal contact. The movement also illustrated that imperial imperatives were quite important, particularly patriotism and citizenship. The movement was used as a training and recruiting ground by the Red Cross as well as the means of teaching middle class values.

The patron provided the role model, leadership and organisation skills necessary to ensure that the Circle functioned effectively. They were either the local school teacher, his wife or a member of the local Red Cross branch. The role of the patron was critical in the successful operation of the Circle, and the loss of a patron was often critical in the continued functioning of the Circle. This was reflected in the transient nature of quite a number of Circles in the Camden district, which collapsed without effective leadership. Gender of a patron appeared to be dictated by the presence of a local Red Cross branch. A branch dominated by local women seemed to intimidate the local male school teachers and discourage them from taking a formal leadership role. The lack of a Red Cross branch and geographic isolation, seemed to have given these teachers confidence to take on this role. Throughout the district male

patrons seemed to be no less successful than the female patrons when it came to fundraising and similar activities.

There is no doubt that the high prestige of the Red Cross movement assisted the Circles in gaining popularity and recruiting members. The senior Red Cross saw the Junior Red Cross as a potential recruiting ground for future members, initially through the VAD, then the senior Red Cross. The degree to which this happened is very hard to determine because of the almost complete lack of membership records of the Junior Red Cross. The support of the local Red Cross branch was useful, but not essential for the existence of a Circle and Circles existed where there was no local branch. There were a number of defacto JRC Circles, where for some unknown reason, they carried out the role of a JRC Circle without formally organising a group. This did not stop the local Red Cross branch from using the services of these children in their fundraising activities. In the case of the Camden branch they carried on like this and made no effort to formalise a Circle at the local school. If anything the branch appeared completely uninterested in the issue until Mrs GW Macarthur-Onslow took an interest in the formation of a Circle.

The Second World War was responsible for a rapid increase in the number of new Circles and amount of fund raising they undertook for the Junior Red Cross homes. When the urgency of the war disappeared the enthusiasm for fund raising declined in line with the senior Red Cross, and all the local Circles ceased to function, except Camden. The war acted as a catalyst for action and when it disappeared so did the motivation for conducting the Circles. The JRC headquarters during the 1940's claim continued growth of Circles and membership after 1948, but their own listings of Circles in the Annual Reports and the experience in the Camden district seriously bring these figures into doubt.

Camden Public School Junior Red Cross is the only group that has continued to function to contemporary times with practices, traditions, values and ideals that go back to the establishment of the Junior Red Cross movement in 1918. The Red Cross ethic of voluntarism is still encouraged with fundraising similar to the war years. The Junior Red Cross Group, as they are now called, undertakes tuckshops, selling badges and calendars, coin trays, and mufti days which go towards JRC Homes. The traditions of sewing and knitting are still carried on, with a local member of the Red Cross, Mrs Holdsworth. Her family were wartime members of the Camden Red Cross Branch, and she teaches the children to knit jumpers and squares of blankets which are sent off to the JRC Homes.

The office-bearers of the Camden JRC are invited every year to the annual meeting of the Camden Red Cross Branch, as they were in the wartime, where the children give a report of their activities and receive 'nice goodies'.<sup>77</sup> The Junior Red Cross Group has two enthusiastic patrons, Mrs Saunderson and Miss Love, who are both teachers at the school. Apart from the name change the uniform has also been dropped.<sup>78</sup> In addition, a local identity, Miss Beryl Stuckey, a wartime member of the Camden Red Cross Branch, has left money in trust for an annual prize for this Group.<sup>79</sup> So in the case of this Group, time has marched on but they have loyally stayed with the values and ideals of the movement over 50 years.

## Chapter 7

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, voluntary organisations like the Red Cross were an integral part of the life of small towns, like Camden, during wartime. These organisations played a very important role in the consciousness of the local community. They helped focus and galvanise the local population into support for the war effort. To help achieve this the Red Cross successfully used the existing social structures that were already established within these rural communities.

Wartime allowed Camden's gentry and upper middle class to use the existing social fabric of the region to support their positions within the social hierarchy. The First and Second World Wars did not change the class structure, it simply provided an opportunity for those with power to support their position within it. This resulted from the entrenched position of the gentry and upper middle class within the local hierarchies which existed in the kinship and interpersonal contact networks. This social group held leadership positions in the local community which assisted

the process. In addition, they created imperial linkages which acted in concert with the Britishness of the population. Local conservativeness and parochialism helped the gentry and upper middle class consolidate their position, while their philanthropy helped the emergence of voluntarism. The economic power of the upper classes in conjunction with these social processes assisted when war was declared in 1914. The local Establishment rallied the local population and they willingly participated because of their identification with the sentiments being expressed at the time. The Red Cross Society became an integral part of this process and readily fitted the 'little England' that existed in the Camden area.

The British Red Cross Society was able to make a quick entry into Australia in 1914 because of the social and political factors which existed at the time. Its immediate success within the Camden district was due to the set of social conditions that have been outlined. These social factors were conducive to the entry of a British based benevolent association whose aims were primarily war-related. This was assisted by affluent Camden individuals with power and influence who took an interest in the movement at a local and divisional level.

The Red Cross was the most successful example of an imperially-based, philanthropic, voluntary organisation that was active in Australia between 1914 and 1945. It had an international network that fitted the imperial profile, its aims were war-specific and was most active between 1914-18 and 1939-45. It had extensive kinship and interpersonal contact networks and tended to be exclusive in terms of social rank and religious beliefs. The long term success of the Red Cross was due to factors already outlined, as well as its broad aims, which encompassed peacetime work, strong female leadership<sup>1</sup>, and the skilful organisation of a large network of women<sup>2</sup>. The Red Cross was an example of a traditional voluntary organisation, according to Clarke,<sup>3</sup> and was typical of the Victorian public charities organised by bourgeoisie voluntary committees, according to Kennedy.<sup>4</sup> The Australian Red Cross Society acted as a provisional extension of the BRCS through its Australian representatives in areas like Camden.

The activity of the Red Cross Society in the Camden district reached its peak during the First and Second World Wars. Both the Camden and Menangle branches were functioning within 3 weeks of Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson organising the first formal meeting of the Society on 13 August, 1914. Four local branches were formed between 1914-18 - Camden, The Oaks, Menangle, Narellan - but by 1921 only Camden and Narellan

were still functioning. At the outbreak of the Second World War, Menangle and The Oaks branches re-formed, and a new branch was established at Rossmore-Bringelly. Auxiliary associations of the Red Cross functioned within the district, for instance, at The Oaks and Camden. Both had Voluntary Aid Detachments towards the end of World War One, but they both went into recess by the mid 1920s and only the Camden Detachment re-formed in 1939. In addition, the JRC movement was active with Circles at the Camden, Menangle and Bringelly-Rossmore between 1918-1945.

The outstanding achievements of the Camden Red Cross branch between 1939-45 were a reflection of its power, status and influence within the district. The branch built upon its success of the First World War and had a subsequent growth in membership strength, especially in the late 1920's and early 1930's. The social factors that were evident during the 1914-18 period were still as strong after 1939, but were combined with the romance associated with voluntary Red Cross work and the emerging independence of the Australian Red Cross Society. The branch successfully used Camden's social fabric, which was such an integral part of local rural life, to establish a powerful support base.



In 1939 the Red Cross was a war ready organisation and was the best equipped voluntary organisation in the Camden district to cope with the outbreak of war. At the commencement of conflict the Society harnessed all these factors to mobilise the community to help their fundraising efforts. In particular the social rank of the Camden branch ensured that it was particularly effective in this process.

Wartime, patriotism and voluntarism were all interrelated in the Camden community. Voluntarism in this context had two components - financial contributions and donating unpaid time and effort. Voluntary effort was seen by some as 'doing their bit', and this was their contribution to the war effort. In combination with this, kinship and interpersonal contact networks were quite important and were a vital part of social interaction. Patriotic activities, such as dances, concerts, fetes, afternoon teas, chocolate wheels, carnivals, euchre parties and street stalls, provided a point of social interaction for these networks. These networks allowed the community to closely monitor an individual's public life. The community would then make a judgement and create perceptions about these individuals. This was the application of the *gemeinschaft* principle. Further, public acknowledgment of patriotic effort was achieved by publication of a person's name in the local press with the amount of their contribution

- a defacto form of blackmail. A possible consequence of non-compliance with such pressure, for some sectors of the community, may have been endangering their livelihood or being ostracised from the community.

Voluntarism was one of the easiest ways that the gentry and upper middle class could publicly exhibit their patriotism and wealth. Volunteering time and money was equated with patriotism - the greater the contribution the greater the level of patriotism. They were not only seen as being philanthropic, but they reminded the local community that they held economic power. For those in the community who were not as wealthy as others patriotism might amount to spending many unpaid hours at the Red Cross sewing meetings or knitting at home. These women could use their domestic skills and gain kudos so long as it was unpaid effort and not for personal profit or gain. This was the local manifestation of the mythology surrounding the self-less Red Cross worker.

Fundraising had two main purposes - to raise funds for Red Cross appeals and to fund the local manufacture of soldier comforts. The fundraising process reached a high point in 1943 at the annual Red Cross Baby Day Appeal. This appeal was regular part of the fundraising appeals conducted by the Red

Cross in NSW, but the response in Camden was out all proportion to the general importance of the event. The Appeal demonstrated how the Red Cross used the district's social structure, sentiments associated with patriotism, kinship and interpersonal contact networks, and the social status of prominent individuals in Camden. The appeal illustrated the processes associated with the social stratification within the town, parochialism amongst groups within the area, and the role of gender in decisions that effected the prestige of the district. There were several local committees involved and all donations were acknowledged in the local newspapers. These factors combined to result a highly successful patriotic event at a critical stage of the war for the Society.

After this period the local Red Cross's principal appeal was the Prisoner of War Adoption Appeal, which targeted specific streets in the town. When the Prisoner of War Adoption Appeal started the Society the published the results of its door-knocking each week in the local newspaper. At a time when the obituaries of local men killed in action were also appearing in the same newspaper, this was a powerful incentive to ensure that individuals contributed to the patriotic effort of the Society. It was a further example of how the *gemeinschaft* principle worked in the Camden community and how it was a very powerful tool in the hands of any local

organisation. Thus local Camden women enthusiastically embraced the notion of voluntarism throughout the district.

Despite the success of the Red Cross in the First and the early part of the Second World War its position did not go unchallenged. It started to face increased competition from other voluntary organisations in the Camden area especially after 1943.<sup>5</sup> The role of these organisations within the Camden area demands detailed examination in the local homefront response to the war effort. But that question is beyond the scope of this thesis.

Only two of the many Red Cross auxiliary organisations were active in the Camden area during wartime. The Voluntary Aid Detachment first recruited local women in 1920 and again in 1939. The social characteristics that were so significant for the Red Cross branches were also important for the success of the VAD. Pre-eminent amongst these social characteristics were the kinship and interpersonal contact networks. Most of the young women who joined the VAD either had female relatives in the Red Cross or knew these same women. This was especially so for those from the Camden branch who attended Home Nursing and First Aid Courses run by the Detachment. The Voluntary Aids were one of the prime vehicles of the

development for romantic notions of voluntary service within the Red Cross movement. In this respect voluntarism and philanthropy worked in conjunction with each other, especially with respect to the role model provided by the First World War. The Voluntary Aids brought with them middle class values including that of service and selfless devotion to duty, which most importantly was unpaid. Thus their voluntarism was an overt expression of patriotism, especially in wartime.

The Voluntary Aids were a practical example, like the Camden Red Cross workers, of the mythology in action. This mythology was further complicated by servicemen seeing the Voluntary Aids as a kind of 'female white angel', an image which suited the purposes of the Red Cross organisation in its recruitment drives. The mythology had a significant amount of romance, mystique and symbolism, which the Red Cross Society encouraged. These characteristics were evident in military style parades held by both the VAD and the Junior Red Cross. The mythology surrounding the Red Cross worker, in many ways, followed the development of the Anzac legend during wartime. All of these features were evident amongst the Camden Voluntary Aids who made their own small contribution to the development of the mythology.

The second auxiliary organisation operated by the Red Cross in the Camden area were the Junior Red Cross Circles. The Red Cross successfully used the informal curriculum, outside the structured life of the children in the classroom, to achieve its goals. The primary goals were the dissemination of middle class values, the teaching of voluntary charity work to children and the recruitment of female children to the Red Cross organisation. The main agent of this process was the Circle patron, who was either the local school teacher, his wife or a member of the local Red Cross branch. The patron supervised the implementation of the informal curriculum through the activities undertaken by the children. The component parts of the informal curriculum were the kinship and interpersonal contact networks, gender, geographic location, localness - *gemeinschaft* type characteristics. Apart from these social factors patriotism, citizenship, symbolism and the mythology of the Red Cross worker all played a part. This process was complemented by the teaching of morals and civics within the formal school curriculum.

Similar to the rest of the Red Cross movement voluntary work and patriotism were not mutually exclusive in this organisation in wartime. Even amongst the children in the Camden community patriotism was equated with fundraising for the Red Cross and the war effort. The success of the Red Cross within the local schools was all encompassing to the

point where schools with no formal Junior Red Cross structure adopted their ideals.

Gender was significant even amongst these groups. The Junior Red Cross Circles were the only Red Cross based group in the district where males took a leadership role. Male teachers who were distant enough from local Red Cross branches became confident enough to become patrons of Circles. One supporting reason for this action was the operation of the kinship and interpersonal contact networks. Some of the children in these Circles had female relatives who were members of the local Red Cross branch. Another contributing factor was the status of the Red Cross, especially the Camden branch within the town. All this assisted in the transfer of Red Cross values and attitudes to the children.

War related voluntary work allowed women to gain new skills in a large number of areas. Amongst others these included first aid, home nursing, emergency services coordination, public safety, written communications, and personnel management. After the war these women returned to 'domestic roles'. The place of this experience in the long term history of feminism has yet to be assessed. It was the daughters of the 1940s generation of women who took part in the feminist movement of the 1960s. The experience of their mothers has not yet received detailed examination, especially with

respect to rural areas. For instance, Clarke has maintained that there was a close link between voluntary effort in community organisations and paid employment in rural areas.<sup>6</sup> Did such a link exist between women's voluntary effort in the 1940s and their daughters actions of the 1960s?

Volunteers who worked for the Red Cross and similar organisations donated their time and effort and did an untold amount of good. Their enthusiasm cannot be denied, even if their motivation appears naive, simplistic, misguided or even paternalistic. The feminist movement has chosen to ignore these women and their efforts in the First and Second World War, as if the activities of these women were of little or no value. Feminist writers, in this case, justifiably criticise the maleness of Australian history, yet ignore their own gender and their contribution to the welfare of others. Even when this situation is acknowledged by feminist writers, little is done to rectify the position.<sup>7</sup>

The Red Cross was, and still is, a significant international voluntary organisation practising philanthropic ideals. The period which this thesis examines illustrates that such organisations do not operate in a vacuum. They rely on social factors outside the organisation to successfully achieve their aims and objectives. These social characteristics are not often acknowledged by such organisations in the success they enjoy in the community, and this was certainly the case



with the Red Cross between 1914 and 1945. The Red Cross could not have achieved the success it had in rural NSW, and especially Camden, if it were not for these external factors.

For an organisation to enthuse volunteers into donating their time, effort and funds they have to be able to tap into community sentiment. For an organisation to enjoy long term success, like the Red Cross, they have to have leadership at a local, national and international level which is responsive to changes in public attitudes and perceptions. The Red Cross has proven over time to be a robust, flexible, hard-headed organisation which has successfully judged the public mood in Australia.

Between 1914-1945 the leadership of the Red Cross in the Camden district certainly had these characteristics. The success of the organisation in the area can be partly addressed to the local leadership, but also to local perceptions that it was a worthwhile cause and its use of the existing social fabric of the local community. Pre-eminent amongst these factors were the use by the Society of the social networks and social structure of the district, which function particularly effectively in rural areas like Camden. The local branches received social status and kudos from their charity work, and as a result enjoyed a powerful position within the community during wartime. The Society

came with a middle class value system which it used to achieve its goals through the local branch network, the Voluntary Aid Detachment and the Junior Red Cross Circles. The Society was able to rally the Camden district during wartime by equating voluntary charity work with patriotism. The branches within the area were quite successful at the objective and received a high level of support from the local community. In this respect the Red Cross Society within the Camden district was a force to be reckoned with up to the end of the Second World War.

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WAR AND COMMUNITY: THE RED CROSS IN CAMDEN 1939 -1945

FOOTNOTES



## FOOTNOTES - INTRODUCTION

1. The republican debate in Australia in the early 1990s fostered by Prime Minister Paul Keating denigrating the role of the British in the Second World War. Joan Beaumont, (ed), Australia's War 1939-45 (Allen & Unwin, 1996, St Leonards), pxxiv
2. Some examples of this type of work include: Cessnock by Walker, A, Coaltown, A Social Survey of Cessnock (MUP, Melb, 1945); Country towns in Victoria by McIntyre, AJ & JJ, Country Towns of Victoria, A Social Survey (MUP/OUP, Melb, 1944); Marulan by Poiner, G, The Good Old Rule, Gender and Other Power Relationships in a Rural Community (SUP/OUP, Sth Melb, 1990); Rylstone and Kandos in Oxley, G, 'The Two Towns, A Semi-industrial Community in the NSW Tableland', in Bowman, M, (ed), Beyond the City: Case Studies in Community Structure and Development (Longman Cheshire, St Kilda, 1981); Bradstow in RA Wild, Bradstow, A Study of Status, Class and Power in a Small Australian Town (A&R, Sydney, 1974);
3. Examples of this type of work include Norma Sheridan's (ed), Cohuna District, The War Years 1939-45 (Cohuna Historical Society, Cohuna, 1987) or Tania Barber's Wimmera Diggers At War 1939 - 1945 (Wimmera Mail-Times, Horsham, 1994) or self-published efforts such as Alex McAndrew's Milton-Ulladulla in the War Years (Alex McAndrew, Epping, 1994); alternatively they recounted specific events that occurred in the area for example Alan Clark's The Waratahs, South Coast Recruiting March 1915 (Alan Clark, Nowra, 1994);
4. For instance, Baker, Barty, Gow, Norris and Sutherland's Eden and the Second World War, An Oral History Project (Royal Military College, Duntroon, 1976); or snippets that exist in publications like Wayne Davis's (ed), Dapto Oral History, The Third Volume (Dapto Senior Citizen's Talking History Group, Dapto, 1994); or Brooks & Burke's The Heart of a Place, Stories from the Moorebank Women's Oral History Project (Liverpool City Council, Liverpool, 1992); the Oral History Association of Australia lists oral history projects specific war time and communities, for instance, Journal, No 15, 1993, and No 17, 1995;
5. Such as Bill Gammage's, Narrandera Shire (Narrandera Shire Council, Narrandera, 1986) and Christopher Keating's On the Frontier, A Social History of Liverpool (Hale & Ironmonger, Sydney, 1996);

6. Examples of these include Darryl McIntyre's Townsville At War 1942, Life in a Garrison City (Townsville City Council, Townsville, 1992); and Bruce Pennay's On the Home Front: Albury during the Second World War (Albury and District Historical Society, Albury, 1992)
7. Studies which provide commissioned association histories and detail of their founder's lives include Leon Stubbing's 'Look what you started Henry! A History of the Australian Red Cross 1914-1991 (ARCS, Melb, 1992); or Margaret Dunn's The Dauntless Bunch, The Story of the YWCA in Australia (YWCA, Clifton Hill, 1991); or Helen Townsend's Serving the Country, The History of the Country Women's Association of New South Wales (Doubleday, Sydney, 1988); or Ron Rathbone's A Very Present Help Caring for Australias Since 1813 The History of the Benevolent Society of NSW (State Library of NSW, Sydney, 1994);
8. For instance, Stubbing's History of the ARCS gives little acknowledgment of the British connection within this movement.
9. For instance, Netta Ellis's Braidwood Dear Braidwood, A History of Braidwood and District (N Ellis, Braidwood, 1989) details the role of women in voluntary organisation in Braidwood.
10. For instance, CO Badham Jackson's Proud History, The Official History of the Australian Comfort's Fund (Johnston, Sydney, 1949); and Walter Hull's Salvos With the Forces, Red Shield Services During World War 2 (Salvation Army, Mont Albert, 1995)
11. For instance, Richard Kennedy, Charity Warfare, The Charity Organisation Society in Colonial Melbourne (Hyland House, Melb, 1985); Melanie Oppenheimer's 'Alleviating Distress - The Lord Mayor's Patriotic Fund in NSW, 1914-1920', Journal of RAHS Vol 81, Part 1, June, 1995, pp85-98; and her 'The Forgotten Army: Patriotic Funds and Voluntary Workers in Australia during World War Two', PhD thesis under preparation; Janine Bush's 'Women's voluntary organisations and the welfare state in Australia, c1920-1945', paper presented at the Australian Historical Association Conference 14-18 July, 1996; At a recent biennial conference of the Australian and New Zealand Third Sector Research, which is specifically to encourage research into the voluntary sector, only one paper dealt with voluntary organisations from a historical perspective: Ian Willis's 'The Australian Red Cross, Wartime and A Small Rural Community'.
12. These include Christine de Matos's 'When the War Came to Campbelltown - A Local Study of the Social Effects of World War Two in Australia', Grist Mills, Vol 8, No 2, pp19-39;

Ian McCracken's 'A Sample Study of the Coburg Red Cross Society in Victoria during World War 2', La Trobe Historical Studies, Vol 4, 1974, pp3-10; Dawn Peel's 'Salvaging Community Pride: Colac and the Commonwealth Salvage Commission', Journal of the AWM, No 17, October, 1990, pp5-12, 'The last man and the last shilling? A country town during World War II', paper presented at AWM History Conference, 3-7 July, 1989, and 'Voluntary War Effort: Colac during the Second War World', MA Thesis, Deakin University, 1992; Bruce Pennay's 'From Country Town to Provincial City: Albury, 1934-1949', PhD Thesis, Deakin University, 1992; Peter Stanley's 'Don't let Whyalla Down: The Voluntary War Effort in Whyalla, 1939-1945', B Litt Thesis, ANU, 1984;

## FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER ONE

1. For a history of the meaning of the term community see Lucy Taksa, 'Defining the Field', in O'Farrell, P, et al, History and Communities (The Community History Program, UNSW, 1990) pp13-14
2. After Simon Leonard, 'Community and Local History', Dept of History and Politics, University of Wollongong, 1996, unpublished paper.
3. Such as perceptions of place examined in Drusilla Modjeska, (ed), Inner Cities, Australian Women's Memory of Place (Penguin, Ringwood, 1989), particularly pp1-7
4. Taksa, Lucy, 'Defining the Field', in O'Farrell, et al, History and Communities (1990)p13
5. Malcolm I Thomis, 'Self-Perceptions of a Small Country Town: Blackall', Australian Cultural History, No 4, 1985.pp28-29
6. After Max Neutze, 'City, Country, Town: Australian Peculiarities', Australian Cultural History, No 4; 1985, pp8-9
7. The critical number in this study was 1500 people. Jenny Hudson, 'Skeletons in the Rural Cupboard: Experiences in Community Recording', Oral History Association of Australia Journal, No 15, 1993, p47
8. 1,000 people constitutes an urban centre in Ian Castles, 1991 Census Dictionary Census of People and Housing (ABS, Canberra, 1991) p122  
A population density of greater than 500 persons per square mile constitutes an urban area.  
Australian Bureau of Census and Statistics, Australian Year Book 1972 (Aust Bureau of Census and Stats, Canberra, 1972) p131-2
9. Catherine and Ross Frew, 'Schools and Communities: Tumbarumba and World War One' in History and Communities: Proceedings of the Community History Program Seminar UNSW, June, 1989. pp44-5
10. Taksa, op cit, p16
11. Taksa, op cit, p16
12. Poiner, The Good Old Rule (1990) pp178-179



13. Poiner, op cit, p158
14. Taksa, Lucy, 'Defining the Field', in History and Communities: Proceedings of the Community History Program Seminar UNSW, June, 1989. p16; Poiner, Gretchen, The Good Old Rule, Gender and other Power Relationships in a Rural Community (SUP/OUP, Sth Melb, 1990) pp158-182 where she looks at the stress created by bushfires in Marulan, NSW.
15. Typical of these was the Campbelltown region as identified by the research conducted Anne Rouse, Campbelltown during the War, for BA(Hons) Thesis, University of Sydney. This was noted to this researcher in a conversation with her on 20/1/96 where she noted that the Campbelltown region included Menangle, Menangle Park and proceeded to Ingleburn taking in some of the eastern parts of the Camden region.
16. As suggested by Taksa, (1990) p15
17. After Tonnie's Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft (1887) as discussed in Taksa, 'Defining the Field' in O'Farrell, History and Communities (1990) pp13-14
18. After Taksa, op cit, p15
19. Typical of these was the Campbelltown region as identified by the research conducted Anne Rouse, Campbelltown during the War, for BA(Hons) Thesis, University of Sydney. This was noted to this researcher in a conversation with her on 20/1/96 where she noted that the Campbelltown region included Menangle, Menangle Park and proceeded to Ingleburn taking in some of the eastern parts of the Camden region.
20. Other routes which were considered were through Campbelltown-Appin and Campbelltown-Menangle, but neither passed the local holdings of prominent men like Lt John Oxley at Kirkham, Rev William Cowper at Wivenhoe, Alexander Macleay at Brownlow Hill, or John Macarthur of Camden Park.
21. Frank Stuckey, Our Daily Bread, The Story of Stuckey Bros. Bakers and Pastrycooks of Camden, NSW, 1912-1960 (Camden Historical Society, Camden, 1987)p15
22. Stuckey, Our Daily Bread (1987) pp28-29
23. Camden Advertiser 6/2/36
24. There were many schemes to try and avoid the costly journey to the Camden railhead but none ever came to anything. In the 1914 it cost 45/- per ton to transport silver ore the 42 miles from the Yerrandarie to Camden railhead. This is compared with 5/- per ton to ship it by rail from Camden to Cockle Creek Smelter (Lake Macquarie, NSW). Prior to 1914 a railway had been surveyed for the 15 miles from Picton

Lakes to Sills Creek, but after an inquiry the NSW government decided against the proposal.

Source: Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, Minutes of Evidence, Railway from Picton Lakes to Yerranderie, 25 September, 1916, quoted in Jim Barrett, Yerranderie, Story of a Ghost Town (J Barrett, Glenbrook, 1995) p20 and den Hertog, Sonja, The Yerranderie Silver Field, Burragorang Valley, (TOHS, The Oaks, 1988)p19.

25. Sonja den Hertog, The Yerrandarie Silver Field, Burragorang Valley (TOHS, The Oaks, 1988)p7
26. Sonja den Hertog, The Yerrandarie Silver Field Burragorang Valley pp.19,37
27. George Sheldrick, Interview, 14/5/93
28. Hertog, The Yerrandarie Silver Field, Burragorang Valley (TOHS, The Oaks, 1988) p22.
29. Clinton's Nattai-Bulli Colliery had commenced at Nattai in 1931 and Fox's Wollondilly Colliery commenced in 1930.
30. Carrington Convalescent Hospital  
Source: RE Nixon, Carrington 1890-1990 (Carrington Hospital, Camden, 1990)
31. RE Nixon & JD Wrigley, Medical Practitioners of Camden (Typescript, CHS, 1995) p13
32. Dept of School Education, Government Schools of New South Wales, 1848 to 1993 (Dept of School Education, Sydney, 1993) pp17-18, 45.
33. Elaine Sporne, Interview, Camden, 26/2/93
34. A Whiteman, Interview, 26/6/93
35. Albert Baker, Interview, 19/7/93
36. Sidman, Camden (1939) p19
37. Dick Inglis, Interview, 2/3/94; He reported that Camden was the only major saleyards between Homebush, Moss Vale and Bathurst. His firm, William Inglis and Sons, operated saleyards at Camden, St Marys and Newmarket.  
Additional Source: White, Sally, A Patchwork Heritage, Thirteen Australian Families (Collins Dove, Melbourne, 1986) pp96-107
38. Claude Heininger, 'In the meat trade', in Davis, Wayne, (ed), Dapto Oral History, The Third Volume (Dapto Senior Citizen's Talking History Group, Dapto, 1994), pp27-28

39. Dick Inglis, Interview, 2/3/94
40. Camden News, 7/4/27
41. Sidman, Camden, p78; RE Nixon, Camden Show Society p27
42. Camden News 2/4/36
43. Nixon, Camden Show Society Centenary (1986)p10
44. RE Nixon, Camden Show Society Centenary, 1886-1986 (Camden Show Society Inc, Camden, 1986)p8
45. Camden Advertiser, 29/5/41
46. News items from Campbelltown, Picton and Mittagong.
47. 1933 Census (CofA, Canberra, 1933);
48. Commonwealth of Australia, Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1933 (CofA, Canberra, 1933)
49. For high school education boys went to Homebush Boys High School, Liverpool Technical School, Sydney Grammar, Kings School and girls to Parramatta Girls High School;  
Source: John Southwell, Interview, 10/2/93
50. Winifred Stuckey, Interview, 21/12/92; She went to a business college in Martin Place, Sydney in the late 1930's, then worked in the City. She left Camden on the 7:00am train and returned home in the evening around 7:00pm.
51. The Sydney Morning Herald was delivered daily to Camden on the train. Interview, Kevin Curry, 24/6/93 who was one of the local paper boys in the 1930's.
52. There were small groupings of Chinese, German and Italians.  
[CofA, 1933 Census of Australia (CofA, Canberra, 1933)]

## FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER 2

1. Atkinson, Camden p134
2. This was a process also which occurred in other rural centres in Australia. See studies on Whyalla by Stanley, P, 'Don't let Whyalla Down: The Voluntary War Effort in Whyalla, 1939-1945', Litt B Thesis, ANU, 1984; Colac by Peel, D, 'Voluntary War Effort: Colac during the second world war' MA Thesis, Deakin Uni, 1992; Cessnock by Walker, A, Coaltown, A Social Survey of Cessnock (MUP, Melb, 1945); country towns in Victoria by McIntyre, AJ & JJ, Country Towns of Victoria, A Social Survey (MUP/OUP, Melb, 1944); Marulan by Poiner, G, The Good Old Rule, Gender and Other Power Relationships in a Rural Community (SUP/OUP, Sth Melb, 1990); Rylstone & Kandos by Oxley, G 'The Two Towns, A Semi-industrial Community in the NSW Tableland', in Bowman, M, (ed), Beyond the City: Case Studies in Community Structure and Development (Longman Cheshire, St Kilda, 1981); 'Bradstow' by Wild, RA, Social Stratification in Australia (George Allen & Unwin, Syd, 1978).
3. IC Willis, Database of Occupational Categories for Camden District derived from Werriwa Electoral Roll compiled on 21/6/94, Camden
4. Wild, RA, Social Stratification in Australia (George Allen & Unwin, Syd, 1978)p58
5. IC Willis, Database of Occupational Categories for Camden district derived from Werriwa Electoral Roll compiled on 21/6/94, Camden.  
Small business people who included self-employed tradesmen, agents, storekeepers and publicans accounted for 39% of this grouping.  
[IC Willis, Database of Occupational Categories for Camden district derived from Werriwa Electoral Roll compiled on 21/6/94, Camden].  
Some of the significant businesses were owned by Methodist families such as the Whitemans, Furners, Stuckeys, Kelloways and Cliftons.  
[See Roberts, Methodism p6 for a list of some of the Methodist families in the Camden area].  
The remainder of the urban middle class, ie. 61%, was made up of dentists, doctors, solicitors, clergy, managers, engineers, teachers, police, nurses and clerks.  
[IC Willis, Database of Occupational Categories for Camden District derived from Werriwa Electoral Roll compiled on 21/6/94, Camden]
6. IC Willis, Database of Occupational Categories for Camden district derived from Werriwa Electoral Roll compiled on 21/6/94, Camden.

7. IC Willis, Database of Occupational Categories for Camden District derived from Werriwa Electoral Roll compiled on 21/6/94, Camden
8. Typical of this group were the Methodist tenant families on Camden Park who were brought out from England by the Macarthurs, and later, became dairy farmers around Camden. Families such as the Smarts, Boardmans, Moores, Eagles, and Dousts [See lists tenant families in Wrigley & Nixon, They Worked On Camden Park and lists of Methodist families in Roberts, Methodism, p6] accumulated property and wealth as dairyfarmers, and thus, improved their social status and prestige. In addition a number of Methodist smallholder families such as the Whitemans, Stuckeys and Kelloways, established business interests in Camden and moved into the urban middle class.
9. For example Stan Kelloway as Mayor during the Second World War.
10. IC Willis, Database of Occupational Categories for Camden District derived from Werriwa Electoral Roll, compiled on 21/6/94, Camden.  
In 1933, for Wollondilly Shire, which included the villages of Yerrandarie, Oakdale, and The Oaks, working class occupations made up 42% of the workforce, while in Camden Municipality they accounted for 32% of the workforce.  
[Commonwealth of Australia, Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30th June, 1933 (CofA, Canberra, 1933); The Census occupation classification used in the calculation of these figures were: Manufacturing; Building; Roads, Railways, Earthworks; Gas, Water, Electricity; Personal and Domestic Services;]
11. In the two local government areas, domestics accounted for 41% of the female workforce, and shop assistants 13%  
[Commonwealth of Australia, Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30th June, 1933 (CofA, Canberra, 1933)]; The female classifications were as follows

| Occupation                           | CMC | WSC | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Commercial & Finance                 | 21  | 42  | 63    |
| Public Administration & Professional | 38  | 70  | 108   |
| Personal and Domestic Service        | 107 | 89  | 196   |
| Total Female Workforce               | 231 | 252 | 483   |

while labourers made up only 17% of the male workforce.  
[CofA, Census, 1933 (CofA, Canberra, 1933); Male occupational classifications were as follows:

| Occupation                   | WSC  | CMC | Total |
|------------------------------|------|-----|-------|
| Manufacturing                | 103  | 65  | 168   |
| Building                     | 63   | 54  | 117   |
| Roads, Railways & Earthworks | 423  | 77  | 500   |
| Gas, Water, Electricity      | 28   | 12  | 40    |
| Personal & Domestic Service  | 25   | 21  | 46    |
| Total Male Workforce         | 2228 | 760 | 2988  |

12. In 1938 19 men from Camden, Elderslie, The Oaks and Nattai River gave their occupations at miners and a further 7 living at Nattai River as labourers.  
[IC Willis, Database of Occupations and Location drawn from the 1938 Electoral Roll for Werriwa.]
13. Commonwealth of Australia, Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30th June, 1933 (CofA, Canberra, 1933)
14. St Johns CofE, St Johns CofE, Camden; Pain & Thorn, St Pauls, Cobbitty; Sonja den Hertog, St Matthews Church of England, Old Oaks, 1838-1985 (TOHS, The Oaks, 1985); Sonja den Hertog, The History of Burragorang Valley from the Records (TOHS, The Oaks, 1990)p43; IC Willis Database of 1938 Electoral Roll of Werriwa for the Camden District, with additional information from cemetery records - Camden Church of England (% of total Church of England by location) Camden 49%, Menangle 9%, Narellan 8%, The Oaks 8%, Mt Hunter 5%, Cobbitty 4%, Oakdale 4%, Burragorang Valley 8%, Yerrandarie 2%, Cawdor 2%
15. Robbins reported that most of the Camden congregation were the descendants of worshippers at Cobbitty Paddock and that all these areas were predominantly made up of small freeholders with dairy farms. [S Raymond Robbins, 'On the Trail of the Wild Cattle, Camden Methodism' Journal and Proceedings of the Australasian Methodist Historical Society Vol 1, Pt 1, Jan, 1933.p26-31; Cobbitty Paddock: An area of land on the south side of the Nepean River opposite Cobbitty Village and west of Camden airport, now known as Ellis Lane. (Source: John Wrigley, Index of Early Names of Locations, Properties and Houses in the Camden District, CHS, 1989)
16. PH Curtis, 'The Camden Circuit', J&P of the Australasian Methodist Historical Society No72, May, 1957, pp969-973; Jack L Roberts, A History of Methodism in the Cowpastures, 1843-1977 (JL Roberts, Camden, 1976)pp2-4,15-24; IC Willis, Database of 1938 Werriwa Electoral Roll for Camden District, with additional information from cemetery records - Camden District Methodists (% of total Methodists by location) - Camden 59%, Cawdor 8%, Menangle 6%, Mt Hunter 6%, Narellan 4%, Oakdale 4%, The Oaks 3%, Yerrandarie 3%, Burragorang Valley 3%, Glenmore 2%.
17. For instance, in 1828, Camden had the highest proportion of Catholic in the Colony. [James Waldersee, Catholic Society in New South Wales, 1788-1860 (SUP, Syd, 1974)p105; Waldersee states that Appin/Airds [35.4] and Camden [39.3] had the highest proportion of Catholics in the Colony and many families had settled there [see note on Galvins]

18. In the 1930's there was still a strong presence in Camden which had a church, a school, convent, and presbytery. [Leo Callaghan, They Sowed We Reap (1983)p135]
19. The Oaks where there was a convent and school. [L Callaghan, Church of St Aloysius, The Oaks, Centenary Celebrations, 1865-1965 (The Oaks Catholic Centenary Committee, The Oaks, 1965)pp7-16]
20. Burragorang Valley was always a Catholic stronghold. The Church had an Aboriginal Mission in the Lower Burragorang, St Paulinus at Upper Burragorang with Presbytery, Church Hall and cemetery, a convent and school at Central Burragorang for a short time, [St Pauls Church, (1987)p18] and churches at Coxes River and Yerrandarie and a Mass Centre at Bimlow. [IC Willis Database of 1938 Electoral Roll for Werriwa for Camden District, with additional information from cemetery records - Camden District Catholics (% of total Catholics by location) Camden 38%, Burragorang Valley 33%, The Oaks 8%, Yerrandarie 8%, Menangle 7%, Narellan 6%.]
21. The aldermen on the 1926 included Dr RM Crookson [doctor], RD Stuckey [baker], F Boardman [butcher], GF Furner [storekeeper], J Frost [stone-mason], HS Kelloway [storekeeper], W Larkin [auctioneer & Deputy-Mayor], H Lowe [farmer], FA Macarthur-Onslow [large landholder & Mayor] Source: GV Sidman, The Town of Camden (Facsimile Reproduction, 1995, Liz Vincent & Camden Public Library) p76 & CofA, 1938 Electoral Roll, Division of Werriwa (CofA, Canberra, 1938)  
In 1925, Onslow Park came under the jurisdiction the Council and it immediately banned organised games on Sundays, a situation which continued until 1939. [Martin & Sidman, Camden, p75]
22. Martin & Sidman, Camden p21
23. CofA, Electoral Roll for Subdivision of Werriwa, 1938
24. McIntyre, AJ & JJ, Country Towns of Victoria, A Social Survey (MUP/OUP, Melb, 1944)p33
25. McIntyre, Country Towns in Victoria (1944)p271
26. McIntyre, Country Towns in Victoria (1944)p271
27. Dawn Peel, 'The Voluntary War Effort, Colac During The Second World War', MA Thesis, Deakin University, 1991, p22
28. James S Coleman, 'Community Disorganisation and Urban Problems', in RK Merton & R Nisbet, Contemporary Social Problems 4th Edn (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, NY. 1961)p563



29. Wild, RA, Social Stratification in Australia (George Allen & Unwin, Syd, 1978)p82
30. Wild, Social Stratification in Australia (1978)p76
31. McIntyre, Country Towns in Victoria, (1944)p266
32. After Jenny Onyx, 'Social Cohesion, Justice and Citizenship: The Role of the Voluntary Sector: Future Agenda' ANZTSR Conference, Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand, 3-5 July, 1996.
33. Bradstow study by Wild in 'Social Status and Political Power in a Small Town' in Bowman, Beyond the City (1981); Marulan Study in Poiner's, The Good Old Rule(1990); In Camden they included large landholders, dairy farmers, local professionals and businessmen.
34. Bowman, Beyond the City (1981)pxvii
35. Bowman, Beyond the City, (1981), pxvii; Enis study by James in 'Public or private: participation by women in a country town' in Bowman's, Beyond the City (1981); Poiner's study of Marulan in her The Good Old Rule(1990); McIntyre & McIntyre's Country Towns of Victoria (1944);
36. Eileen Clark, 'Community Organisations and Women's Work' in Kerry James, (ed), Women in Rural Australia (UQP, St Lucia, 1989) pp49-51
37. Eileen Clark, 'Community Organisations and Women's Work' in Kerry James, (ed), Women in Rural Australia (UQP, St Lucia, 1989) pp49-51
38. From Carmel Shute, 'From Balaclavas to Bayonets' and her discussion of voluntarism of middle class women undertaking unpaid voluntary work.  
AD Bridges in a letter in the Sydney Morning Herald on 12/11/41 described 'voluntaryism' as 'go as you please' or voluntary service and was unsuitable during wartime.  
In the 1993 Annual Report of Australian Red Cross, NSW, p.1, they note that 'volunteerism' is the keynote of its operations and that the Red Cross is a voluntary relief organisation.
39. For instance, in Braidwood, Mrs Mary Roberts, up to her death in 1934, she was a member of the Hospital Board, the Literary Institute, President of the Girl Guides, Secretary of the Red Cross, an office holder in the Presbyterian Women's Guild and President of the CWA. Mrs Mildred Whitfield, appointed as a teacher at Braidwood Public School in 1922, was Secretary of Red Cross for over 40 years, and member of P&C Association, the Braidwood Show Society.

Source: Ellis, Netta, Braidwood, Dear Braidwood (N Ellis, Braidwood, 1989) pp139-141.

40. Jane Ross, The Myth of the Digger, The Australian Soldier in Two World Wars (Hale & Ironmonger, Sydney, 1985) p59

41. The Camden CWA Younger Set were considered to by many of the girls who worked in shops and offices in the town in 1948 to be a 'snob' association. (UofS, Camden A Social Survey, University of Sydney, 1948, unpublished. p.37).

8% of the female population in Camden worked in Commerce and Finance and Public Administration and Professional Occupational Groups. (1933 Census)

Later on during the Second World War this social group organised themselves into the Camden Business Girls' Prisoner of War Comforts Fund for the Red Cross POW Adoption Appeal.

42. Winifred Stuckey, Interview, 21/12/92

43. Poiner, The Good Old Rule p172

44. Bowman, Beyond the City (1981) pxvii

45. Oxley, 'The Two Towns...' in Bowman, Beyond the City (1981) p19

46. Pat Hanley, 'Giving', Address at ANZTSR Conference, 4 July, 1996, Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand.

47. This is implied in Shute's article 'From Balaclavas to Bayonets' (1980) where she maintains that voluntary work was undertaken by the 'bourgeoisie and *petite bourgeoisie*' wives '...who had the time and financial security to be able to choose to work of nothing.' She goes on that only women of means could afford the expenses involved with donations, membership fees, uniforms and the provision of transport.

Source: Shute, Carmel, 'From Balaclavas to Bayonets' in Windshuttle's Women, Class and History (1980, Melb) pp359-60

48. Jennifer Butt, The Wood-Heise Family Tree (Jennifer Butt, Richardson, ACT, 1987). Marie Heise, in her capacity as midwife, was responsible for delivering 1309 babies between 1932 and 1963 with only 21 still births. Camden District Hospital did not have an obstetrics unit until after the end of the war.

49. Camden News 19/5/38

50. Camden News 10/5/45
51. RE Nixon, Carrington, 1890-1990 (Carrington Hospital, Camden, 1990)
52. John Fien, 'Teaching About the Human Response to Natural Hazards' Geographical Issues, Vol 7, 2, 1994, pp22-25
53. Poiner, The Good Old Rule (1990) p159
54. Stuckey, Our Daily Bread (1987) pp23-25
55. During the Boer War 12 local men volunteered and served in South Africa with the Camden Mounted Rifles, [Camden News 16 November, 1899] while between 1914-18, 220 men and women volunteered to serve the British Empire, of whom 20 died. [Camden News 16/2/22; 220 is the number of names that appears on the Camden War Memorial Gates, not were all Camden township residents, but they all came from the Camden district.]
56. Other factors included the 'Britishness' of the local population, loyalty to the Empire and the influence of the gentry and upper middle class.
57. Poiner, G The Good Old Rule pp188, 172
58. For example, Camden News 18/1/1900, 3/9/1914
59. In Camden the opening of the memorial was an occasion for pomp and ceremony with all the local dignitaries making speeches and laying wreaths to the dead. In 1922 a Cenotaph, which was built on land donated by Brigadier-General GM Macarthur-Onslow, was unveiled draped in 3 Union Jacks. [Camden News, 16/2/22] At the unveiling of the Cenotaph the local dignitaries present included the NSW Premier, Sir George Fuller MLA, Brigadier-General GM Macarthur-Onslow, Dr FW West and the Mayors of Camden and Picton. The band played God Save The King and the dignitaries spoke about the noble sacrifice, honour and glory these young men had brought to themselves and the district as members of the British Empire. [Camden News 16/2/22]
60. The other factors include: speed, onset, scope, duration.  
Poiner, Gretchen, The Good Old Rule p.174
61. The Macarthur family provides a the best example of how these economic and social forces functioned with one kinship grouping within the region. The Macarthur family had long term local residence, were largeholders, landed gentry, British, Protestant and had business, political and social links with Sydney and London. James Macarthur [1798-

1867], son of John Macarthur [1767-1834], was nominated for the NSW Legislative Council in 1838, and gained election in 1848. He was a founder of the University of Sydney and an original member of its Senate and visited England on a number of occasions. His only daughter, Elizabeth [1840-1911], married Captain Arthur Onslow [1833-1882], RN. Elizabeth's three sons, James [1867-1946], George [1875-1931] and Francis [1879-1938] were all educated in England, saw military service overseas and were members of Sydney and London clubs. The family owned and controlled Camden Park which was the first and largest of the local estates and even in 1939, the most influential in the district.

Astley John Onslow-Thompson [ -1915] was President of Camden AH&I Society from 1908-1915. Francis Arthur Macarthur-Onslow [1879-1938] was alderman on Camden Municipal Council between 1917 and 1932 and Mayor from 1926 to 1928. George Macleay Macarthur-Onslow [1875-1931] was Mayor of Camden, 1902, 1906 and 1909. James William Macarthur-Onslow [1867-1946] was President of Camden AH&I Society from 1915-1945. Rosa Sibella Macarthur-Onslow [1871-1943] was Secretary of the Camden Red Cross in 1914 and later to be President until 1938 and then Patron in 1939. From this one family four brothers served in the Boer War, four served in the first world war and the three sons of FA Macarthur-Onslow served in the second world war. Members of the family were in charge of the local unit of the Australian Light Horse, the Camden Mounted Rifles, from the 1890's to 1939. The local Rifle Club was an offshoot of the unit and held shoots at Macquarie Grove, where the Regiment undertook its manoeuvres. Many members of the Mounted Rifles were smallholders who were ex-tenants of Camden Park or who worked on the estate. Major JW Macarthur-Onslow build a drill hall in Onslow Park for the Troop in 1894, which the AH&I Society later purchased. In 1927, Major-General JW (James) Macarthur-Onslow hosted the Duke and Duchess of York at Camden Park and in 1934 the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester on their visits to Australia. In the 1930's Francis's son, Edward [1909-1980] developed Macquarie Grove as a private airfield with an associated flying and gliding school and workshop.

## FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER 3

1. After Jenny Onyx, 'Social Cohesion, Justice and Citizenship - The Role of the Voluntary Sector: Future Agendas: Research and Action', Address at ANZTSR Conference, Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand, 3-5 July, 1996.
2. Gretchen Poiner, The Good Old Rule (SUP, 1990) pp178-180
3. Lucy Taksa, 'Defining the Field', in History and Communities (Community History Program, UNSW, 1990) p12
4. Taksa, Lucy, 'Defining the Field', History and Communities (1990) p16
5. At a conference of patriotic funds in September, 1915 the Red Cross was to concentrate on providing convalescent homes for invalided soldiers and provide such items as artificial limbs.  
Quoted in Melanie Oppenheimer, 'Alleviating Distress, The Lord Mayor's Patriotic Fund in New South Wales, 1914-20' in Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society Vol 81, Part 1, p91, n42.  
At the end of the First World War the Red Cross contracted to the Federal Department of Repatriation for the rehabilitation of returned servicemen in its hospitals in NSW.
6. Cowan, Zelman, 'Commonwealth Relations', The Australian Encyclopaedia Vol 2, pp475-6 (A&R, Sydney, 1958)  
The primary aid of the BRCS was to '...furnish aid to the sick and wounded in time of war...' [BRCS, Charter of Incorporation, 1908]. A supplementary Charter was implemented in 1919 which extended the aim of the Society to include '...the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and mitigation of suffering world wide...' [BRCS, Supplementary Charter, 1919]
7. The declaration by Lord Balfour at Imperial Conference of 1926. It defined the relations between the UK and the self-governing Dominions: 'The are autonomous communities, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations'  
Cowan, Zelman, 'Commonwealth Relations' in The Australian Encyclopaedia, Vol 2, pp475-6 (A&R, Sydney, 1958)

8. Bavin, TR, 'Empire Citizenship', in Arnold, John, Spearitt, Peter, and Walker, David, (eds), Out of Empire, The British Dominion of Australia pp23-4
9. Melanie Oppenheimer, 'Alleviating Distress, The Lord Mayor's Patriotic Fund' JRAHS Vol 81, Part1, 1995, note 57, p98.
10. Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson was married to Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson of Fife, Scotland.  
Bede Nairn and Geoffrey Searle, Australian Dictionary of Biography Vol 10, 1891-1939 (MUP, Melb, 1986) p616  
By the late nineteenth century the Society had spread from central Europe to Britain under the influence of Florence Nightingale [ARCS, Facts About the Red Cross (1943) p13], Queen Victoria and later Queen Alexandra [Stubbings, Leon, 'Look What You Started Henry!', A History of the Australian Red Cross 1914-1991 (ARCS, Melbourne, 1992) pp3-6] and from there to the rest of the British Empire.
11. H Leslie McWhinney, 'Australia', in The Indian Ambulance Gazette, Vol 5, No 3, April, 1916, p169
12. Stubbins, Leon, Look At What You Started Henry! (1992) p7
13. Alomes, Stephen, A Nation at Last? (1988) pp81, 74-75
14. In 1908 the Society was granted a Royal Charter, and King Edward VII became its patron, [Stubbings, Leon, 'Look What You Started Henry!', A History of the Australian Red Cross 1914-1991 (ARCS, Melbourne, 1992) pp3-6] and Queen Alexandra took the role of President. [ARCS (NSW) (BRCS), Annual Report 1913-14 p1]
15. Souter, Gavin, Lion and Kangaroo: Australia 1901-1919: The Rise of a Nation (Fontana, Sydney, 1976) p281  
They included prominent Sydney businessmen [Such as Mr James Oswald Fairfax [1863-1928], proprietor of the Sydney Morning Herald; ARCS (BRCS), NSW, Annual Report 1916-17];, politicians, pastoralists, philanthropists and their wives. [Executive members in 1916-17 included: Reuter Emerich Roth - Director of VAD - founder of St Johns Ambulance and Life Saving Society of NSW; had Boer War service, at Gallipoli and held the rank of Brigadier-General by 1917; Miss Majorie M Mort - Joint Secretary - daughter of Thomas Mort of Goldsborough, Mort & Co; Miss Gladys Mary Owen (Mrs John Moore) OBE - Joint Secretary, 1914 to 1927 - daughter of Sir Langer Owen [1862-1935] who was Justice of NSW Supreme Court  
Sir Langer Owen - member General Committee, set up and conducted the Red Cross Information Bureau during WW1; Mrs Eleanor MacKinnon, OBE - Secretary - wife of Dr RRS MacKinnon; she was the founder and director of Junior Red Cross;

Sir Thomas Dibbs [1832-1923] - joint vice-president - general manager Commercial Banking Co of Sydney;  
 Russell John French, KBE [1847-1921] - joint vice-president - general manager of the Bank of NSW;  
 Richard Teece [1847-1928] - joint vice-president - general manager of AMP Society;  
 Sir Henry Yule Braddon, MLC [1863-1955] - joint vice-president - MLC from 1917-1934 and President of the Australian Comforts Fund (Citizen War Chest Committee), President of NSW Employers' Association;  
 Mrs George Black - husband MLA from 1891-1916 and appointed MLC in 1917;  
 Source: ARCS (BRCS), NSW, Annual Report 1916-17; Bede & Searle, Australian Dictionary of Biography (MUP, Melb, 1986); Even by 1939, although the Executive had been expanded, it was still dominated by the Sydney elite. (Appendix - NSW Divisional Executive)

16. After Alomes, Stephen, A Nation At Last? (1988, North Ryde) p 74
17. Alomes, Stephen, Nation At Last? The Changing Character of Australian Nationalism 1880-1988 (Angus & Robertson, North Ryde, 1988) p66
18. A patriotic rally was held in Macarthur Park, a recruitment rally at the Camden School of Arts, both organised by the Camden male gentry.
19. Patriotic rallies: Macarthur Park 9/8/14, School of Arts 18/8/14; BRCS meeting 14/8/14;  
 Source: Camden News 13/8/14, 5/11/14, 20/8/14
20. Michael McKernan, The Australian People and The Great War (Nelson, West Melbourne, 1980) p.67  
 The branch was established at a public meeting held on Friday afternoon, 14 August, 1914 at the School of Arts by the Lady Mayoress, Mrs Young. The Red Cross Record claimed that the branch was created from the membership of the local branch of The Mother's Union at St John's Church of England. Red Cross Record Nov 1, 1931, p5. This claim is not verified by the Camden News of the day.
21. Stubbins, A History of the ARCS (1992) p8
22. Camden News 27/8/14
23. Camden News 23/9/15
24. Australian Red Cross Society, NSW, (BRCS), Annual Report 1915-16, p50

25. This is a very clear impression given to this researcher by many elderly residents of the Camden district in interviews and conversations, for instance, after an address given to the Camden Historical Society on 14/7/95 a number of elderly individuals agreed with this view.
26. For the Anzac legend see EM Andrew, The Anzac Illusion, Anglo-Australian Relations during World War 1 (CUP, Melb, 1993), Alistair Thomson, Anzac Memories, Living with the Legend (OUP, Melb, 1994) and Jane Ross, The Myth of the Digger (Hale & Ironmonger, Sydney, 1985)
27. Russel Ward, The Australian Legend (Oxford Uni Press, Melb, 1958)p1; Thomson, Alistair, Anzac Memories, Living with the Legend (1994), pp5-8, 43-45; Frame, TR, et al, 'Reflections, A symposium on the meaning of Anzac', Journal of the Australian War Memorial No16, Apr, 1990, pp50-57; Jane Ross, The Myth of the Digger (Hale & Ironmonger, Sydney, 1985);
28. Within one week of establishing the divisional office a list of provisions, valued at £1100, was requested by the Military Authorities and placed on board the SS Berrima. After a short period the central office moved to George St, Sydney, in premises donated by the NSW Government. A guild of sewers was functioning in the Lady Mayoress's Room in the Sydney Town Hall, the Country Produce Section was in the basement, First Aid and Home Nursing Classes were held on the ground floor and valuable help was provided by the Boy Scouts. The first AGM was held in December, 1914, and the first annual report presented to the meeting.
29. With fundraising for European Red Cross Societies, military hospitals and the establishment of a number of rehabilitation hospitals for returned servicemen.
30. For instance, Betty Deering-O'Neil who worked as a RC Aid at the Army Hospital at the RAS Showground and Sydney Hospital during World War 2 quoted in 'Red Cross Remembers' in Action News August, 1995.
31. Oppenheimer, Melanie, 'The Glory Girls...' (1988) Thesis, UNE, p9.  
In Greek mythology the Peace Goddess or Eirene was one of the three daughters [Euronomic (Order), Dike (Justice)] of Zeus and Themis which were personifications of the seasons [spring, summer and winter]. The daughters were often depicted as companions of Aphrodite [Goddess of erotic love] and Hera [Goddess of marriage, childbirth and queen of heaven] Tripp, Edward, Dictionary of Classical Mythology (Collins, Lond, 1970) p524; In Cephisoductus [400BC], Greek Sculptor, his work of Eirene (Peace) in described as a



Madonna-like figure bearing the infant Plutus (Wealth);  
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32. J McQuilton, Seminar, Writing Military History, University of Wollongong, 23/8/95
33. Even in 1995 the Red Cross Society uses the same type of imagery on its publicity material in its letterhead and envelopes for its Annual Winter Appeal. The letterhead has the image of a VA and quotes Mrs Betty Beering O'Neill on her work during the Second World War:  
     'Everyone worked hard to care for the wounded and sick, mucking in and doing what we could...it wasn't anything special'.  
 The promotional material goes on to say that her '...attitude was so typical of Red Cross volunteers during the war years and time has not eroded this proud tradition of Red Cross personnel helping people in need'.  
 Source: Letter from Mrs EM Piggott, Chairman, Australian Red Cross (NSW), Promotional Material for August Appeal, 23/8/95.
34. Gerster, Robin, 'The hero reborn', Peace Supplement, Sydney Morning Herald 15/8/95
35. Wild, Bradstow, A Study of Status, Class, and Power in a Small Australian Town (A&R, Sydney, 1974) p82
36. Interview, ICW with J McQuilton, 8/8/95
37. Nairn, Bede, & Searle, Geoffrey, (ed), Australian Dictionary of Biography, Vol 10, 1891-1939 (MUP, Melb, 1986) p197
38. ARCS (NSW) (BRCS) Annual Report 1914-15 p1
39. Wrigley, John, (ed), Camden Characters (CHS, 1990, Camden) p12
40. ARCS (NSW) (BRCS) Annual Report 1915-16 p2; ARCS (BRCS), NSW, Annual Report 1920-21; ARCS, NSW, Annual Report 1929-30
41. ARCS, NSW, Annual Reports 1914-15 to 1946-47
42. ARCS, NSW, Annual Report 1929-30, p35
43. JW Macarthur-Onslow, VD, was the Captain of the Camden squadron on the NSW Mounted Rifles, promoted to the rank of major in 1896 and in 1987 accompanied a detachment of Mounted Rifles to England for Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee celebrations. He served in the Boer War, and returned home to NSW via England in 1901. Between 1902 and 1909 and again between 1917 and 1920 he was ADC to the

governor-general. He was promoted to colonel 1907, and put on the retired list in 1925 with the rank of major-general. Between 1915 and 1917 he made a number of trips between Australia, the Middle-East and Britain. He was a member of the NSW Legislative Assembly for Waverley in 1907-1913, Bondi in 1913-17 and Eastern Suburbs in 1920-22. He was a member of the NSW Legislative Council in 1922-33. He was a member of the Australian and Union Clubs (Sydney) and the Travellers' Club in London. He lived, with his family, at Gilbulla, Menangle up to 1931 and then moved to Camden Park, and as well inherited Elizabeth Bay House, from his great-uncle Sir William Macleay. In 1927 he entertained the Duke and Duchess of York at Camden Park and in 1934 the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.

Source: Nairn & Searle, (ed), Australian Dictionary of Biography, Vol 10, 1891-1939 (MUP, Melb, 1986), pp196-7; F Seers, 'Passage of the Royal Train Through Campbelltown to Menangle, 1927', Grist Mills, Feb, 1993, No 5, pp91-93; Sidman, Camden, p90;

44. ARCS, NSW, Annual Report 1937-38 to 1946-47
45. ARCS, NSW, Annual Report 1915-16 to 1939-40; RE Nixon, Interview, CHS, 9/8/95;
46. ARCS, NSW, Annual Report 1929-30, p40
47. Camden Branch, ARCS, Annual Report 1921, Camden News 1/9/21
48. Camden Branch, ARCS, Annual Report 1932, Camden News 6/10/32; Annual Report 1933, Camden News 14/9/33;
49. Camden Branch, ARCS, Annual Report 1937, Camden News 30/9/37
50. Caroline Simpson, 'Rosa Sibella Macarthur Onslow' in Nairn, D & Searle, G(ed), Australian Dictionary of Biography, vol 10, 1891-1939 (MUP, Melb, 1986)pp198-199
51. Wrigley, Camden Characters (1990)p26
52. Executive Minutes, AGM, Camden Branch of Red Cross Society, 1934 - 1943
53. Camden News 14/7/38, 10/7/41; Women's Hospital Auxiliary, Golden Jubilee, 1933-1983. Programme of the Jubilee Meeting on 12/7/83. Held by CHS; Camden News 20/4/39
54. Camden Branch, ARCS, Annual Report 1931, Camden News 10/9/31
55. Camden Branch, ARCS, Annual Report 1934, Camden News 6/9/34
56. Sydney Morning Herald, 24/7/43

57. Camden News 22/7/43
58. Camden News 9/9/15
59. Dr John Morton MB(UofS) ChM (UofS) practiced in Camden from 1894-1901 at Macaria, John St, Camden. He was registered to practice medicine in NSW on 9 April, 1890. NSW Government Gazette 1890, p10088; John Wrigley, Medical Practitioners in Camden, (paper under preparation) Camden, 29/11/95;
60. During 1914, two Australian Red Cross commissioners were located in Egypt, one was Mr Norman Brookes, a renowned tennis player, who had volunteered, was rejected on medical grounds. They provided free comforts and barber's shop to all Australian hospitals and convalescent depots in Egypt. They took over the hospital activities from the Australian Comforts Fund allowing that organisation to concentrate on the fit soldiers and avoid duplication. By 1916 the Australian Red Cross commissioners in Egypt, with a staff of volunteer women, provided refreshments to all wounded servicemen as they were transferred to the hospital ships in Cairo. In addition, they made up parcels which were distributed to the wounded men. Each box contained a pipe, tin of tobacco, packet of cigarettes, stick shaving soap, tube of toothpaste, handkerchief, pencil and writing material. All these comforts were either provided by the branches in Australia or with funds raised by the local branches, the divisions or national fund raising campaigns.  
Source: Stubbins, History of ARCS (1992) p12
61. Camden News 14/9/16
62. George Sidman, the editor of the Camden News, in the same issue that reported Lady Munro-Ferguson visit to Camden, wrote an article about the role of women in the 'Old Country' and extensively quoted from a letter from his English niece about her activities in England. Camden News 5/4/17; Camden Branch, ARCS (BRCS), Minutes, 17 April, 1917; Camden Branch Annual Report, Camden News 6/9/17
63. Camden News 4/9/19
64. Miss Kate Egan was awarded the MBE at the end of the First World War. She was the Secretary of the Ladies Golf Union of NSW before the war, and when war broke out in 1914 she was in the USA en route from England to Australia. At the outbreak of war she undertook the management of the Red Cross Depot for receiving, sorting and despatching abroad RC articles from the branches. Red Cross Record 1 April, 1918, p39.
65. Camden Branch, ARCS, Minutes of Meeting, 4/3/30, 3/3/31;

66. Wild, Bradstow (1974) pp78-81
67. Wild, Bradstow (1974) p80
68. after Wild, Bradstow (1974) pp79, 88.
69. after Wild, Bradstow, (1974) p84
70. Wild, Bradstow (Sydney, 1974) p99
71. Camden News 20/8/14; Wrigley & Nixon, They Worked at Camden Park (CHS, 1993); ARCS, Camden Branch, Roll Call, 1941-45;
72. Fees for Red Cross Society membership were set centrally and stayed at 2/6 until 1924, when they were reduced to 1/- to try and attract new members. Memorandum from Lady Forster, ARCS President, to all branches in May, 1924. (in Camden Branch Minute Book, 1924) The membership fees were increased from 1/- to 2/- in 1941-42. The branches could keep up to half of the membership subscription, with the remainder going to the divisional headquarters in Sydney. ARCS, Royal Charter and Incorporation of Rules (ARCS, Melb, 1941), p37; ARCS, Facts about Red Cross (1943) p65; ARCS, Royal Charter of Incorporation and Rules (1941) p57
73. The initial public meeting was reported in detail in the Camden News 20/8/14, and the Camden News continued to give a significant amount of column space to all Red Cross activities during the First and Second World Wars
74. In 1915-16 the branch was the 15th largest in NSW. In 1924-25 the branch was the 4th largest in NSW and the following year it had become the 2nd largest in the state. ARCS (BRCS), NSW, Annual Report 1915-16, p26; ARCS (BRCS), NSW, Annual Report 1924-25, p29; ARCS (BRCS), NSW, Annual Report 1925-26, pp34-35; ARCS (BRCS), NSW, Annual Report 1926-27, p28; In 1927-28 the branch was the largest in the state with Goulburn, which had 192 members. Camden maintained its pre-eminence in 1929-30 as its membership continued to grow to 297, and was well above the average size of NSW branches at 49 members. By 1931-32 Camden, with 330 members, had been exceeded by Goulburn as the largest branch with 351 members. ARCS (BRCS), NSW, Annual Report 1927-28; ARCS (BRCS), NSW, Annual Report 1929-30; ARCS (BRCS), NSW, Annual Report 1931-32;
75. The Annual Reports of the ARCS lists rural and urban branches, and branches like Goulburn, Tamworth, Scone and Berry were able to maintain and increase their membership.

76. Camden Branch, ARCS, Roll Call, 1941-45; Camden News 20/8/14
77. It started with the Long Service Medal for 20 years of Service, the 1st Bar at 30 years and 2nd Bar at 40 years. At 50 years of Service a Laurel Wreath was awarded and a Gilt Rosette after 60 years.
78. Written records are few but using oral histories and reminiscences it appears that many Camden women joined more than one voluntary organisation.
79. Camden News 20/4/39, 14/7/38; Sidman, The Town of Camden p87
80. Camden News 14/7/38, 20/4/39;
81. Women's Hospital Auxiliary, Golden Jubilee, 1933-83 Programme, 12/7/83
82. Thus the Red Cross Branch meeting was on the 1st Tuesday of each month at 3:00pm, the Camden Hospital Auxiliary held their meetings on the 1st Tuesday of each month at 4:00pm and the Country Women's Association on the 3rd Tuesday of each month.
83. The Statute of Westminster, 1931, was the result of the 1930 Imperial Conference. Amongst other things, (a) it meant that Dominion legislation was no longer rendered inoperative because of conflict with enactments of the British Parliament, and (b) the parliament of a Dominion had full power to make laws have extra-territorial operation, and (c) the appointment of a Governor was a matter for the monarch on the sole advice of the Dominion government.  
Cowan, Zelman, 'Commonwealth Relations' The Australian Encyclopaedia Vol 2, pp476-7 (A&R, Sydney, 1958)
84. ARCS, Facts About the Red Cross (1943) p19; Stubbins, A History of the ARCS 1914-91 p.v
85. BRCS, Annual Report 1939, p39
86. Australian Red Cross Society, Royal Charter of Incorporation and Rules (Australian Red Cross Society, Melb, 1941)pp1-2
87. Australian Red Cross Society, Royal Charter of Incorporation and Rules (Australian Red Cross Society, Melb, 1941)pp9-10
88. Taksa, Lucy, 'Defining the Field', History and Communities (1990) p16

## FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER 4

1. Camden Branch, ARCS, Roll Call, 1941-45; Cemetery lists of the Camden District noted in the Bibliography, some of which were compiled by the author; Nixon & Wrigley, They Worked at Camden Park (1993); CofA, Electoral Roll for the Division of Werriwa, 1938; Camden News, 20/8/14; Wrigley, Camden Characters (1990); Wrigley, Index to Early Names (1989);
2. Lucy Taksa, 'Defing The Field', History and Communities (1990) p16
3. Margaret Curtis and Joy Noble, Volunteer Management (Volunteer Centre of South Australia, Adelaide, 1988) p14
4. Lucy Taksa, 'Defing The Field' in History and Communities, A Preliminary Survey: Proceeding of the Community History Program Seminar University of NSW, June, 1989 (Community History Program, UNSW, 1990) p12
5. A view expressed by those who this author spoke to in the research associated with MA(Hons) thesis.  
IC Willis, 'War and Community, The Red Cross in Camden, 1938-1945', MA(Hons) Thesis, University of Wollongong, 1996.
6. Camden News 22/7/20; ARCS Camden Branch, Minutes, 10/2/20;
7. At the outbreak of the war the trestles for the stall were stored under the steps at Stuckey's Bakery.  
Peter Hayward, CHS, 9/11/94
8. Camden News 23/11/44
9. Camden News March and April 1942, for instance 12/3/42, 26/3/42. In all they look after the stall for nine months between January, 1942 and December, 1945.
10. In the 1943 Annual Report the Branch expressed their appreciation for the Camden CWA taking the stalls. Camden News 16/9/43
11. Despite a complete of lack of membership records for the Camden CWA Mrs D Britton, and Mrs Kerkin on examination of the Camden Branch Roll Call, 1941-45 have confirmed details. October, 1993.
12. There is no special mention made of this Competition in the list of appeals in the 1942-43 Annual Report of the NSW Division. ARCS (NSW), Annual Report 1942-43 p43

13. Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 9/3/20
14. The girls helped on one of the dip stalls.  
Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 21/4/25
15. Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 23/3/43; Red Cross Day for the Camden Cot for the Children's Hospital was eventually held in October, 1943.
16. Camden News 20/5/43; Camden Advertiser 20/5/43;
17. The babies who entered the competition were: Jeanette Jenkins, Wilma Powe, Paul Chapman, Douglas Fussell, Alex Mulley. Camden News 18/3/43, Camden Advertiser 18/3/43;
18. Camden News 29/4/43; Camden Advertiser 25/3/43, 1/4/43, 8/4/43, 22/4/43, 15/4/43, 29/4/43;
19. Camden Vale was the tradename under which Camden Park Estate marketed its milk.
20. Alex Mulley was the son of Mr and Mrs Jack Mulley, of No 8 Model Dairy, Camden Park, both of whom were born on the Estate, as were his grandparents Mr & Mrs James Mulley and Mr & Mrs E Crick of Broughton St, Camden. Camden News 8/7/43
21. Camden News 13/5/43
22. Nixon & Wrigley, They Worked At Camden Park (1993) p46; Camden Advertiser 29/4/43, 20/5/43;
23. Camden News 6/5/43
24. From 1941 to 1945  
Camden News 9/1/41, 23/1/41
25. Camden Advertiser 27/5/43
26. Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 2/3/43; Camden News 4/3/43;
27. Camden News 6/5/43
28. Camden News 27/5/43
29. Camden News 20/5/43; There is no evidence to indicate that the women protested in public fashion either in the press or in the Red Cross branch Minutes.
30. Camden News 27/5/43
31. Sydney Morning Herald 6/7/43, p3
32. Camden Advertiser 8/7/43

33. Camden News 27/5/43
34. See List of Events, 5/6/43 for List of judges and officials; Of this list the following were members of the committee for the AH&I Society: GV Sidman (proprietor of Camden News), RF Sutton (Coy Secr of Camden Park Estate P/L), JS Haddin (Farm Manager Camden Park Estate P/L), Dr RN Crookston (medical practitioner), AHN Downes (Brownlow Hill), Mr H Baker (Cobbitty), CC Mulholland (Farmer, Spring Creek), J Hanger (Dairyfarmer, Spring Creek)  
Source: Nixon, Camden Show Centenary (1986)  
Others who officiated at the Carnival were: HS Kelloway (Mayor of Camden), HC Haylock & AE Neal (Police Constables), Mr Albert Baker (Hairdresser), Major Fussell (Narellan Army Camp), AG Gibson (proprietor of Camden Advertiser)
35. Camden Advertiser 10/6/43
36. Camden Advertiser 10/6/43
37. Final result: 134 AA Battery beat Nattai River (CA10/6/43)
38. Camden News 10/6/43, 8/7/43; Camden Advertiser 8/6/43, 8/7/43;
39. Camden News 20/5/43; Camden Advertiser 20/5/43;
40. Bringelly-Rossmore had a population of 252 [1933 Census] and raised £137: per capita amount = 11/- per person; Menangle had a population of 404 [1933 Census] and raised £91: per capita amount = 4/6 per person; Camden including the villages to west of the town, but excluding Cawdor and Cobbitty, which are specifically listed in any campaign publicity, is 4131 [1933 Census]: per capita amount = 9/- per person; (Camden News 13/5/43)
41. Annual Report, Camden News 16/9/43
42. This symbolism has been expressed by writers like Gerster, who claims that the symbolism surrounding the POW embodies the essential virtues of the effort of the Second World War, especially the determination to make the best of things.  
Gerster, Robin, 'The hero reborn', Sydney Morning Herald 15/8/95
43. The ARCS (BRCS) had an office in London that co-ordinated parcels and letters for Australian POWs held by the Turkey, and Germany. Complete details were kept on all Australian POWs including parcels sent, mail, and enquiries concerned with their welfare from Australia.  
Source: Stubbins, Look What You Started Henry! (1992) p19



44. The official status of the ARCS was defined at meetings between the Prisoner of War Information Bureau, Postal Dept, Censorship Authority, Army Records and Military Intelligence. This Bureau was given the status of law, and was Gazetted in August, 1940: Commonwealth of Australian Gazette No173, 22/8/40; The responsibilities of the bureau were the despatch letters and parcels to POWs.  
Source: Stubbins, Look What You Started Henry! (1992) p300
45. Stubbins, What Have You Started Henry! (1992) p301
46. The purpose of the POW fund was to supply food parcels, clothing and educational material to POWs. In the East, because of the refusal of the Japanese government to co-operate with the ICRC, relief only started to get to Australian POWs in early 1943.  
Source: Stubbins, Look What You Started Henry! (1992) pp33-4
47. For instance, the Women's Voluntary Service listed all donors and their level of financial contribution, eg, 14/1/43; The Camden branch listed donors for POW Day, 16/6/42;
48. Camden News 8/5/41
49. Camden Advertiser 12/6/41
50. Camden News 18/6/42; Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 2/6/42
51. Camden News 11/6/42
52. Camden News 27/11/41, 11/6/42, 18/6/42: Stalls Details and Camden Municipal Council 27/11/41, Second POW Day 18/6/42; Auction Sale 11/6/42;
53. Grand total of £332 was sent to Sydney RC HQ, made up of Sale of Buttons by Voluntary Aid Detachment £20/9/0, Cattle Sale by William Inglis & Sons P/L of Camden [owners of Camden Saleyards] £123 and the balance from general fund raising [stalls, afternoon teas] and donations.  
Source: Camden News 13/8/42
54. Camden News 18/6/42
55. Camden News 18/6/42
56. Local men wounded or killed in action
- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Downes, Serg Pilot RFA | Aston, Brownlow Hill    |
| Butler, Harold         | Alpha Rd, Camden        |
| Dowle, W/O Maurice     | Cobbitty                |
| Crane, L/Cpl Clem      | Camden Park             |
| Lee, Pte Norman        | Barsden St, Camden (Wd) |
|                        | (CN12/11/42)            |

|                                 |                       |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Granville, Serg Pilot           | Manager Cdm Timber Yd |
| Oatley, Lt John                 | Camden Park           |
| Begg, Pt Robert Keith           | Spring Creek          |
|                                 | (CN19/11/42)          |
| Carling, Pte Francis            | Elderslie             |
|                                 | (CN17/12/43)          |
| Macarthur-Onslow, Flt/Lt Andrew | Camden                |
| [Killed at Tamworth]            | (CN11/2/43)           |

57. In November, 1942 the Camden branch called a special executive meeting where the only item on the agenda was the opening of POW Account at the Commercial Bank and a purchase of a rubber stamp for the POW appeal. Minutes of Executive Meeting, 24/11/42, Camden Town Hall, 3:00pm, Camden Branch, ARCS
58. Camden News 21/1/43: Letter about Cpl Harold Butler and on 28/1/43 letter about L/Cpl Clem Crane.
59. From the earliest days the land grants the area was treated differently from the grants in the remainder of the Camden township area. Camden township was on Macarthur land [Camden Park Estate] whereas Elderslie had been small scale land grants [12-15 acres] from around 1812. One of the most significant Roman Catholic families were one of these smallholders, Thomas Galvin. Galvins's home was the place of the first Catholic services in the district. All these factors gave the area a sense of being different from the township of Camden, although being part of it for Census purposes.
60. The per capita contribution for each area using 1933 Census data and Level of Contribution for each Area is:  
 Camden = 16/-,  
 Cobbitty = £1/3/6,  
 Mt Hunter = £1/1/6,  
 Spring Creek = £1/15/-,  
 Theresa Park = £1/15/-;
61. Camden News 29/8/41
62. Camden News 1/4/43
63. Camden News 14/1/43
64. This was on the basis that it cost £1 per week for a parcel to be sent to each prisoner.  
Camden News 8/4/43
65. Camden Advertiser 24/8/44
66. Camden News 14/9/44

67. The Camden Bowling Club held a Ball and donated the profits towards local patriotic movements: £30 Camden RC Branch, £30 Camden Business Girls POW Comforts Fund, £30 Womens Voluntary Service Centre  
Source: Camden Advertiser 27/7/44
68. Camden Advertiser 7/8/41
69. Over the 3 years that the Fund had been established they had raised £1,037 to July, 1944. Their aim had been to raised around £52 per year.  
Source: Camden Advertiser 13/7/44
70. The Camden Business Girls' POW Comforts Fund was wound up at their annual meeting, Wednesday, 13/6/45, held at Camden Town Hall at 8:00pm. [Camden Advertiser, 31/5/45] At that meeting the girls '...eager to continue their work in a patriotic sphere...' set a new voluntary organisation called the Camden Business Girls's Patriotic Fund [Camden Advertiser, 21/6/45]
71. Camden Advertiser 16/8/45
72. For instance, in 1914 the Sydney office placed £1,100's worth of goods on board the troop ship Berrima. They included mosquito nets, hospital clothing, ice chests, coffee beans, coffee mills, sugar, champagne, malted milk, cocoa, soda water and medical items.  
Stubbins, History of ARCS 1914-1991 (ARCS, Melb, 1992) p10; ARCS (BRCS), Annual Report 1913-14
73. ARCS (BRCS), NSW, Annual Report 1919-20 p25
74. During the First World War parcels contained cigarettes, biscuits, tea, sugar, jam, clothing, toothbrush, toothpaste, sewing kit, razor, tin opener, soap and other requisites. Parcels were also sent to Australian nurses on active service - at a cost of £176,000.  
Stubbins, History of ARCS (1992) pp17-19  
The total value of goods sent overseas during the First World War amounted to £1,117,412 and the total amount received by the ARCS was £2,470,875. Seventy one workers were sent to London, Egypt, Bombay, Capetown and Colombo, as well as 30 members on the Voluntary Aid Detachments who served under the BRCS.  
Stubbins, History of ARCS (1992) p20
75. It was a direct response to requests from the new Divisional office in Sydney. Sibella Macarthur-Onslow detailed the necessities and comforts for those who were participating in the defence of the Empire. Mrs Street, the wife of the manager of the Commercial Bank, stated that she had arranged a depot at the bank residence for articles to be left. [Camden News 20/8/14] Within one week of this

meeting the women had organised a concert at the Forrester's Hall to raise funds and were successful in raising £49/7/-. [Camden News 20/8/14,3/9/14] By the end of August the Red Cross had sent away 43 soldier's bags, one hospital bag and piles of pyjamas, shirts, socks and handkerchiefs had come in from all over the district. [Camden News 3/9/14] By the first week of November they had sent to Red Cross headquarters 83 soldier's bags, 2 hospital bags, 150 kit bags, 49 pairs of slippers, 70 mufflers, 9 dressing gowns, 35 cholera belts, 56 washers, 38 flannel shirts, 23 pairs of pyjamas and in addition they had sent to Australian soldiers 200 flannel shirts, 93 pairs of socks, 80 balaclava caps, amongst other items. [Camden News 5/11/14.] This is not a small amount of effort by the women of the Camden District. It takes approximately 8 hours to knit one pair of socks by hand, says Grace Guppy, who knitted socks for the Berry Red Cross in the Second World War. (Grace Guppy, Interview, 16/5/93)

76. Using the list of comforts manufactured during the Second World War the average manufacturing time is 1.96 hours per article. The total hours spent on manufacturing is calculated multiplying the total number of comforts by this average time per article.
77. Camden News 9/9/1915
78. Camden News 9/9/1915; Minutes, Camden Branch, ARCS, 1/5/1917, 6/5/1919, 7/10/1919, 28/10/1919;
79. Camden News 9/9/1915
80. Camden News 22/7/20
81. Minutes, Camden Branch of ARCS, 7/10/1919
82. Camden News 4/9/1919
83. Camden News 14/9/1916, 23/9/1916, 2/11/16, 6/9/1917 - the comforts constituted mainly eggs and cakes.
84. Camden News 6/9/1917
85. Camden News 6/9/1915
86. Camden News 14/9/1916 - The Men's Red Cross Branch which conducted carpentry classes started at Camden in 1916
87. Camden Advertiser 19/10/39
88. Minutes, Camden Branch, ARCS, 5/9/39; Camden News 7/9/39
89. Camden Advertiser 21/9/39

90. Camden News 22/8/40
91. Camden News 16/5/40
92. Based on an average of 1.96 hours per article to manufacture. Total articles 1940-47 = 25,478 x 1.96 = 49.936 total hours
93. Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 2/7/46
94. Camden Advertiser 1/2/40
95. The first sewing meeting was on 16/1/40. Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 5/2/40, Camden News 11/1/40, Camden Advertiser 11/1/40
96. Camden Advertiser 1/2/40
97. Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 5/2/40
98. Camden News 18/1/40; The second meeting attracted 30 ladies, Camden News 25/1/40;
99. Annual Report, Camden News 22/8/40
100. Annual Report, Camden News 22/8/40; Miss Mabel Sidman kept the sewing machines in working order and Miss Jessie Duesbury distributed and collected material.
101. Cutting out garments: Mesdames J Peat, E Downes, CE Doust, F Glover, RE Jeffries, and Misses M McIntosh, HL Moore; Donated sewing machines: Mrs Faithfull-Anderson, Miss M McIntosh, and Singer Sewing Machine Company; Distributed sewing: Miss Jessie Duesbury; Afternoon tea: Miss E Hawkey, Miss D Clissold;
102. The May, 1940 meeting of the CWA was only attended by 26 members and the reason put forward was that RC sewing work prevented its members from attending the meeting. The CWA committee urged its members to collect their knitting and sewing and take it to the CWA meetings.  
Camden News 27/6/40
103. Annual Report, Camden News 4/9/41
104. Camden News 4/7/40
105. Annual Report, Camden News 13/8/1942
106. Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 4/8/42
107. Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 1/9/42

108. Shortly their formation they asked for the use of 1 sewing machine.  
Minutes, Camden branch ARCS, 6/8/40;  
In early 1941 the WVS asked for the use of 2 sewing machines for Thursday afternoons each week.  
Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 7/1/41
109. Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 3/11/42
110. Minutes, Camden branch, 2/2/43
111. Appeal from RC HQ: Camden News 9/1/41; Appeal from Camden branch: Camden News 9/1/41; More workers attend sewing meetings: Camden News 16/1/41, 23/1/41; April attendance: Camden News 24/4/41
112. Camden News 18/2/43
113. Camden News 25/2/43
114. Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 1/2/44
115. Camden Advertiser 24/2/44
116. Camden News 22/6/44
117. Camden Advertiser 29/6/44
118. Mrs J Peat who had done cutting out and look after the sewing table and Miss H Lomax who assisted cutting out resigned  
Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 4/7/44
119. Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 3/4/45
120. The branch approached Mrs Cheswell of Alpha Rd, Camden to make dressing gowns.  
Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 12/6/45
121. In December, 1939 the Society outlined to branches in correspondence that it was sending parcels of comforts to all sick sailors. The parcel included reading matter, cigarettes, tobacco, notepaper, handkerchiefs, milk, socks, sunburn lotion, coffee, playing cards, draughts, cribbage boards. Camden News 21/12/39
122. Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 7/11/39
123. Camden News 13/6/40
124. As was practice in the First World War, comforts were supplied to Camden District Hospital for sick servicemen by the Camden branch of the Society. The men came from the

Station Sick Quarter at the RAAF Central Flying School, and Eastern Command Training School at Studley Park.  
Annual Report, Camden News 22/8/40

125. The Medical Officer from the RAAF-CFS requested surgical towels, pillowslips, pyjamas, dressing gowns, washers and the Camden branch supplies 1 dozen of each.  
Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 6/1/42
126. Mrs Peat, from the Camden branch, paid regular visits to Camden Hospital.  
Annual Report, Camden News 13/8/42
127. Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 6/1/42
128. Sewing Party: Mrs Driscoll, Mrs AC Poole, Mrs M Sparks, Misses M & D Clissold, D Rogers and others;  
Annual Report, Camden News 16/9/43; Camden News 25/1/45
129. Camden News 25/1/45
130. Mrs C Doust undertook most of this activity  
Annual Report, Camden News 3/8/44
131. The request was co-ordinated by Mrs McDonald, who apart from being a member of the Camden branch, was President of the Bringelly-Rossmore branch.  
Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 3/3/42; 7/4/42
132. Camden News 23/4/42
133. The NES requested and supplied by the Camden branch: 32 pillowslips, 2 prs blankets, 4 foot waterbags and covers, 2 prs towels and dressings.  
Minutes, Camden branch, ARCS, 3/3/42
134. Camden News 20/6/40
135. The reason cited for closure of the Soldier's Rest Room by the authorities at the RAAF-CFS were that there was no real demand for this service as a similar facility existed at the Base. Despite appeals by the WVS for it to remain open indefinitely it was closed.  
Camden News 20/2/41
136. Camden News 4/7/40
137. Camden News 4/7/40
138. It was reported in the Camden Advertiser that there were 16 servicemen in Camden Hospital on 2/7/40. When the men were discharged from Camden Hospital they were granted 3 days extra leave to recuperate and local families acted as hosts for that period. Camden Advertiser 4/7/40

Annual Report, Camden News 22/8/40

139. Camden News 2/10/41
140. Camden News 12/9/40
141. North Africa and Greek appeal - Camden News 9/1/41; Greek evacuation: Camden News 8 /5/41; Greek POWs clothing appeal: Camden Advertiser 12/6/41; Appeal: Camden Advertiser 14/9/41; Appeal: Camden News 4/12/41, 11/12/41; Duplication of effort - concerns by Ration Commission - Camden News 27/8/42; Annual Meeting of the NSW Division outlining activities and fundraising: Camden News 8/10/42
142. Camden News 11/2/43
143. Camden News 4/11/43
144. Some of this criticism emanated from the broader conflict between the Australian Red Cross Society and the American Red Cross Society (Amcross). Amcross adopted the practice of providing amenities to both sick and well US GIs on service in Australia. This was a practice that the Australian Red Cross, and other voluntary agencies like the Australian Comforts Fund could not attempt to match because of a lack of funds. The difference was a continued source of irritation for the duration of war. For this and other problems surrounding Amcross in Australia. [Potts & Potts, Yanks Down Under 1941-45 (1985) pp105-122]
145. Miss Stevens, of Argyle St, Camden gave 5/- per month to the Camden branch, ARCS. The Misses Nethery, school teachers, of Elderslie, gave regular donations of £2-£4 during the same period.
146. Others included Miss Stevens of Camden, Mrs CE Doust of Camden [Husband - farmer], Mrs L Hartigan of Burraborang Valley, Mrs K Hynes of Elderslie, Mrs CJ King of Camden, Miss H Lomax of Gilbulla, Menangle, Misses Nethery of Elderslie [father - farmer], Mrs C New of Camden [Husband - verger], Mrs Rouse of Camden, and Mrs HC Southwell of Camden [Husband - farmer]. All donors except Miss Stevens were members of the Camden branch, ARCS.
147. This group included Mrs RH Boardman [husband - farmer], Mr & Mrs M Brien of Camden [non-member], Mrs K Clifton, Mrs RFA Downes [husband - farmer], Mrs GL Dunn [husband - farmer], Mrs Faithfull-Anderson and many others.
148. Other organisations conducted their own patriotic fundraising such as the Women's Voluntary Services, AH&I Society, Civilian Aid Service, National Emergency Service, Voluntary Air Observation Corps, ACF-YMCA Hospitality Centre, and the fundraising for War Loans. The AH&I Society



had ceased to hold the annual show and the local rugby league competition closed down.

149. Such as Colac, Victoria. [see Peel, 'The Voluntary War Effort, Colac During the Second World War' MA Thesis, 1991, pp51-61], Whyalla, South Australia, [see Stanley, 'Don't Let Whyalla Down', 1984, p25], Cohuna, Victoria, [see Sheridan, Cohuna District in the War Years, 1939-1945 (1987) p12]
150. Based on an average of 1.96 hours per article. [see Camden Comforts]
151. Calculating the average membership between 1940-46 and the average number of articles per branch between 1940-46, the average number of articles manufactured per member between 1940-46 was as follows: Bringelly-Rossmore=12, Camden=13, Menangle=6, Narellan=4, The Oaks=9.
152. Camden News 26/10/39
153. Miss L Macdonald and Miss J Macdonald had been members of the Camden branch since 1929 and Mrs HP Macdonald since 1931, as well as being a committee member of the Camden branch in 1939. [Appendices]
154. The Kelvin fete raised £119, and stalls £39.
155. Camden News 20/11/41
156. Camden News 14/11/40, 6/11/41; Mr Semgreen's bus left the bank corner at 2:15pm and tickets were sold by Miss H Moore, Secretary of the Camden Branch at 2/- each. They were sold at the Tuesday afternoon sewing meeting in Camden.
157. The only other appeal supported during the year was the POW Adoption Appeal with a £28 donation.  
Camden News 30/7/42
158. Using the average of 1.9 hours for each articles as per the Camden branch comforts list in the Appendices
159. Annual Report, Camden News 31/7/41, 30/7/42, 9/9/43. In 1941 socials accounted for 74% of the total funds raised, in 1942 = 88% and in 1943 = 72%.
160. Interview, S Dawes, F Noakes, L Brown, 15/3/93
161. The Oaks Public School P&C School on Saturday 20/6/42  
Camden Advertiser 11/6/42

162. Camden News 1/5/41; Dance admission was 2/- to most local dances, see advertisements particularly in the Camden Advertiser during this period.
163. Camden News 21/9/16
164. Camden News 17/7/41
165. Camden News 16/7/42
166. AR, Camden News 22/7/43
167. Camden News 20/7/44

## FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER 5

1. The Red Cross Record Vol XXV, No2, February 1, 1939, p4
2. See references noted in Goodman, VAD (1991) p5 for *The Order of St John of Jerusalem and The British Red Cross Society*.  
At the outbreak of the First World War the British War Office, concerned about the duplication of detachments between the Red Cross Society and the Order of St John, established a joint committee to supervise detachments. The committee consisted of 3 representative from each of the British Red Cross Society, the Order of St John of Jerusalem and of the Territorial Force Association.
3. The British War Office sent its first detachment of 16 women to France in October 1914 and by 1918 28,000 women had done voluntary service in detachments. In 1916 800 members volunteered from the Empire, including Australia, after an appeal was made from Britain.  
Source: Goodman, VAD, pp6-13
4. ARCS, Red Cross Record, Vol 13, No7, 2/7/17, p15
5. Goodman, Rupert, Voluntary Aid Detachments in Peace and War (Boolarong, Brisbane, 1991)p15.
6. ARCS, Red Cross Record, Vol 13, No7, 2/7/17, p15
7. Camden Branch, ARCS (BRCS), Annual Report, Camden News 9/9/15
8. Australian Red Cross Society (BRCS), NSW Division, Annual Report 1918-1919, p51, p90; Camden Branch of ARCS (BRCS), NSW Division, Minutes, 28th Oct 1919.
9. ARCS (BRCS), NSW Division, Annual Reports, 1923-24, p26
10. ARCS (BRCS), NSW Division, Annual Report 1935-36, p20
11. ARCS (BRCS), NSW Division, Annual Report 1935-36, p20
12. ARCS (BRCS), NSW Division, Annual Report 1937-38, p22
13. Goodman, Rupert, Voluntary Aid Detachments in Peace and War (Boolarong, Brisbane, 1991)p15.
14. The number of registered aids peaked in 1943 with 5400, but by 1947 had dropped to 1400.  
ARCS, NSW Division, Annual Reports, 1939 - 1947

15. ARCS, NSW Division, Annual Report 1946-47, p28
16. Melanie Oppenheimer, 'VA's, Australian Voluntary Aids during the Second World War', Journal of the Australian War Memorial No 18, April, 1991.p 28
17. Oppenheimer, Melanie, 'Glory Girls, A Study of the a Red Cross Relief Unit, and the Volunteer Aids (VAs) who served on HMS Glory during the Repatriation Trips, September-December 1945'. M Litt Thesis, UNE, 1988
18. Goodman, VADs, (1991), pp35-57 which has examination of the activities of various detachments throughout Australia between the wars.
19. Camden Branch, ARCS (BRCS), NSW Division, 'Annual Report', Camden News, 1/9/21
20. Souter, Gavin, Lion and Kangaroo (1976) p281
21. Mrs Lorna Inglis (nee McIntosh), Telephone Interview, 14/2/95
22. LJ Allison, 'A Brief History of the Camden Branch of the Australian Red Cross Society', Typescript, 1984, Held by Camden Historical Society.
23. Detachments had a dramatic increase in participation in 1938 with over a 500% increase in trained members registered with detachments. The Camden Red Cross Branch became interested in reforming the detachment in 1938 after an address at the annual general meeting by Miss Ruby Storey, MBE, who was a Joint Honorary Director of the Junior Red Cross in NSW. But it was not until February, 1939, Camden Red Cross resolved to establish a detachment. The detachment was inaugurated at a public meeting convened by the Camden Red Cross Branch, and chaired by the President, Miss Sibella Macarthur-Onslow and supported by three representatives of the WVS. The WV representatives were Mrs Zoe Crookston [wife of Dr RM Crookston], Mrs W Larkin [on the Camden RC branch executive], and Miss Grace Moore. [became Commandant of the Detachment]
24. Souter, G, Lion and Kangaroo p281
25. Alome, Stephen, A Nation At Last? (1988) p74
26. Mrs Pacita Alexander, Interview, [Niece of Miss Grace Moore], 7/3/95
27. Camden News 26/10/39; Ages determined by using those on the 1938 Electoral Roll for Werriwa; Membership list of Camden Red Cross Society: Roll Call

28. Mrs Ruth Brown, Interview. 14/3/95
29. Mrs Ruth Brown, Interview, 14/3/95; Mrs Enea Blades, Interview, 11/3/95;
30. Mrs Ruth Brown, Interview, 14/3/95
31. Red Cross Record, Vol 3, No7, 2/7/17, p15  
 In 1939 the uniform was a white linen dress, with white hat, stockings and shoes and according to those who wore it was uncomfortable and terrible to wash and iron. [Mrs Ruth Brown (nee Sidman), Interview, 14/3/95; Mrs Enea Blades (nee Cranfield), Interview, 11/3/95;] The necessities of war demanded that the white uniform be replaced with something more practical. The replacement consisted of a light blue linen frock with a red cross on the front pocket, a summer hat, grey stockings, black shoes, and an organdie hospital cap, as well as a navy winter suit with navy felt hat, fabric gloves and regulation tie. Up to July 1942 VAs serving full-time in military hospitals were responsible for obtaining their own uniform, but were provided with an outfit allowance. This consisted of £20 for service in Australia and £37 for overseas service, with a £5 yearly maintenance allowance. [Goodman, VADs (1991) p85;] In 1942 non-enlisted VA's, such as the Camden VAs, provided their own uniforms and accessories and had an annual issue of 45 coupons, which did not cover accessories such as stockings. In 1943 this was reduced to 20 coupons for full-time and ten coupons for part-time aids. [VAD News Sheet, No 5, 15 May, 1944 quoted in Oppenheimer, 'Glory Girls', 1988, p21] This meant that the typical Camden VA was up for considerable personal expense for a uniform which was expected to be worn at parades and drill meetings.
32. Camden News 17/4/41 when the Detachment attended the United Anzac Service.
33. Up to July 1942 VAs serving full-time in military hospitals were responsible for obtaining their own uniform, but were provided with an outfit allowance. This consisted of £20 for service in Australia and £37 for overseas service, with a £5 yearly maintenance allowance. [Goodman, VADs (1991) p85]; In 1942 non-enlisted VA's, such as the Camden VAs, provided their own uniforms and accessories and had an annual issue of 45 coupons, which did not cover accessories such as stockings. In 1943 this was reduced to 20 coupons for full-time and ten coupons for part-time aids. [VAD News Sheet, No 5, 15 May, 1944]
34. See photographs of Voluntary Aids in Goodman, R, Voluntary Aid Detachments in War and Peace (1991)
35. The Red Cross Record Vol XXV, No 2, February 1, 1939, p4.

36. Mrs Ruth Brown (nee Sidman), Interview, 14/3/95; Mrs Enea Blades (nee Cranfield), Interview, 11/3/95;
37. VAD News Sheet No 5, 15th May, 1944, p2
38. Camden News 8/2/40; The Agricultural Hall, or AH&I Hall was originally the drill hall built by Major J Macarthur-Onslow for the Camden Mounted Rifle Troop in 1894 [Wrigley, Historic Buildings (1983)p10] and was leased by the AH&I Society for the Camden Show in 1895 [Nixon, Camden Show (1986)p16
39. Camden News 7/12/39, 16/11/39
40. Esther Rogers (nee Rofe), Interview, 5/5/93
41. Ruth Brown (nee Sidman), Interview, 14/3/95
42. Camden News 15/2/40. Hats had to worn to drill, and the Red Cross pocket had to sewn on the left hand side of the frock, so that the top of the pocket was on a level with the first button. Some aids had to do duty at Camden District Hospital from 7:00am to 12:30pm to undertake the necessary 72 hours training. Camden News 21/3/40 March in Sydney on 16/3/40; Camden News 2/4/40 reports of a march in Sydney on 11/5/40;
43. Drill meetings were held on 23/10/39, 13/11/39, 4/12/39, 11/12/39, 8/1/40, 22/1/40, 19/2/40, 4/3/40; For an account of parade on 15/3/40 see Camden News 21/3/40;
44. Camden News 28/3/40; Camden News 2/5/40 and AGM Report Camden News 26/9/40
45. Meetings held at time were 23/9/40, 2/12/40, 7/4/41, 18/6/41; Camden News
46. During this period only 5 monthly meetings were held and drill meetings were cancelled until October, 1941. Meetings held after this date were 23/10/41, 10/11/41, 24/11/41, 22/12/41, 12/1/42; Camden News
47. There were appeals for new members in August, 1940 and again in April, 1941 and the Annual General Meeting in September, 1940 was postponed indefinitely and then never held. Camden News 1/8/40, 7/4/41, 18/9/41;
48. Drill meetings were held on 23/10/41, 10/11/41, 24/11/41, 22/12/41; First aid practice on 29/12/41, Stretcher drill on 12/1/41; for details see Camden News
49. Camden News 1/2/45
50. Camden News 20/11/41

51. The VAs either had to have the certificates on joining a detachment or produce them within 6 months of joining. ARCS Record Vol1, No8, 13 August, 1915, p18
52. Under the direction of Dr West, Dr Crookston and Matron McAnene of Camden District Hospital. Twenty-seven candidates successfully passed their First Aid Certificate and 19 the Home Nursing Course. [Camden Branch, ARCS (BRCS), Annual Report, Camden News 9/9/15]
53. Camden Branch, ARCS (BRCS), Annual Report, Camden News 14/9/16
54. Across NSW there was intense interest in classes on first aid and home nursing and lectures on air raid precautions in the early days before the outbreak of the Second World War. Over 3000 trainees across the state received their Red Cross Certificates in early 1939.
55. Camden News, 16/2/39, 2/3/39;
56. Camden News, 20/4/39, 27/4/39.
57. Camden News 1/6/39
58. Camden News, 14/9/39, 9/11/39
59. There was a high level of cooperation between National Emergency Services, the Red Cross, and Voluntary Aid Detachments according to a Question and Answer session at the 1939 Conference reported in the Red Cross Record in 1939.  
The Red Cross Record Vol XXV, No 6, June 1, 1939, pp4-8
60. Camden News 18/5/39, 18/1/40, 21/9/39
61. Camden News 19/11/42, 3/9/42
62. Camden News 14/11/40 which lists the names of successful candidates when compared with membership lists of the Camden Red Cross Branch.
63. Camden News 18/5/39 - Boardmans 4, Freestones 2, MacDonalds 2, Moores 2 and the Whitemans 2.
64. Camden News 19/11/42
65. Camden News 4/1/40
66. ARCS (BRCS), NSW Division, Annual Reports, 1918-19 to 1923-24 and Camden Branch of ARCS (BRCS), NSW Division, Minutes, 1915 -1924

The VAs distributed cakes, sweets and cigarettes on behalf of the Camden RC Branch at Xmas and other times. [Camden Branch, ARCS (BRCS), Annual Report 1921, Camden News 1/9/21] During 1921-22 Miss M McIntosh, Miss Hall and Miss Gardiner and seven others put in 117 days at Waley. In 1923 the unit numbered 13, with one VA from Narellan RCS, and they collectively worked 65 days at Waley. Apart from supplying cakes on a monthly basis [Between 1920-22, on the first Thursday of each month for the previous two years Miss Stella Furner collected and despatched a box of cakes. The local bakers Stuckey Bros acted as collection point to the community to donated cakes, that apparently were much appreciated by the men. Source: Camden branch, ARCS, Annual Report 1922, Camden News 7/9/22; Report by Camden VAD to Camden RCS, July, 1922, Camden News, 6/7/22;], they assisted in the entertainment of the patients by taking them on picnics near Camden. [Camden Branch, ARCS, Annual Report 1923, Camden News 16/8/23] By 1924 the number of VAs had dropped to only a 'few' making monthly visits to the patients. [Camden Branch, ARCS (BRCS), Annual Report 1924, Camden News 28/8/24;] Apart from hospital duty, fundraising for the RC was considered an important part of their role and in 1921 the VAs, under Mary McIntosh, took charge of 'Matrons' Day, held a stall in Sydney for the After-care Department of the Society.

67. Camden News 21/9/39; Camden Branch Red Cross Annual Report Camden News 22/8/40;
68. Annual Report 1940 Camden News 26/9/40
69. Mrs Ruth Brown (nee Sidman), Interview, 14/3/95
70. Mr Sedgewick's sister was the Commandant of the Campbelltown VAD, which undertook duties at the RAAF-CFS. This illustrated the close personal and kinship network that operated in rural areas like Camden and Campbelltown.
71. The Matron frequently expressed her thanks to VA's - reported in the VAD Annual Report 1944 Camden News 31/8/44; Camden District Hospital Annual Reports Camden News 27/8/42, 2/9/43, 24/8/44;
72. Camden District Hospital Annual Report 1942, Camden News, 27/8/42
73. VAD Annual Report 1944, Camden News, 31/8/44
74. Mrs Beth Kerkin (nee Rofe) and Mrs Esther Rogers (nee Rofe), Interview, 5/5/93;
75. Annual Report 1946 Camden News 29/8/46



76. Mrs Beth Kerkin (nee Rofe) and Mrs Esther Rogers (nee Rofe), Interview, 5/5/93; Mrs Agnes Roberts (nee Cranfield), Interview, 6/3/95; Mrs Enea Blades (nee Cranfield), Interview, 11/3/95; Mrs Ina McLeod (nee Rideout), Interview, 10/3/95; Miss Jacqueline Crookston, Interview, 24/2/93;
77. SMH 15/6/43, p7
78. Oppenheimer, Melanie, 'Glory Girls' (1988), pp14-17, pp48-51 where she traces the antagonism between nurses and VAs in World War One and again between British Nurses and VAs on HMS Glory in World War Two; Mrs Beth Kerkin (nee Rofe), Camden, Interview, 5/5/93; Mrs Enea Blades (nee Cranfield), Interview, 11/3/95; Mrs Agnes Roberts (nee Cranfield), Interview, 6/3/95;
79. Mrs Enea Blades (nee Cranfield), Interview, 11/3/95; Mrs Agnes Roberts (nee Cranfield), Interview, 6/3/95;
80. Mrs Ina McLeod (Rideout), Interview, 10/3/95
81. Letter of appreciation from Flight Lieutenant Edwards, Camden News, 14/5/42; Annual Report 1945, Camden News 29/8/46
82. Mrs Esther Rogers (nee Rofe) and Mrs Beth Kerkin (nee Rofe), Camden, Interview, 5/5/93; Mrs Ruth Brown (nee Sidman), Interview, 14/3/95;
83. Letter of appreciation, Camden News 14/5/42; Annual Report 1944, Camden News 31/8/44
84. Mrs Esther Rogers (nee Rofe), Camden, Interview, 5/5/93
85. Mrs Brown, Interview, 14/3/95
86. The letter was sent to Miss CM Sedgewick, VAD Commandant, of Campbelltown and was published in the Camden News 14/5/42. Miss Sedgewick was the daughter of the Chairman of the Camden District Hospital Board, Mr FJ (Mate) Sedgewick Source: Vernon, Stella, The Fitzpatrick and Sedgewick Families of Campbelltown (Campbelltown and Airds Historical Society, 1992, Campbelltown)
87. Annual Report 1945, Camden News, 29/8/46
88. The first VA's were called up in January, 1941, and in July, 1941 approval was given for VA's to serve as medical orderlies at overseas medical establishments to relieve male orderlies.

89. This was a complete break with the civilian VAD Movement which had its own controller. AAMWS were to serve in medical units and hospitals including the Middle East, New Guinea, Northern Territory, Egypt, India, Borneo and Bougainville. Goodman, VAD in Peace and War (1991), pp60-63, pp82-83, pp58-79, pp133-159
90. Camden Advertiser 2/7/42; Camden News 1/2/45
91. Mrs Beth Kerkin (nee Rofe), Camden, Interview, 5/5/93
92. Critch, Our Kind of War (1981) p202
93. Critch, Mary, Our Kind of War (1981) p202 where she quotes the Medical Units (AAMWS) attached to AMF between 1942-45 [Records, Victoria Barracks, Melbourne, 1977]; Mrs Ina McLeod (nee Roberts), Interview, 10/3/95;
94. Mrs Enea Blades (nee Cranfield), Interview, 11/3/95
95. Annual Report 1944, Camden News 31/8/44, 2/9/43
96. Annual Report 1946, Camden News, 29/8/46
97. Annual Report 1946, Camden News 29/8/46; Annual Report 1944, Camden News, 31/8/44
98. Mrs Agnes Roberts, Interview, 6/3/95; Mrs Brown, Interview, 14/3/95;
99. The ambulance officer concerned was Mr Pollard; Mrs Ruth Brown (nee Sidman), Interview, 14/3/95;
100. Mrs Agnes Roberts (nee Cranfield), Interview, 6/3/95
101. By May, 1941 the Detachment had raised £200 through these efforts. Camden News 22/5/41, Letter from Red Cross House, Sydney published in the Camden News  
In May, 1941 Red Cross headquarters thanked the detachment for collecting used stamps. [Camden News 22/5/41] In 1944 the Aids sold £6 worth of Xmas cards for the Red Cross Art Union, £5 worth of calendars and £7/7/0 worth of Red Cross Seals. [Annual Report 1944 in Camden News 31/8/44]
102. Annual Report 1944, Camden News 31/8/44
103. In June, £10 was forwarded to headquarters from efforts associated with the VAD candidate, Miss Sue Other Gee, in the Red Cross Queen Competition. [Camden News 12/6/41] In June, 1944, Miss Claudia Beazley, a member of the Detachment, along with Mr HC Haylock, the local police constable, were the Camden Pilots in the Red Cross Air Race, when they raised £13 from selling buttons and helping with afternoon tea. [Annual Report 1944, Camden News

31/8/44; Advertisement place in the Camden News by the Camden Branch of the Red Cross on 15/6/44]

104. Camden News 9/11/44
105. Camden Red Cross AGM, Camden News 21/9/39
106. Camden News 9/11/44; Annual Report 1945, Camden News 29/8/46
107. Camden News 18/11/43; Annual Report, Camden News 29/8/46
108. Camden News 3/7/41
109. The town had seen Girl Guides in uniform.
110. Shute, Carmel, 'From Balaclavas to Bayonets..' (1980) p382
111. Oppenheimer, Melanie, 'Glory Girls..' (1988) pp23
112. Blades (nee Cranfield), Mrs Enea, Interview, 11/3/95; McLeod (nee Rideout), Mrs Ina, Interview, 10/3/95; Roberts (nee Cranfield), Mrs Agnes, Interview, 6/3/95;
113. Mrs Agnes Roberts (nee Cranfield), Interview, 6/3/95; Mrs Beth Kerkin (nee Rofe), Interview, 5/5/93;
114. Oppenheimer, 'Glory Girls', (1988) p22
115. Mrs Ina McLeod (nee Rideout), Interview, 10/3/95
116. Miss Jacqueline Crookston, Interview, 24/2/93; Mrs Ruth Brown (nee Sidman), Interview, 14/3/95; Mrs Agnes Roberts (nee Cranfield), Interview, 6/3/95;
117. Mrs Enea Blades (nee Cranfield), Interview, 11/3/95;
118. Mrs Agnes Roberts (nee Cranfield), Interview, 6/3/95; Mrs Ruth Brown (nee Sidman) notes that her husband who saw active service in Borneo in 1943 stated that 'the boys' thought 'light' of her work in the VA movement, but it still did not change her attitude that she was doing something worthwhile, Interview, 14/3/95
119. Muriel Heagney, Council of Action for Equal Pay, Minutes of the Second Conference on Women and Children in Industry in Wartime, 2/8/41, p6, AA, CRS A 432 36/762 quoted in Carmel Shute, 'From Balaclavas to Bayonets: Womens Voluntary War Work, 1939-41' in Elizabeth Windshuttle (ed), Women, Class and History: Feminist Perspective in Australia 1788 - 1978 (Fontana/Collins, Melb, 1980) n68, p376; Mr Mulcahy, ALP, Sun, 21/10/41, quoted in Ibid, n69, p377 and Sun (Sydney), 27/10/41 quoted in Mary Critch (ed) Our Kind of War, The History of the VAD/AAMWS (Artlook Books Trust, Perth, 1981)

p27 where there was argument that socialites in the VAD were being sent overseas at the expense of qualified young married nurses, and other women employed as clerks, domestics and cooks unless they were already enrolled in the VAD.

120. McLeod (nee Rideout), Mrs Ina, Interview, 10/3/95; Mrs Brown, Interview, 14/3/95;
121. SMH 19/9/45, 25/9/45
122. Mrs Ruth Brown (nee Sidman), Interview, 14/3/95
123. Oppenheimer, Melanie, 'Glory Girls..', (1988), p120
124. Oppenheimer, Melanie, 'Glory Girls..' (1988)p117, p120, p118
125. Mrs Ruth Brown (nee Sidman), Interview, 14/3/95
126. Thomson, Alistair, Anzac Memories. Living with the Legend (1994)pp5-8, 43-45; Frame, TR, et al, 'Reflections, A symposium on the meaning of Anzac' Journal of the Australian War Memorial No 16, Apr, 1990, pp50-57; Jane Ross, The Myth of the Digger. The Australian Soldier in Two World Wars (Hale & Ironmonger, Marrickville, 1985)
127. Oppenheimer, Melanie, 'Glory Girls..' (1988), p8
128. Shute, Carmel, 'From Balaclavas to Bayonets..' (1980),p382
129. Goodman, Rupert, VAD in Peace and War (1988)

## FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER 6

1. The Boy's Brigade was established in 1883 by William Alexander, a Scottish merchant; Girl Guides established in 1910 by Agnes Baden-Powell, sister of Robert Baden-Powell; Boys Scouts established in Sir Robert Baden-Powell, a ex-British Army officer, in 1908 - Orr, Kenneth, 'Moral Training in the Boy Scout Movement', in EL French, (ed), Melbourne Studies in Education 1963 (MUP, Melb, 1964) pp283-320 & Orr, Kenneth, 'Social Training in the Boy Scout Movement' in EL French, (ed), Melbourne Studies in Education 1965 (MUP, Melb, 1966) pp251-280;
2. Orr, Kenneth, 'Moral Training in the Boy Scout Movement' in EL French, (ed), Melbourne Studies in Education, 1963 (MUP, Melb, 1964) p290
3. See Annual Reports, Camden branch, ARCS, Camden News 1915-1945; Camden branch, ARCS, Minutes, 7/6/27, 5/6/28, 4/3/30, 4/4/33.
4. Junior Red Cross Record, August, 1919, p4]
5. Orr, Kenneth, 'Social training in the Boy Scout movement' in EL French, (ed), Melbourne Studies in Education 1965 (MUP, Melb, 1966) p264
6. Orr, Kenneth, 'Social training...' (1965) p267
7. Orr, Kenneth, 'Social training...' (1965) p279
8. Junior Red Cross Record April 14, 1921, p11.
9. The JRC was first established in NSW in 1914, and by 1919 had spread to England and Canada. Junior Red Cross Record 1st April, 1934, p7.  
  
Junior Red Cross Record, October 1, 1932, p410.
11. The informal curriculum are those learning experiences which take place outside the formal setting of a classroom. Musgrave calls the informal curriculum, the hidden or moral curriculum and defines it as 'unplanned or often unconscious lessons. He defines the formal curriculum as 'those learning experiences or succession of such experiences that are purposefully arranged by formal educational organisations'. [PW Musgrave, The Moral

Curriculum, A Sociological Analysis in series Contemporary Sociology of the School (Methuen, London, 1978)pp13-14]

12. Koalas were for children in Infants School, the JRC was open children in 6-16 years and JRC Auxiliaries for girls between 16-18 years, on reaching 18 the young women were meant to join the VAD.  
Junior Red Cross Record, June 1, 1933, p9; September 1, 1933,p3; ARCS (NSW), Annual Report 1924-25 p25
13. This reflected a wider position where the Red Cross prospered under its wartime leadership and understood the significance of its female membership and what they could achieve. For further discussion on this point and comparisons with male dominated voluntary organisations during the First World War that were not as successful see Melanie Oppenheimer, 'Alleviating Distress, The Lord Mayor's Patriotic Fund in NSW, 1914-1930', JRAHS, Vol 81, Part 1, pp92-94
14. For further discussion on these points see IC Willis, 'Patriotism and Education in NSW, 1915-1930', Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society June, 1994, pp74-90 For specific attitudes by Department of Education officials see: P Board, 'Australian Citizenship', JRAHS, Vol V, Part 4, (1919), p199; NSW Department of Education, Course of Instruction of Primary Schools, (Dept of Education, Sydney, 1916) p8; J Lynch, 'The purpose of education', Journal of the Institute of Inspectors of Schools, NSW, Vol 1, No 2, (Dec, 1919), pp6-7; J Dennis, 'The purpose of education', Journal of the Institute of Inspectors of Schools, NSW, Vol 1, No 2, (Dec, 1919), p17;
15. Mr Peter Board, the Director of Education in NSW, initially refused to allow the movement to establish itself in the schools in 1916. Following public support from individuals, such as Sir James Fairfax, Mrs MacKinnon approached the Minister, Mr AGF James, and the Director of Education in February, 1918, and this time they agreed.  
Junior Red Cross Record April 1, 1934, p6  
The 1916 NSW Syllabus of Instruction specifically stated that children should be instructed in 'Moral obligations and the right relations of the individual to the family, to society, and to the State...on moral duties and civic institutions.' NSW Dept of Education, Course of Instruction for Primary Schools (Issued 1916), p7
16. The uniform for girls, which was similar to the VAD, consisted of white frock, shoes and stockings, white linen hat with a Red Cross on the front and the JRC badge of the left hand side of the bodice. Boys had no uniform but they were expected to wear the JRC badge or they could wear a brassard with a Red Cross on it.

17. Camden Red Cross Branch, Minutes, 1/10/18
18. Camden Red Cross Branch, Minutes, 1/4/19, 6/5/19, 7/10/19
19. Camden Red Cross Branch, Annual Report 1920-21, in Camden News, 1/9/21
20. The senior girls at the Camden Public school regularly conducted a dip stall on Red Cross Baby Day in May each year in aid of a cot at the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children. In 1925 the senior girls raised £10/0/0 from their dip stall out of a total of £53/13/4 raised on the day by the Camden Branch, and from this £7/1/10 was donated to the JRC Homes. [Camden Red Cross Branch, Minutes, 2/6/25]
21. Camden Red Cross Branch, Annual Report 1932-33, Minutes, 9/9/33
22. Camden Red Cross Branch, Minutes, 1/7/30, 5/8/30;
23. The ceremony was witnessed by 50 of the children's parents.
24. Camden Red Cross Branch, Minutes, 5/4/38, 2/8/38  
In addition the Circle attended the AGM of the Camden Branch and assisted with afternoon tea.  
Camden Red Cross Branch, Minutes, 7/5/40; Annual Report, Camden News 15/8/40;  
They also attended the 1941 AGM, and this practice continues to contemporary times.  
Camden Red Cross Branch, Minutes, 5/8/41; Junior Red Cross Record September 1, 1941, p10;
25. Junior Red Cross (NSW Division), Annual Report 1939, p8; Junior Red Cross Record May 1, 1939, p12;
26. Camden Branch ARCS, Minutes, 4/4/39; Junior Red Cross Record July 1, 1939, p11;
27. The JRC homes: In 1924 Shuna was established at Leura as preventorium for TB for girls and a small cottage was rented for boys at Ramsgate. In 1925 Juong at Springwood was opened for servicemen's sons. In 1928 Cudgelo was opened for girls and Eleanor MacKinnon Memorial Home for Boys at Ramsgate.  
JRC, Lighting a World Flame (1989)
28. Junior Red Cross Record August 1, 1938, p8;
29. Junior Red Cross (NSW Division), Annual Report 1939, p8;
30. Junior Red Cross Record March 1, 1942, p10;

31. Junior Red Cross (NSW Division), Annual Report 1946-47, 1947-48
32. Camden Red Cross Branch, Minutes, 4/2/41; Camden News 27/2/41;
33. Camden News 26/6/41;
34. Camden News, 26/6/41; Junior Red Cross Record September 1, 1941, p10; Mary MacPherson, History Information Officer, Dept of School Education, Parramatta, Interview. 28/4/95;
35. The 'Penny Backyard Bazaar' at the home of Mr & Mrs GW Sheldrick, in Broughton St, Camden raised £9/10/2. Camden News, 26/6/41; Junior Red Cross Record September 1, 1941, p10; Commonwealth of Australia, Electoral Roll, Division of Werriwa 1938; Camden Branch ARCS, Roll Call, 1941-1946;
36. Mrs Huthnance's husband, Mr John Huthnance was a factory manager and Clifton,s were self-employed storekeeper.
37. Camden Advertiser, 11/6/42, 25/6/42; Camden News, 25/6/42; Camden Red Cross Branch, Minutes, 4/8/42;
38. Junior Red Cross Record August 1, 1943, p13.
39. Camden News 2/12/43, 9/12/43; Camden Advertiser 2/12/43, 9/12/43;
40. Junior Red Cross Record June 1, 1944, p11.
41. Mary MacPherson, History Information Officer, Dept of School Education, Parramatta, Interview, 28/4/95;
42. The children's dance ran from 8:00 pm to 10:00pm and the adult's dance from 10:00pm to 12:00pm. Mrs Kelloways Orchestra was playing the music and the admission charge was 1/6 for adults and 1/- for children. [Camden Advertiser 22/11/45]
43. Camden Advertiser 22/11/45
44. A small village of 114 residents to the west of Camden. Commonwealth of Australia, 1933 Census, Vol 1, p650
45. Camden News 15/3/45
46. ARCS (BRCS), Annual Report 1935-36, p98
47. ARCS (BRCS), Annual Report, 1927-28, Map of NSW.
48. Junior Red Cross Record, July 2, 1928, p16;



49. Mrs Veness's husband, Frank, was the manager of the Macarthur's dairy factory at Menangle. [Junior Red Cross Record, July 1, 1939, p7]
50. Mrs Enid Macarthur-Onslow, wife of James W Macarthur-Onslow [1867-1946], was Vice-President of the NSW Junior Red Cross in 1923, when James was a member for Eastern Suburbs in the NSW Legislative Assembly. She was a member of the executive-committee of Junior Red Cross from 1924, co-editor of the Junior Red Cross Record and Honorary Director of JRC from 1936 until 1938 when she resigned due to ill health.  
ARCS (BRCS), Annual Reports 1923-24 to 1938-39; JRC, Lighting A World Flame, (1947 with amendments);
51. Junior Red Cross Record, July 1, 1939, p7;
52. Junior Red Cross Record, 1st December, 1942, p6;
53. He was appointed in June, 1942.  
[Menangle Public School, Menangle School, 90th Anniversary (Menangle Public School, Menangle, 1961) p21]
54. Junior Red Cross Record, July 2, 1928, p16; July 1, 1929, p4; June 1, 1930, p6; Nixon, Richard & Wrigley, John, (eds), They Worked at Camden Park, A Listing of The Employees, Leaseholders and Tenant Farmers Known to have Worked on the Camden Park Estate (Camden Historical Society, Camden, 1993)
55. ARCS (BRCS), Annual Report, 1930-31, p75; The boys of the Circle were not left out and 20 of them in 1929 organised a concert and guessing competition at the school raised funds for JRC Homes. [Junior Red Cross Record January 1, 1929, p16]; In 1936 the Circle held an afternoon at the school, raised £8, of which £5 was forwarded to the JRC and the balance held in the Circle to promote material and wool for their work. [ARCS (BRCS), Annual Report 1935-36, p96] They had a street stall outside the local store on a Saturday morning in 1941 and made a net profit of £12. [Camden News 3/4/41] In 1943 the Menangle JRC Circle raised £12/6/6 from Sparks, who were members who collected pennies, and a gift of £6. [Junior Red Cross Record February 1, 1943, p9] In 1943 the Menangle JRC Circle combined with the Menangle Junior Farmers Club in which they had a display, sold vegetables out of the school garden, ran a jumble stall and sold afternoon tea and made a net profit of £18/5/0. [Camden News 21/1/43, 2/12/43] In 1944, the new patron Mrs T Erickson, directed the arrangements for a dance which yielded £6/6/-. [Junior Red Cross Record, September 1, 1944, p5]

56. There is no account of this outing in either of the local Camden papers which gave detailed accounts of local Red Cross activities.
57. ARCS (NSW), Annual Report 1938-39, p60
58. Junior Red Cross Record 1st November, 1937, p5
59. ARCS (BRCS), Annual Report 1938-39, p62; Junior Red Cross Record, 1st November, 1937, p5;
60. Camden Advertiser, 25/6/42
61. Camden Red Cross Branch, Annual Report 1932-33, Minutes, 1/9/34
62. Junior Red Cross Record June, 1942, p17;
63. Camden Advertiser 21/3/40
64. Camden News 12/10/44; The number in attendance at the dance is an estimate based on the average door charge of 2/- per person reported for dances in the Camden District between 1939 and 1945 in the Camden News and Camden Advertiser.
65. Junior Red Cross (NSW Division) Annual Report 1945-46 p14; Annual Report 1947-48;
66. Junior Red Cross Record August 1, 1932, p12; February 1, 1934, p10;
67. Camden News 17/9/14
68. Junior Red Cross Record December 1, 1939, p14; Bringelly Public School, Bringelly Public School Centenary, 1878-1978 (Bringelly PS Centenary Committee, 1978) p10
69. Camden News 26/10/39
70. Bringelly Public School, Bringelly Public School Centenary, 1878-1978 (Bringelly PS Centenary Committee, Bringelly, 1978) p10
71. In December, 1940 a combined concert raised £10/4/-, in 1941 a combined dance raised £8/10/6, and in 1943 £6/12/6. Junior Red Cross Record December 1, 1940, p5; August 1, 1941, p10; February 1, 1943, p7;
72. For instance, in 1941 the Circle raised £2/2/- from the sale of sweets, papers and competitions. [Junior Red Cross Record April 1, 1941, p18.] During 1942 the monthly tuckshop at the public school raised £10 [Camden News 28/5/42, 16/7/42, 24/9/42]; and in December, 1943 the

Circle raised £17/10/0 from a street stall at Bringelly. [Camden News 2/12/43]

Mr and Mrs HH Young, of Birling, Bringelly donated to the Bringelly Circle to be sent JRC headquarters in December, 1941. [Junior Red Cross Record February 1, 1942, p10] The sale of a calf in 1946 realised £6/8/6 and two tuckshops £1. [Junior Red Cross (NSW Division), Annual Report 1945-46]

73. Junior Red Cross Annual Report 1946-47
74. For instance, £1 from a tuckshop in 1942 and £1/4/- from other activities. In 1943 it donated £5/19/- to JRC headquarters which included £3/6/3 as Rossmore's share of combined dance with Bringelly. [Junior Red Cross Record September 1, 1942, p17; August 1, 1942, p16; February 1, 1943, p7;]
75. It donated £/4/4-. Junior Red Cross (NSW Division), Annual Report 1945-46, Annual Report 1946-47
76. Bringelly-Rossmore RCS, Annual Report, Camden News 17/7/41
77. Mrs Sandra Saunderson, Interview, 29/3/95
78. Miss Philippa Cave, NSW Coordinator, JRC, ARCS, Sydney, Interview, 23/3/95
79. Mrs Sandra Saunderson, Interview, 29/3/95

## FOOTNOTES - CHAPTER 7

1. Melanie Oppenheimer, 'Alleviating Distress The Lord Mayor's Patriotic Fund in NSW, 1914-1920' in Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society Vol 81, Part 1, n57, p98
2. Oppenheimer, JRAHS, Vol 81, Pt 1, p93
3. Clarke, E, 'Community Organisations and Women's Work', in Kerry James, Women in Rural Australia (UQP, St Lucia, 1989) pp54-56
4. Richard Kennedy, Charity Warfare, The Charity Organisation Society in Colonial Melbourne (Hyland House, South Yarra, 1985) p34
5. This was particularly from the Women's Voluntary Services, but to a lesser extent from the Civilian Aid Services, National Emergency Services, and the Australian Comforts Fund-Young Men's Christian Association Hospitality Centre and the Volunteer Air Observation Corps.
6. Clarke, E, 'Community Organisations and Women's Work', in Kerry James, Women in Rural Australia (UQP, St Lucia, 1989) pp54-56
7. Beverley Kingston admitted this in a plenary session after the presentation of her paper in response to question by Peter Stanley, AWM and Ian Willis, Camden.  
Paper: Kingston, Beverley, 'How war changed Australian women', Australian War Memorial Conference, 27/9/95.

WAR AND COMMUNITY: THE RED CROSS IN CAMDEN 1939 -1945

APPENDICES

## APPENDICES

Local Early Land Grants

(after Jervis, Atkinson, Sidman)

|      |                                       |   |                       |
|------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1805 | John Macarthur                        | <u>Camden Park</u>  | 2250a (Sofriver)      |
|      | John Macarthur                        | <u>Upper Camden</u>   | 2750a (Sofriver)      |
|      | Walter Davidson                       | <u>Belmont</u>  | 2000a (S ofriver)     |
| 1808 | James Harrex                          |   | 200a (N of river)     |
|      | (Birds Eye Cnr [Menangle])            |   |                       |
| 1809 | Lt John Oxley                         | <u>Kirkham</u>  | 1000a (N of river)    |
| 1810 | Gabriel Huon                          | <u>Buckingham</u> (Nrln later called<br>de Kerilliau Gledswood) |                       |
| 1811 | Judge Bent                            | <u>Greendale</u>  | 9000a (N of river)    |
| 1812 | Rowland Hassall<br>(ex missionary)    | <u>Macquarie Grove</u>  | 400a (N of river)     |
| 1812 | Rev William Cowper                    | <u>Wivenhoe</u>   | 600a (N of river)     |
| 1812 | Robert Lowe                           | <u>Birling</u> (Bringelly)                                      | 1000a (N of<br>river) |
| 1815 | Charles Hook &<br>Robert Campbell     | <u>Denbigh</u>  | 1100a (N of river)    |
| 1815 | Capt William Campbell                 | <u>Harrington Park</u>  | 2000a (N of river)    |
| 1815 | Lt Edward Lord                        | <u>Orielton</u>   |                       |
| 1816 | Lt John Oxley                         | <u>Elderslie</u>  | 850a (N of river)     |
| 1816 | George Molle                          | <u>Molles Main</u>  | 6100a (N of river)    |
| 1817 | George Molle                          | <u>Netherbyes</u>   | 550a                  |
| 1816 | John Dickinson                        | <u>Marylands</u>  | 3000a (Bringelly)     |
| 1817 | William Howe                          | <u>Glenlee</u>  | 3000a                 |
| 1822 | James Macarthur                       | <u>Roslyn</u>   | 1150a                 |
|      | William Macarthur                     | <u>Melrose</u>  | 1150a                 |
|      | JPL De Arietta                        | <u>Morton Park</u>  | 2000a                 |
|      | Arthur Douglas                        | <u>Hoare Town</u>   | 800a                  |
| 1822 | Peter Murdoch                         | <u>Glendaruel</u>   | 2000a                 |
|      | (merged <u>Brownlow Hill</u> in 1829) |   |                       |
| 1823 | John Macarthur                        | <u>South Camden</u>   | 1565a                 |
|      | John Macarthur                        | <u>West Camden</u>  | 2065a                 |
|      | John Macarthur                        | <u>Brisbane Farm</u>  | 4568a                 |
| 1825 | John Macarthur                        | <u>Cawdor</u>   | 5000a                 |
|      | John Macarthur                        | <u>North Camden</u>   | 5400a                 |
| 1828 | Alexander Macleay                     | <u>Brownlow Hill</u>  | 1663a                 |
| 1829 | Charles Throsby                       | <u>Smeaton</u> (Nrln)   |                       |
|      | Hannibal Macarthur                    | <u>Westwood</u> (Cbty)  |                       |
|      | JT Hughes                             | <u>Theresa Park</u>   | 1184a                 |
|      | John Marden                           | <u>Lomar</u> (Werombi)  | 640a                  |
|      | Hannibal Macarthur                    | <u>Hardwick</u> (Glenmore)                                      | 2800a                 |
|      | Lt John Wilds                         | (Werriberri Ck)   | 2000a                 |
|      | Lt John Wilds                         | <u>Hermitage</u> (WrbrCk)                                       | 857a                  |
|      | Thomas Inglis                         | <u>Craigend</u> (WrbrCk)  | 1280a                 |
|      | William Russell                       | (Werriberri Ck)   | 1000a (adjto JWilds)  |
| 1832 | Patrick Carlon                        | (Wollondilly R)   | 500a (Burraborang)    |

## Population of Camden

| Census Year | Population |
|-------------|------------|
| 1846        | 242        |
| 1889        | 342        |
| 1914        | 1797       |
| 1921        | 2006       |
| 1933        | 2394       |
| 1938        | 2560       |
| 1947        | 3934       |

## Population of Other Local Centres

1933 Census

| Centre             | Population |
|--------------------|------------|
| Brownlow Hill      | 95         |
| Burraborang Valley | 46         |
| Burraborang        | 220        |
| Campbelltown       | 461        |
| Cawdor             | 56         |
| Cobbitty           | 157        |
| Coxes River        | 116        |
| Kenny Hill         | 25         |
| Liverpool          | 6315       |
| Menangle           | 404        |
| Mt Hunter          | 114        |
| Nattai River       | 114        |
| Oakdale            | 153        |
| Orangeville        | 142        |
| Picton             | 1219       |
| Silverdale         | 149        |
| Spring Creek       | 110        |
| The Oaks           | 376        |
| Theresa Park       | 64         |
| Upper Burraborang  | 154        |
| Werombi            | 163        |
| Yerrandarie        | 231        |



**Australian Red Cross Society**  
**NSW Division**  
**Branches**

| Year              | Branches | Mbrshp |       | Mbrshp | No of Branches |       |         |
|-------------------|----------|--------|-------|--------|----------------|-------|---------|
| 1900<br>(30 June) |          | Urban  | Rural | Total  | Urban          | Rural | Av Mbrs |
|                   | No       | No     | No    | No     | No             | No    | No      |
| 15                | 357      |        |       |        |                |       |         |
| 16                |          |        |       | 17543  | 69             | 410   | 36      |
| 17                |          |        |       | 40000  | 72             | 507   |         |
| 18                |          |        |       | 45877  | 82             | 550   | 72      |
| 19                | 440      |        |       |        |                |       |         |
| 20                |          |        |       |        |                |       |         |
| 21                |          |        |       |        |                |       |         |
| 22                | 84       |        |       |        |                |       |         |
| 23                |          |        |       |        |                |       |         |
| 24                | 94       |        |       |        |                |       |         |
| 25                | 133      |        |       |        |                |       |         |
| 26                | 172      |        |       |        | 39             | 105   |         |
| 27                | 174      |        |       | 11000  |                |       |         |
| 28                | 221      |        |       |        |                |       |         |
| 29                | 241      |        |       |        |                |       |         |
| 30                | 269      |        |       | 6462   |                |       | 49      |
| 31                | 322      |        |       |        |                |       |         |
| 32                |          |        |       |        |                |       |         |
| 33                | 210      |        |       |        |                |       |         |
| 34                |          |        |       |        |                |       |         |
| 35                | 308      |        |       |        |                |       |         |
| 36                | 316      |        |       |        |                |       |         |
| 37                | 327      |        |       |        | 72             | 255   |         |
| 38                | 343      |        |       |        | 91             | 252   |         |
| 39                | 341      |        |       |        | 99             | 242   |         |
| 40                | 700      |        |       | 53310  | 103            | 491   | 90      |
| 41                | 742      |        |       |        |                |       |         |
| 42                | 792      |        |       |        | 128            | 664   |         |
| 43                | 837      | 12963  | 47065 | 60028  | 134            | 703   | 71      |
| 44                | 844      | 12972  | 46680 | 59652  | 135            | 709   | 71      |
| 45                | 854      | 35325  | 90292 | 125617 | 136            | 718   | 147     |
| 46                | 825      | 17315  | 50164 | 67479  | 128            | 697   | 81      |
| 47                | 754      | 13331  | 34407 | 47738  | 123            | 631   | 63      |

Source: ARCS (NSW) Annual Reports  
Records Incomplete

## Australian Red Cross Society (NSW)

## Branch Membership by Year

| Year<br>(30 June)<br>1900 | Bringelly<br>No | Camden<br>No | Campbltwn<br>No | Menangle<br>No | Narellan<br>No | Picton<br>No | The Oaks<br>No |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 15                        |                 | 140          |                 |                |                |              |                |
| 16                        |                 | 152          | 52              | 48             | 55             | 57           | 38             |
| 17                        |                 | 115          | 55              |                | 49             | 108          | 38             |
| 18                        |                 | 108          | 55              | 43             | 45             | 149          | 40             |
| 19                        |                 |              | 60              |                | 45             | 149          | 45             |
| 20                        |                 | 58           |                 |                | 35             | 107          | 19             |
| 21                        |                 | 72           |                 |                | 40             | 68           | 28             |
| 22                        |                 | 73           |                 |                |                | 137          |                |
| 23                        |                 | 43           |                 |                | 48             | 31           |                |
| 24                        |                 | 84           |                 |                | 44             | 27           |                |
| 25                        |                 | 119          |                 |                |                | 37           |                |
| 26                        |                 | 154          |                 |                | 26             | 19           |                |
| 27                        |                 | 183          |                 |                | 23             | 20           |                |
| 28                        |                 | 192          |                 |                | 27             |              |                |
| 29                        |                 | 256          |                 |                | 36             |              |                |
| 30                        |                 | 297          |                 |                | 38             |              |                |
| 31                        |                 | 326          |                 |                | 40             |              |                |
| 32                        |                 | 330          |                 |                | 40             |              |                |
| 33                        |                 | 362          |                 |                | 41             |              |                |
| 34                        |                 | 428          |                 |                | 40             |              |                |
| 35                        |                 | 422          | 45              |                | 45             |              |                |
| 36                        |                 | 404          | 34              |                | 35             |              |                |
| 37                        |                 | 409          | 45              |                | 35             |              |                |
| 38                        |                 | 418          | 45              |                | 45             |              |                |
| 39                        |                 | 412          | 56              |                | 50             |              |                |
| 40                        |                 | 468          | 50              | 56             | 43             | 59           |                |
| 41                        | 59              | 336          | 143             | 32             | 38             | 52           | 62             |
| 42                        | 80              | 290          | 143             | 41             | 48             | 55           | 54             |
| 43                        | 55              | 234          | 127             | 37             | 23             | 63           | 43             |
| 44                        | 55              | 221          | 98              | 21             | 47             | 57           | 36             |
| 45                        | 127             | 351          | 231             | 42             | 49             | 258          | 48             |
| 46                        | 81              | 370          | 166             | 32             | 38             | 45           | 36             |
| 47                        | 52              | 202          | 110             |                | 27             | 25           |                |

Source: ARCS (NSW) AR, Camden News (Records Incomplete)

## APPENDICES -

## ARCS, NSW DIVISION

## STRUCTURE OF EXECUTIVE

1916-17

President: Lady Cullen

Vice-Presidents: Hanbury Davies, Esq  
Sir Thomas Dibbs  
Russell French, Esq  
Richard Teece, Esq  
The Hon HY Braddon, MLC  
Mrs G Black  
President of Bathurst, Casino, Shoalhaven  
and Albury Branches

Chairman: JO Fairfax, Esq

Director VAD: Col Roth, CMG, DSO, VD

Hon Treasurer: Wilfred Docker, Esq

Joint Hon Secretaries: Miss Marjorie M Mort  
Miss Gladys Owen

Hon Advisory Secretary: Mrs RRS MacKinnon

Executive Committee: 30 members

General Committee: 252 members

Source: ARCS (BRCS), NSW, Annual Report 1916-17

## ARCS, NSW DIVISION

## STRUCTURE OF EXECUTIVE

1939-40

President: The Lady Wakehurst  
 Vice-Presidents: Lady Street  
                   The Lady Mayoress of Sydney  
                   Sir Henry Braddon, KBE  
                   Dame Mary Cook, DBE  
                   Mrs PB Cohen, MBE  
                   Mrs John Moore, OBE  
                   Mrs G Hindmarsh  
 Chairman: Mr DJ Mackay Sim  
 Acting Chairman: Mr Wilfred E Johnson  
 Deputy Chairman: Alderman ES Marks, CBE  
 Hon Treasurer: Mr JDL Gaden  
 Assistant Hon Treasurer: Mr Arthur West  
 Superintendent: Mr HL Pitt  
 Assistant Secretary: Miss Gladys Richardson  
 Executive Committee: 36 members  
 ARCS Representatives: National Council  
                           Executive and Finance Committee  
 Committees: Finance & Emergency  
                   VAD  
                   Homes and Hospitals  
                   Sub-committee: Military Convalescent Homes  
                   Graythwaite House  
                   Publicity  
                   Sub-committee: Public Relations  
                   Sub-committee: Stores  
 Honorary Directors: Junior Red Cross  
                           Convalescent Department  
                           After-care Department  
                           Red Cross Branches  
                           Red Cross Handicrafts Shops  
                           Red Cross Stores  
                           Red Cross Appeal  
                           Red Cross Bureau for Wounded, Missing and  
                           POW  
                           Red Cross Transport Auxiliary Service  
                           Shipping  
                           Book and Waste Products Depot  
 Honorary RC Representatives: Camp  
                                   Malahide Red Cross Hospital  
                                   Joint State Council of VADs  
                                   Board of Control of TB  
                                   Bush Nursing Asscn  
 Honorary RC Supervisor: Dressings and Bandages Section  
                                   Yaralla Library, Prince of Wales  
 Hospital  
 Honorary Buying Officer  
 Honorary Consulting Architect  
 Honorary Auditor  
 Honorary Solicitors  
 Honorary Property Officer

Source: ARCS (NSW), Annual Report 1939-40

*Bringelly-Rossmore Red Cross Society*

Organising Committee for the formation of the Branch, September, 1939.

Dowling, Mrs  
Gostling, Mrs  
Macdonald, Miss J  
Macdonald, Miss L  
McCann, Mrs  
Montgomery, Mrs  
Wheatley, Mrs  
Woodhouse, Mrs  
Young, Mrs RO

Source: Camden News 5/10/39

**Bringelly-Rossmore Red Cross - Executive**

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Patron</u>    | <u>President</u> | <u>Hon-Secretary</u> | <u>Hon-Treasurer</u> | <u>Source</u> |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1939        |                  | Mrs AV McCann    | Miss L Macdonald     | Mrs R Young          | CN26/10/39    |
| 1940        |                  | Mrs AV McCann    | Miss L MacDonald     | Mrs RO Young         | CN18/7/40     |
| 1941        |                  | Mrs Roy Wheatley | Miss Lorna Macdonald | Mrs RD Young         | CN17/7/41     |
| 1942        | Mrs HP Macdonald | Mrs Roy Wheatley | Miss L Macdonald     | Mrs RO Young         | CN16/7/42     |
| 1943        | Mrs HP Macdonald | Mrs Roy Wheatley | Miss L Macdonald     | Mrs RD Young         | CN22/7/43     |
| 1944        | Mrs HP Macdonald | Mrs Roy Wheatley | Miss L Macdonald     | Mrs RO Young         | CN20/7/44     |
| 1945        | Mrs HP Macdonald | Mrs AV McCann    | Miss LJ Macdonald    | Mrs RO Young         | CN2/8/45      |
| 1946        | Mrs HP Macdonald | Mrs AV McCann    | Miss LJ Macdonald    | Mrs RO Young         | CN1/8/46      |
| 1947        | Mrs HP Macdonald | Mrs AV McCann    | Mrs C Stevens        | Mrs A Tegel          | CN31/7/47     |

**Bringelly-Rossmore Red Cross Branch - Vice Presidents**

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Vice-President1</u> | <u>Vice-President2</u> | <u>Vice-President3</u> | <u>Vice-President4</u> | <u>Source</u> |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1939        | Mrs Roy Wheatley       | Mrs Cook               |                        |                        | CN26/10/39    |
| 1940        | Mrs Wheatley           | Mrs Cook               | Mrs MacDonald          | Mrs Coleman            | CN18/7/40     |
| 1941        | Mrs HP Macdonald       | Mrs Cook               |                        |                        | CN17/7/41     |
| 1942        | Mrs Cook               | Mrs Clink              | Mrs Paterson           |                        | CN16/7/42     |
| 1943        | Mrs Cook               | Mrs Clints             | Mrs Paterson           |                        | CN22/7/43     |
| 1944        | Mrs Cook               | Mrs Clink              | Mrs Paterson           | Mrs AV McCann          | CN20/7/44     |
| 1945        | Mrs Clink              | Mrs Paterson           | Mrs Cook               | Mrs Ferris             | CN2/8/45      |
| 1946        | Mrs Cook               | Mrs Paterson           | Mrs Ferris             | Mrs T Downes           | CN1/8/46      |
| 1947        | Mrs Cook               | Mrs Downes             | Mrs Ferris             | Mrs RD Young           | CN31/7/47     |



Bringelly-Rossmore Red Cross Branch - Committee

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Ex-Committee1</u> | <u>Ex-Committee2</u> | <u>Ex-Committee3</u> | <u>Ex-Committee4</u> | <u>Ex-Committee5</u> | <u>Ex-Committee6</u> | <u>Ex-Committee7</u> | <u>Ex-Committee8</u> | <u>Source</u> |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1939        |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      | CN26/10/39    |
| 1940        | Mrs Cameron          | Mrs Downes           | Mrs Gostling         | Mrs Montgomery       | Mrs Murphy           | Mrs Prentice         | Mrs Woodhouse        |                      | CN18/7/40     |
| 1941        | Mrs T Downes         | Mrs Gostling         | Mrs Montgomery       | Mrs Murphy           | Mrs C Woodhouse      | Mrs Patterson        | Mrs HH Young         | Mrs PH Wills         | CN17/7/41     |
| 1942        | Mrs T Downes         | Mrs Gostling         | Mrs Montgomery       | Mrs Murphy           | Mrs PH Wills         | Mrs CS Woodhouse     | Mrs HH Young         | Mrs Windus           | CN16/7/42     |
| 1943        | Mrs T Downes         | Mrs Gostling         | Mrs Montgomery       | Mrs Ryan             | Mrs HP Wills         | Mrs HH Young         | Mrs Lindus           | Miss J Macdonald     | CN22/7/43     |
| 1944        | Mrs T Downes         | Mrs Gostling         | Mrs Montgomery       | Mrs Ryan             | Mrs PH Wills         | Mrs HH Young         | Mrs Winders          | Mrs M Vincent        | CN20/7/44     |
| 1945        | Mrs T Downes         | Mrs Gostling         | Mrs Montgomery       | Mrs Ryan             | Mrs PH Wills         | Mrs HH Young         | Mrs Winders          | Mrs M Vincent        | CN2/8/45      |
| 1946        | Mrs Gostling         | Mrs Montgomery       | Mrs Ryan             | Mrs Stevens          | Mrs C Vicary         | Mrs PH Wills         | Mrs Dindus           | Mrs Woollams         | CN1/8/46      |
| 1947        | Mrs Dudley           | Mrs Clink            | Mrs Gostling         | Mrs Montgomery       | Mrs Ryan             | Mrs PH Wills         | Mrs Windus           | Mrs Woollams         | CN31/7/47     |

## CAMDEN BRANCH OF THE AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

## Membership Lists

1914

Women Present at the Public Meeting to establish Camden Branch on  
Friday afternoon 14 August, 1914

Anderson, Miss  
Anderson, Mrs  
Asher, Mrs  
Biffin, Miss  
Brigstocke, Mrs  
Butler, Miss A  
Butler, Miss  
Butler, Mrs  
Coleman, Mrs  
Crookston, Mrs  
Crookston, Miss  
Duesbury, Mrs  
Ellis, Mrs S  
Ellis, Miss  
Ferguson, Mrs  
Furner, Mrs WC  
Furner, Miss I  
Furner, Mrs GF  
Greer, Miss  
Hawkey, Miss  
Kyle, Mrs  
Little, Mrs AD  
Lowe, Mrs  
Macarthur-Onslow, Miss S  
Martin, Mrs JG  
Martin, Misses  
McAnene, Matron  
McGregor, Miss  
McGregor, Mrs  
Mitchell, Mrs  
Nesbitt, Mrs  
Nethery, Miss  
Parker, Miss  
Poole, Mrs AC  
Reeves, Mrs  
Rowsell, Miss A  
Rutter, Matron  
Sluman, Mrs FW  
Small, Mrs  
Smith, Miss  
Smith, Mrs  
Stafford, Mrs  
Street, Mrs EH  
Taylor, Mrs AE  
Thurn, Miss H  
Weatherill, Mrs  
West, Mrs FW  
Whiteman, Mrs R  
Whiteman, Mrs FC

Woodhouse, Mrs  
Young, Mrs RER

Source: Camden News 20/8/14

## MEMBERSHIP OF CAMDEN BRANCH, ARCS

1924-26

Adams, Miss  
 Adams, Mr NA Elderslie  
 Adams, Mr Nat  
 Adams, Mr RAC  
 Anderson, Miss Camelot  
 Anschau Mrs Bringelly  
 Apasley, Miss  
 Ayling, Mrs  
 Baker, Miss  
 Barker, Mr TC  
 Barker, Mrs TC  
 Barnard, Miss Bess  
 Bassingthwaite, Mrs  
 Bervoir, Mr 222 BirByce Road, Neutral Bay  
 Besell, Mrs  
 Best, Miss  
 Beveridge, Mr  
 Beveridge, Mrs Theresa Park  
 Biffin, Mr N  
 Biffin, Mrs WAE  
 Bisset, Mrs Douglas Park  
 Burford, Mrs Elderslie  
 Chisholm, Mrs  
 Cortin, Master and Miss  
 Cortis, Mr  
 Cortis, Mrs  
 Cranfield, Master Roy  
 Crookston, Dr  
 Crookston, Mrs  
 Davies, Miss  
 Davies, Mrs EA  
 Davies, Mr EA  
 Dawkins, Mrs Aston, Cawdor  
 Dawkins, Mr  
 Dawson, Miss  
 Dengate, Mrs FH Hampden Vale, Cawdor  
 Dickson, Mr  
 Dickson, Mrs Camden  
 Downes, Miss Diana  
 Downes, Mrs E  
 Downes, E Family  
 Downes, RFA Family  
 Downes, Mrs FWA  
 Downes, Mrs R  
 Downes, Mr Rupert FA  
 Duesbury, Miss  
 Duesbury, Mrs  
 Duesbury, Miss M  
 Falkoner, Miss  
 Ferguson, Mrs  
 Fox, Mrs Cawdor Park  
 Freestone, Mr  
 Freestone, Mrs  
 Freestone, Miss Nancy

Freestone, Miss Olga  
 Furner, Mrs GF  
 Furner, Mr GF  
 Furner, Mrs RC  
 Furner, Mrs WC  
 Furner, Mr WC  
 Gardner, Miss Katie  
 Garium, Mrs MG Woodcorth  
 Gracie, Miss  
 Gracie, Mrs Elderslie  
 Harris, Mrs Camden Park  
 Harris, Miss T Camden Park  
 Hawkey, Mr Arthur  
 Hawkey, Miss E  
 Hawkey, Miss F  
 Hawkey, Miss L  
 Hawkey, Miss MA  
 Hawkey, Mr N  
 Hawkey, Mrs N Camden Park  
 Hodge, Mr and Mrs  
 Holdsworth, Mr  
 Huthnance, Mrs A  
 Huthnance, Mr A  
 Jackman, Mrs Camden Park  
 Jenkins, Miss  
 Johnson, Miss M  
 Johnson, Mr P  
 Johnson, Mrs P  
 Johnstone, Mrs  
 Keir, Miss  
 Keir, Mrs Cobbitty  
 King, Mrs  
 King, Rev C  
 Larkin, Mrs Annie Camden  
 Larkins, Captain  
 Little, Mr AO  
 Little, Mr AW  
 Little, Mr SF  
 Lomax, Miss  
 Longley, Mrs G Narellan  
 Longley, Mrs S Narellan  
 Lowe, Mrs H  
 Martin, Mr Camden Park  
 Martin, Miss E  
 McDonald, Miss Kelvin, Camden  
 McDonald, Mrs  
 McEvoy, Miss Rose The Oaks  
 McIntosh, Miss  
 McIntosh, Mrs A  
 McIntosh, Mr CJ  
 McIntosh, Miss T  
 McWilliam, Mrs Commercial Bank, Camden  
 Mitchell, Mrs HG  
 Moore, Mrs AB  
 Moore, Mr AB Raby  
 Moore, Mr and Mrs Reg  
 Moore, Miss E  
 Moore, Mrs Eric

Moore, Miss G  
 Moore, Miss Hilda  
 Moore, Mrs John  
 Murdoch, Miss Belle (married Mr G New)  
 Nesbitt, Mrs  
 Nethery, Miss M  
 New, Mr G Camden  
 Newman, Miss  
 Nixon, Mrs  
 Nixon, Master J & D  
 Noad, Miss Miss Chishold, Gledswood  
 O'Neill, Mrs  
 O'Neill, Mr Jack  
 O'Neill, Miss Jill  
 Onslow, Miss  
 Onslow, Master A  
 Onslow, Mrs FAW  
 Onslow, Mrs GMW  
 Onslow, Mr GMW  
 Onslow, Miss Margaret  
 Parker, Miss  
 Parker, Miss L  
 Parsons, Miss  
 Parsons, Mr  
 Parsons, Mrs  
 Pope, Mrs Elizabeth St, Camden  
 Powe, Mrs Murray St, Camden  
 Price, Mrs EHP Rural Bank, Narranderra  
 Rankin, Mrs H  
 Reedy, Mrs  
 Reid, Miss  
 Rix, Mrs Camden  
 Rix, Miss  
 Roche, Miss Gunning  
 Rouse, Miss  
 Sharp, Mrs Camden  
 Shaw Gordon, Miss Camden District Hospital, Camden  
 Sheil, Miss A (married: Mrs Fox) Camden  
 Sheil, Mrs TW  
 Sidman, Miss  
 Sidman, Master B  
 Sidman, Mrs GV  
 Sidman, Miss M  
 Small, Mr Hector  
 Smart, Mrs H  
 Smith, Mrs 34 Surry St, Marrackville  
 Stafford, Mrs 31 Whistler Rd, Manly  
 Street, Miss Forrest Rd, Double Bay  
 Street, Mrs EH  
 Street, Mr EH  
 Stuckey, Mrs  
 Stuckey, Miss Beryl  
 Stuckey, Mrs Roy  
 Sutton, Rev L The Rectory, Camden  
 Terry, Mrs HC  
 Terry, Mr HC  
 Thompson, Mr CA  
 Thorn, Mr Bringelly

|                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Turner, Miss N      | Camden                  |
| Twomlow, Sergeant   |                         |
| Twomlow, Mrs        |                         |
| Twomlow, Miss       |                         |
| Veness, Mr          |                         |
| Veness, Mrs AE      | Camden                  |
| Wallace, Miss       | Camden                  |
| Wallace, Mrs D      | Camden                  |
| Warber, Miss P      |                         |
| Wedmore, Mrs        |                         |
| West, Mrs FW        |                         |
| West, Miss K        |                         |
| West, Mr O          |                         |
| Whiteman, Mrs FN    |                         |
| Whiteman, Mrs Frank |                         |
| Whiteman, Mrs Rose  | Hale Rd, Mosman         |
| Whittingham, Miss   | Boys Home, Camden       |
| Woodcock, Mrs       | 201 Avrice St, Randwick |
| Woods, Mrs O        |                         |
| Woods, Mr O         |                         |
| Wright, Master      |                         |
| Wright, Miss        |                         |
| Wright, Mrs         |                         |
| Wright, Mrs G       |                         |

Source: Roll Call, Camden Branch, ARCS, 1924-26 (held by Camden Historical Society)

## CAMDEN

## MEMBERSHIP LIST 1941-1945

|                            |                     |              |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Adams, Mrs S               | Menangle Road       | Camden       |
| Adams, Miss K              |                     | Werombi      |
| Adams, Mrs RAC             |                     | Elderslie    |
| Adams, Miss E              |                     | Elderslie    |
| Adams, Miss L              |                     | Elderslie    |
| Adams, Miss D              |                     | Elderslie    |
| Adams, Mr RAC              |                     | Elderslie    |
| Ahrenfeld, Mrs A           |                     | Cobbitty     |
| Alder, Mr & Mrs            | Macarthur Rd        | Camden       |
| Allard, Mr & Mrs           |                     | Werombi      |
| Amheim, Miss R             | Carrington Hospital | Camden       |
| Anderson-Faithfull, Mrs A  |                     | Narellan     |
| Anderson-Faithfull, Miss C |                     | Narellan     |
| Armstrong, Mrs             | Argyle Street       | Camden       |
| Joan Argyle St             |                     | Camden       |
| Arnold, Mrs A              | Razorback           | Camden       |
| Asimus, Mrs R              |                     | Elderslie    |
| Baker, Mr & Mrs Albert     | Argyle St           | Camden       |
| Baldwin, Mrs               | The Rectory         | Cobbitty     |
| Bassingthwaite, Mrs        |                     | Elderslie    |
| Bates, Mrs N               | Alpha Rd            | Camden       |
| Baxter, Mrs A              |                     | Mt Hunter    |
| Beazley, Mrs & Miss C      | Kirkham             |              |
| Bennett, Mrs               |                     | Picton       |
| Betts, Mrs CA              | Broughton St        | Camden       |
| Biffen, Mr & Mrs AE        | Broughton St        | Camden       |
| Biffin, Mrs CJ             |                     | Cawdor       |
| Biffin, Mrs W              |                     | Camden       |
| Blades, Mrs V              |                     | Douglas Park |
| Blattman, Mrs H            |                     | Burraborang  |
| Blow, Mr & Mrs             | The Oaks Rd         | Camden       |
| Boardman, Mrs Ray          |                     | Camden       |
| Boardman, Mrs RH           |                     | Camden       |
| Boardman, Miss Ethel       |                     | Camden       |
| Bowman, Mr & Mrs D         | Commercial Bank     | Camden       |
| Brown, Mrs & Rev           | The Rectory         | Cobbitty     |
| Brown, Mrs W               | Menangle Rd         | Camden       |
| Bruchhauser, Miss L        |                     | Elderslie    |
| Bruchhauser, Miss E        |                     | Elderslie    |
| Bruchhauser, Mrs E         |                     | Elderslie    |
| Bruchhauser, Miss L        | Macarthur Rd        | Elderslie    |
| Bruchhauser, Mrs FH        | Macarthur Rd        | Elderslie    |
| Bruchhauser, Mrs Seira     |                     | Elderslie    |
| Burford, Mrs J             |                     | Elderslie    |
| Burnell, Mrs W             | Mitchell St         | Camden       |
| Burrell, Mrs George        |                     | Camden       |
| Burrell, Mrs J             |                     | Menangle     |
| Butcher, PG                |                     | Spring Creek |
| Butcher, Miss L            |                     | Spring Creek |
| Butcher, Mrs JC            |                     | Spring Creek |
| Butcher, Mrs J             |                     | Spring Creek |
| Butler, Mrs C              | Broughton St        | Camden       |
| Butler, Mr & Mrs L         | Barsden St          | Camden       |



|                                    |                   |              |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Butten, Mr P                       | Alpha Rd          | Camden       |
| Byrne, Mrs M                       |                   | Camden       |
| Campbell, Mrs C/- Mrs Ray Boardman |                   | Camden       |
| Carroll, Mr & Mrs J                | Menangle Rd       | Camden       |
| Chapman, Mr & Mrs K                | Rural Bank        | Camden       |
| Clark, Mr & Mrs CM                 | John St           | Camden       |
| Clifton, Mrs I                     | Broughton St      | Camden       |
| Clifton, Mrs W                     | Barsden St        | Camden       |
| Clifton, Mrs K                     | Barsden St        | Camden       |
| Clinton, Mrs J                     | Broughton St      | Camden       |
| Clissold, Mrs GL                   |                   | Cobbitty     |
| Clissold, Miss M                   |                   | Elderslie    |
| Clissold, Miss D                   |                   | Elderslie    |
| Close, Mrs                         |                   | Camden       |
| Coates F                           | Menangle Rd       | Camden       |
| Coates, Mrs WG                     |                   | Camden       |
| Coleman, Mrs F                     | Camden Park       | Menangle     |
| Cork, Miss C/- Mrs M Loomes        |                   | Camden       |
| Coulson, Miss E                    | Boys Home         | Camden       |
| Cousins, Mrs                       |                   | Theresa Park |
| Cranfield, Mrs George              |                   | Spring Creek |
| Cranfield, Mrs CH                  | Menangle Rd       | Camden       |
| Cranfield, Mrs TR                  |                   | Camden       |
| Cranfield, Mrs E                   |                   | Mt Hunter    |
| Cranfield, Miss Agnes              | Menangle Rd       | Camden       |
| Crookston Mrs RM                   |                   | Camden       |
| Cross, Mr RA                       |                   | Elderslie    |
| Cross, Mrs JF                      | Argyle St         | Camden       |
| Curtis, Miss Joyce                 |                   | Camden       |
| Cuttiell, Mrs R                    |                   | Camden       |
| Dalton Mr                          |                   | The Oaks     |
| Daniels, Mrs                       | Broughton St      | Camden       |
| Davies, Miss L                     |                   | Camden       |
| Davies, Mr & Mrs EA                | Exeter St         | Camden       |
| Dawson, Miss D                     |                   |              |
| Dawson, Miss S                     | 30 Hill St        | Camden       |
| Dawson, Master R                   |                   | Mt Hunter    |
| Dawson, Mr & Mrs W                 |                   |              |
| Dawson, Mr JT                      |                   | Mt Hunter    |
| De Saxe, Mrs                       | Commonwealth Bank | Camden       |
| De Saxe, Miss S                    | Commonwealth Bank | Camden       |
| Dengate, Mr & Mrs EJ               | Steinleigh        | Camden       |
| Dengate, Mrs FH                    |                   | Cawdor       |
| Dengate, Mr M                      |                   | Cawdor       |
| Dickson, Miss P                    |                   | Elderslie    |
| Dickson, Mrs Pat c/- Miss Adams,   |                   | Elderslie    |
| Donohoe, Mr S                      |                   | Burraborang  |
| Doust, Mr H                        | View St           | Camden       |
| Doust, Mr & Mrs H                  |                   | Camden       |
| Doust, Mr & Mrs CE                 | Menangle Rd       | Camden       |
| Dowle, Miss Iris                   | Park St           | Camden       |
| Dowle, Mrs F                       |                   | Cawdor       |
| Downes, Capt J Glendon             |                   | Camden       |
| Downes, Mr & Mrs RFA               | Aston             | Camden       |
| Downes, Miss D Glendon             |                   | Camden       |
| Downes, Mrs                        | Brownlow Hill     | Camden       |
| Downes, 1/Lt David and Mrs         | Bosworth          | Camden       |
| Downes, Mr & Mrs EHK               | Glendon           | Camden       |

|                          |                  |              |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Downes, S Pilot D        | Aston            | Camden       |
| Downes, Mr Newby         | Brownlow Hill    | Camden       |
| Driscoll, Mrs            | 18 Barsden St    | Camden       |
| Duesbury, Misses M & J   |                  | Camden       |
| Dunbar, Miss             | Broughton St     | Camden       |
| Dunk, Mrs J              | John St          | Camden       |
| Dunk, Mrs A              | Murray St        | Camden       |
| Dunk, Mrs Glen           |                  |              |
| Dunn, Misses BL & K      |                  | Spring Creek |
| Dunn, Mrs GL             |                  | Spring Creek |
| Ellis, Misses            | Macarthur Road   | Elderslie    |
| Evans, Mr & Mrs          | Rural Bank       | Camden       |
| Fairburn, Mrs            |                  | Elderslie    |
| Farindou, Miss L         | Broughton St     | Camden       |
| Ferguson, Mr & Mrs G     |                  | Elderslie    |
| Ferguson, Miss M         | 146 Raglan St    | Mosman       |
| Ferguson, Miss Ruth      | 146 Raglan St    | Mosman       |
| Fisell, Mrs              | Brownlow Hill    | Camden       |
| Fordham, Mr & Mrs        |                  | Elderslie    |
| Fox, Mrs PJ              | John St          | Camden       |
| Freestone, Mrs           | Menangle Rd      | Camden       |
| Freestone, Misses C & N  | Menangle Rd      | Camden       |
| Fuller, Mr C             | 20 Hill St       | Camden       |
| Furner, Mrs WC           | Menangle Rd      | Camden       |
| Furner, Mr & Mrs PC      | Menangle Rd      | Camden       |
| Furner, Misses M & A     | Menangle Rd      | Camden       |
| Fussell, Mrs L           | Hill St          | Camden       |
| Fussell, MR LI           | 33 Hill St       | Camden       |
| Gammage, Mr P            |                  | Camden       |
| Geraty c/- Mrs Freestone |                  | Camden       |
| Gibson, Mr & Mrs AG      | Argyle St        | Camden       |
| Gibson, Miss L           | Hassall Cottage  | Camden       |
| Glover, Miss Joyce       | Menangle Rd      | Camden       |
| Glover, Mrs F            | Menangle Rd      | Camden       |
| Gracie, Mrs              | Mycumbene        | Elderslie    |
| Gracie, Miss P           | Mycumbene        | Elderslie    |
| Gracie, Miss H           | Mycumbene        | Elderslie    |
| Graham, Mr & Mrs         |                  | Elderslie    |
| Gray, Mrs                | 70 John St       | Camden       |
| Haddin, Mr & Mrs         |                  | Camden       |
| Haffenden, Mr & Mrs      | 31 Hill St       | Camden       |
| Haigh, Mrs WR            | 37 Chellaston St | Camden       |
| Halcombe, F/Sgt & Mrs AU | 33 Hill St       | Camden       |
| Hall, Mrs                |                  | Elderslie    |
| Halliday, Mrs            |                  | Camden       |
| Hammond, Mrs             |                  | Camden       |
| Hanger, Mr & Mrs Jack    |                  | Spring Creek |
| Hanger, Mr & Mrs CG      |                  | Spring Creek |
| Hanger, Mrs ES           |                  | Spring Creek |
| Hanger, Mr & Mrs H       | Picton Rd        | Camden       |
| Harris, Mrs              | Mt Kiera Rd      | Wollongong   |
| Harrison, Mrs            | Public School    | Cobbitty     |
| Hartigan, Mrs L          |                  | Burraborang  |
| Hassall, Miss            |                  |              |
| Hawkey, Miss E           | Camden Park      | Menangle     |
| Hawkey, Miss J           | Camden Park      | Menangle     |
| Hawkey, Misses L & L     | Camden Park      | Menangle     |
| Hawkey, Miss A           | Gilbulla         | Menangle     |

|                               |                 |              |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Hawkey, Mr AE                 | Camden Park     | Menangle     |
| Hayter, Misses P & G          |                 |              |
| Hayter, Mrs D                 | Barsden St      | Camden       |
| Hayter, Mr & Mrs              | Broughton St    | Camden       |
| Heath, Mrs AD                 |                 |              |
| Heath, Mrs                    | c/- Mrs Graham  | Elderslie    |
| Heise, Miss M                 | Murray St       | Camden       |
| Hennings, Mrs                 | Menangle Rd     | Camden       |
| Hills, Mrs E                  | Hume Highway    | Camden       |
| Hirst, Mr C                   | Brook St        | Coogee       |
| Hodge, Mr & Mrs B             |                 | Camden       |
| Hodge, Mr & Mrs B             | Menangle Rd     | Camden       |
| Holtz, Mrs T                  |                 | Cobbitty     |
| Hore, Mrs J                   |                 | Cobbitty     |
| Hore, Mrs N                   |                 | Cobbitty     |
| Hore, Miss Ella               |                 | Cobbitty     |
| Howe, Mrs J                   | Menangle Rd     | Camden       |
| Hoy, Mrs                      | Brownlow Hill   | Camden       |
| Huthnance, Mr & Mrs A         | Menangle Rd     | Camden       |
| Huthnance, Mrs JB             | Barsden St      | Camden       |
| Hynes, Mrs K                  |                 | Elderslie    |
| Jefferies, Dr RE              | John St         | Camden       |
| Jeffree, Mr & Mrs H           | 25 Macarthur Rd | Elderslie    |
| Jeffries, Mrs J               | Menangle Rd     | Camden       |
| Jeffries, Mrs RE              | John St         | Camden       |
| Jenkins, Mrs HC               |                 | Spring Creek |
| Jenkins, Mrs L                | Burnelle        | Mt Hunter    |
| Jenkins, Mr & Mrs CH          | Edward St       | Camden       |
| Jenkins, Mrs W                | Glenulla        | Spring Creek |
| Jollife, Mrs L                |                 | Mt Hunter    |
| Jones, Mrs AE                 |                 | Camden       |
| Josselyn, Mrs                 | John St         | Camden       |
| Keane, Mrs J                  | John St         | Camden       |
| Kelloway, Mrs HS              | Argyle St       | Camden       |
| Kelloway, Mr HS               | Argyle St       | Camden       |
| Kennedy, Mr W                 |                 | Camden       |
| King, Mrs S                   | Chellaston St   | Camden       |
| Lamond, MRS DW                | Camden Park     | Menangle     |
| Lamond, Mrs                   | Chellaston St   | Camden       |
| Lansell, Mrs                  | Camden Inn      | Camden       |
| Larkin, Captain and Mrs       | John St         | Camden       |
| Ledgard, Mrs                  |                 | Cobbitty     |
| Lee, Mrs                      | Barsden St      | Camden       |
| Liddell, Mrs                  | Little St       | Camden       |
| Lomax, Miss H                 | Gilbulla        | Menangle     |
| Longley, Mrs S                |                 | Narellan     |
| Longley, Mrs G                |                 | Manly        |
| Loomes, Mrs M                 | Glenmore        | Menangle     |
| Lowe, Mr & Mrs H              |                 | Elderslie    |
| Lowe, Mrs E                   |                 | Elderslie    |
| MacDonald, Mrs & Misses L & J | Kelvin          | Bringelly    |
| MacDonald, Mrs                |                 | Narellan     |
| MacDonald, Mrs HP             | Kelvin          | Bringelly    |
| MacDonald, Misses L & J       | Kelvin          | Bringelly    |
| MacDonald, Mr & Mrs T         | Menangle Rd     | Camden       |
| Maloney, Miss W               | Hill St         | Camden       |
| Marden, Mrs FE                |                 | Camden       |
| Marshe, Miss A                |                 |              |

|                          |                  |                   |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Martin, Mrs              | Crown Hotel      | Camden            |
| Martin, Miss             | John St          | Camden            |
| Matthews, Mrs R          |                  | Mt Hunter         |
| May, Mrs E               | Chellaston St    | Camden            |
| McCathie, Mrs L          |                  | Camden            |
| McCauley, Mr & Mrs       |                  | Upper Burragorang |
| McClung, Mrs             | Broughton St     | Camden            |
| McCutcheon, Mrs J        | Menangle Rd      | Camden            |
| McDonald, Mrs            | Argyle St        | Camden            |
| McDonald, Sister         | Cdm Dist Hosp    | Camden            |
| McEvoy, Miss E           |                  | The Oaks          |
| McEwan, Mrs A            |                  | Camden            |
| McIntosh, Miss M         | Denbigh,         | Cobbitty          |
| McIntosh, Miss T         | Denbigh          | Cobbitty          |
| McIntosh, Miss Lorna     | Bangor           | Cobbitty          |
| McIntosh, Mr & Mrs CS    | Bangor           | Cobbitty          |
| McIntosh, Miss Lorna     | Denbigh          | Cobbitty          |
| McKellar, Mr & Mrs       | Commercial Bank  | Camden            |
| McLeod, Mrs L            | 45 Broughton St  | Camden            |
| McLeod, Mrs              | Post Office      | Camden            |
| McMinn, Mrs RD           | Murray St        | Camden            |
| Mitchell, Mrs            |                  | Elderslie         |
| Moffitt, Mrs             | Freshfield       | Cobbitty          |
| Moore, Miss G            | Ellensville      | Camden            |
| Moore, Miss HL           | Ellensville      | Camden            |
| Moore, Mr & Mrs          |                  | Glenmore          |
| Moore, Miss M            |                  | Glenmore          |
| Moore, Mr & Mrs G        | Mt Vale          | Upper Burragorang |
| Moore, Miss Elizabeth    | Mt Vale          | Upper Burragorang |
| Moore, Mr Fred           |                  | Glenmore          |
| Moore, Master James      |                  | Glenmore          |
| Moore, Mr & Mrs RV       |                  | Glenmore          |
| Moreing, Mrs L           | Barsden St       | Camden            |
| Murray, Mrs D            | Aston            | Camden            |
| Nardi, Miss              | c/- Mrs S Onslow | Camden            |
| Neal, Mrs                |                  | Camden            |
| Nethery, Miss            |                  | Elderslie         |
| Nethery, Mr C            |                  | Elderslie         |
| New, Mr & Mrs C          | John St          | Camden            |
| Oburn, Mrs               | Argyle St        | Camden            |
| Onslow, Mrs GM Macarthur | Murrindah        | Camden            |
| Onslow, Mrs S Macarthur  |                  |                   |
| Onslow, Miss S Macarthur | Gilbulla         | Menangle          |
| Osborne, Mrs M           | Argyle St        | Camden            |
| Owens, Mrs R             | Macarthur Rd     | Elderslie         |
| Oxford, Mrs G            | Chellaston St    | Camden            |
| Patterson, Mr & Mrs L    |                  | Elderslie         |
| Pattison, Mrs W          |                  | Elderslie         |
| Paul, Mrs TG             | C/- The Rectory  | Camden            |
| Peat, Mrs M              | Menangle Rd      | Camden            |
| Peat, Mr & Mrs J         | Menangle Rd      | Camden            |
| Peek, Mrs RJ             | 21 Hill St       | Camden            |
| Phair, Rev & Mrs         | The Rectory      | Cobbitty          |
| Pike, Mrs G              |                  | Cobbitty          |
| Pinkerton, Mrs E         |                  | Camden            |
| Pinkerton, Mrs A         | Argyle St        | Camden            |
| Podesta, Mrs             | Argyle St        | Camden            |
| Polkinghorne, Rev & Mrs  | Menangle Rd      | Camden            |

|                       |                     |           |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Poole, Mrs A          | Menangle Rd         | Camden    |
| Poole, Mrs Frank      | Murray St           | Camden    |
| Poole, Mrs AC         | Murray St           | Camden    |
| Pope, Mrs & Miss      |                     | Camden    |
| Porter, Miss G        | Mayfarm             | Camden    |
| Porter, Mr J          | Corstorphine        | Cadmen    |
| Porter, Mrs M         | Mayfarm             | Camden    |
| Porter, Mr & Mrs G    | Mayfarm             | Camden    |
| Porter, Miss D        | Corstorphine        | Camden    |
| Porter, Misses B & A  | Corstorphine        | Camden    |
| Porter, Miss Shiela   |                     | Camden    |
| Powe, Mr & Mrs HR     | Broughton St        | Camden    |
| Powe, Mrs B           |                     | Camden    |
| Price, Mrs M          | Murray St           | Camden    |
| Price, Mrs C          | Chellaston St       | Camden    |
| Primea, Mrs E         |                     | Chatswood |
| Prosser, Mr & Mrs     | Edward St           | Camden    |
| Pyrke, Miss           | Little St           | Camden    |
| Rae, Miss Edna        |                     | Camden    |
| Ray, Mrs AL           | Elizabeth St        | Camden    |
| Redden, Mrs           | Menangle Rd         | Camden    |
| Reeves, Mrs D         |                     | Camden    |
| Reiner, Mrs D         |                     | Camden    |
| Reynolds, Mrs         | Camden Park         | Menangle  |
| Rix, Mr & Mrs A       |                     | Camden    |
| Rodens, Mrs           | The Parsonage       | Camden    |
| Rofe, Mrs M           |                     | Mt Hunter |
| Rofe, Mrs RE          | Argyle St           | Camden    |
| Rofe, Mrs C           |                     | Mt Hunter |
| Rofe, Mrs WD          | Bondiah             | Menangle  |
| Rofe, Mrs E           | Hill St             | Camden    |
| Rogers, Mrs D         | Murray St           | Camden    |
| Ross, Mr & Mrs        | Bank of NSW         | Camden    |
| Ross, Mrs M           |                     | Elderslie |
| Rouse, Miss N         | John St             | Camden    |
| Seymour, Mrs W        |                     | Elderslie |
| Sharpe, Mrs T         | Broughton St        | Camden    |
| Sidman, Miss Gwen     | Hill St             | Camden    |
| Sidman, Miss P        | Hill St             | Camden    |
| Sidman, Miss M        | John St             | Camden    |
| Sidman, Mr & Mrs GV   | Menangle Rd         | Camden    |
| Sidman, Mr & Mrs C    | Hill St             | Camden    |
| Sidman, Miss J        | John St             | Camden    |
| Skinner, Mrs          |                     | Camden    |
| Sladen, Mrs C         | Chellaston St       | Camden    |
| Small, Miss           |                     | Cobbitty  |
| Smart, Miss Ida       |                     | Camden    |
| Smart, Mrs H          | 5 Broughton St      | Camden    |
| Smart, Miss S         | Menangle Rd         | Camden    |
| Smith, Mrs P          | Mitchell St         | Camden    |
| Southwell, Mrs HC     | Argyle St           | Camden    |
| Sparks, Mrs David     | Murray St           | Camden    |
| Stahl, Matron         | Carrington Con Hosp | Camden    |
| Stibbard, Mr & Mrs J  | Bank of NSW         | Camden    |
| Stocks, Mrs Wesley    | The Parsonage       | Camden    |
| Stone, Mrs G          | Camden Park         | Menangle  |
| Stuckey, Misses J & B | View St             | Camden    |
| Stuckey, Miss J       | Argyle St           | Camden    |

|                       |                |              |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Stuckey, Mr & Mrs F   | 27 Mitchell St | Camden       |
| Stuckey, Mrs HH       | Hill St        | Camden       |
| Stuckey, Mrs A        |                | Elderslie    |
| Swan, Mrs             | Chellaston St  | Camden       |
| Taplin, Mrs HV        | Argyle St      | Camden       |
| Tate, Mrs T           | Hill St        | Camden       |
| Tate, Mrs Colin       | Hill St        | Camden       |
| Taylor, Mrs Sue       | Aston          | Camden       |
| Taylor, Miss Susan    | Aston          | Camden       |
| Teasdale, Miss Isobel |                | Elderslie    |
| Terry, Mrs AE         | Menangle Rd    | Camden       |
| Thorburn, Mrs         |                | Camden       |
| Thorn, Mrs CH         |                | Narellan     |
| Thoyse, Mrs           |                | Elderslie    |
| Thurn, Miss E         | Hill St        | Camden       |
| Thurn, Miss H         | Hill St        | Camden       |
| Tindall, Mrs A        | 17 Villiers St | Rockdale     |
| Townsend, Miss        | Menangle Rd    | Camden       |
| Townsend, Mrs         | Barsden St     | Camden       |
| Tucker, Mrs R         | The Woodlands  | Camden       |
| Tucker, Mr RC         | The Woodlands  | Camden       |
| Turner, Mrs WD        | Menangle Rd    | Camden       |
| Tuttlebury, Mrs       | Chellaston St  | Camden       |
| Vaughan, Mrs          | The Rectory    | Cobbitty     |
| Veness, Mrs J         | Hill St        | Camden       |
| Veness, Mr W          |                | Camden       |
| Vicary, Miss W        | John St        | Camden       |
| Vincent, Mrs M        | Kelvin         | Bringelly    |
| Walters, Mrs A        | Chellaston St  | Camden       |
| Walton, Miss          | Hill St        | Camden       |
| Watson, Mrs JM        |                | Camden       |
| Weiberlie, Mrs JH     |                | Elderslie    |
| Weiberlie, Mrs Sen    |                | Elderslie    |
| West, Miss L          | Arnold, St     | Camden       |
| West, Mrs             | Arnold St      | Killara      |
| West, Dr RFK          | Arnold St      | Killara      |
| West, Miss K          | Arnold St      | Killara      |
| Wheattey, Mr & Mrs    | Bellevue       | Bringelly    |
| Wheeler, Mrs W        | Broughton St   | Camden       |
| Wheeler, Miss V       | View St        | Camden       |
| Whiteman, Mrs CT      | Hill St        | Camden       |
| Whiteman, Miss M      | John St        | Camden       |
| Whiteman, Mrs FC      | John St        | Camden       |
| Whiteman, Master A    | Menangle Rd    | Camden       |
| Whiteman, Mr & Mrs K  | Menangle Rd    | Camden       |
| Whitford, Mr & Mrs H  |                | Camden       |
| Williamson, Mrs B     | Mitchell St    | Camden       |
| Willis, Mrs ER        | Bangalla St    | Turrumurra   |
| Willmington, Mrs      | Argyle St      | Camden       |
| Wills, Mrs MG         |                | Burraborang  |
| Wilson, Mrs M         | Glendon        | Cobbitty     |
| Wilson, Miss K        | Brownlow Hill  | Camden       |
| Windred, Mrs T        | Burnelle       | Mt Hunter    |
| Winkler, Mrs          |                | Spring Creek |
| Wright, Miss M        | YWCA           | Sydney       |

## Camden Branch ARCS -

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Patron</u>                   | <u>President</u>            | <u>Hon-Secretary</u>    |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1914        |                                 | Mrs RER Young               | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow |
| 1915        |                                 | Mrs GF Furner               | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow |
| 1916        |                                 | Mrs GF Furner               | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow |
| 1917        |                                 | Mrs GF Furner               | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow |
| 1918        |                                 | Mrs GF Furner               | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow |
| 1919        |                                 | Mrs GF Furner               | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow |
| 1920        |                                 | Mrs GF Furner               | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow |
| 1921        |                                 | Mrs GF Furner               | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow |
| 1922        |                                 | Mrs GF (Edith) Furner       | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow |
| 1923        |                                 | Mrs GF Furner               | Mrs S Macarthur-Onslow  |
| 1924        |                                 | Mrs GF Furner               | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow |
| 1925        |                                 | Mrs GF Furner               | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow |
| 1926        |                                 | Mrs GF Furner               | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow |
| 1927        |                                 | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow     | Miss Hilda Moore        |
| 1928        |                                 | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow     | Miss HL Moore           |
| 1929        |                                 | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow     | Miss HL Moore           |
| 1930        |                                 | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow CBE | Miss HL Moore           |
| 1931        |                                 | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow CBE | Miss HL Moore           |
| 1932        |                                 | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow CBE | Miss Hilda Moore        |
| 1933        |                                 | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow CBE | Miss HL Moore           |
| 1934        |                                 | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow CBE | Miss HL Moore           |
| 1935        |                                 | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow CBE | Miss HL Moore           |
| 1936        |                                 | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow CBE | Miss Hilda Moore        |
| 1937        |                                 | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow CBE | Miss Hilda Moore        |
| 1938        |                                 | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow CBE | Miss HL Moore           |
| 1939        |                                 | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow CBE | Miss Hilda Moore        |
| 1940        |                                 | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow     | Miss HL Moore           |
| 1941        |                                 | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow CBE | Miss H Moore            |
| 1942        |                                 | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow CBE | Miss HL Moore           |
| 1943        |                                 | Mrs RE Jefferis             | Miss HL Moore           |
| 1944        |                                 | Mrs RE Jefferis             | Miss HL Moore           |
| 1945        | Mrs Faithfull-Anderson          | Mrs RE Jefferis             | Miss Hilda Moore        |
| 1946        | Mrs Faithfull-Anderson          | Mrs RE Jefferis             | Miss Hilda Moore        |
| 1947        | Mrs Faithfull-Anderson          | Mrs RE Jefferis             | Miss H Moore            |
| 1948        | Miss Clarice Faithfull-Anderson | Mrs RE Jefferis             | Miss H Moore            |

**Executive Committee**

| <u>Hon-Treasurer</u>    | <u>Assisant Treas</u> | <u>Source</u> |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Mrs EH Street           |                       | CN20/8/14     |
| Mrs EH Street           |                       | CN9/9/15      |
| Mrs EH Street           |                       | CN14/9/16     |
| Mrs EH Street           |                       | CN7/9/17      |
| Mrs EH Street           |                       | CN19/9/18     |
| Mrs EH Street           |                       | CN4/9/19      |
| Mrs EH Street           |                       | Min20/7/20    |
| Mrs EH Street           |                       | Min30/8/21    |
| Mrs (Margaret E) Street |                       | CN7/9/22      |
| Mrs EH Street           |                       | CN16/8/23     |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | CN28/8/24     |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | CN3/9/25      |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | Min25/8/26    |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | CN8/9/27      |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | CN23/8/28     |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | CN29/8/29     |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | CN11/9/30     |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | CN10/9/31     |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | Min1/10/32    |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | CN14/9/33     |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | CN6/9/34      |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | CN28/9/35     |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | CN10/9/36     |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | CN10/9/37     |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | CN1/9/38      |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | CN21/9/39     |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | CN15/8/40     |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | CN28/8/41     |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | CN13/8/42     |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | CN16/9/43     |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | Min25/7/44    |
| Mrs EA Davies           |                       | Min30/7/46    |
| Mrs EA (Mary F) Davies  |                       | CN1/8/46      |
| Mrs EA Davies           | Miss T McIntosh       | CN31/7/47     |
| Mrs EA Davies           | Miss L Davies         | CN29/7/48     |



| <u>Year</u> | <u>Vice-President1</u> | <u>Vice-President2</u> | <u>Vice-President3</u> |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1914        |                        |                        |                        |
| 1915        |                        |                        |                        |
| 1916        |                        |                        |                        |
| 1917        |                        |                        |                        |
| 1918        |                        |                        |                        |
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| 1924        |                        |                        |                        |
| 1925        |                        |                        |                        |
| 1926        |                        |                        |                        |
| 1927        | Mrs GF Furner          |                        |                        |
| 1928        | Mrs GF Furner          |                        |                        |
| 1929        | Mrs GF Furner          |                        |                        |
| 1930        | Mrs GF Furner          |                        |                        |
| 1931        | Mrs GF Furner          |                        |                        |
| 1932        | Mrs WC Furner          |                        |                        |
| 1933        | Mrs W Furner           |                        |                        |
| 1934        | Mrs WC Furner          |                        |                        |
| 1935        | Mrs WC Furner          |                        |                        |
| 1936        | Mrs WC Furner          |                        |                        |
| 1937        | Mrs A Lowe             | Mrs WC Furner          |                        |
| 1938        | Mrs AE Lowe            | Mrs WC Furner          |                        |
| 1939        | Mrs W Furner           | Mrs W Larkin           | Mrs AE Lowe            |
| 1940        | Mrs AE Lowe            | Mrs W Furner           | Mrs W Larkin           |
| 1941        | Mrs W Furner           | Mrs W Larkin           | Mrs Lowe               |
| 1942        | Mrs WC Furner          | Mrs W Larkin           | Mrs AE Lowe            |
| 1943        | Mrs WC Furner          | Mrs AE Lowe            | Mrs W Larkin           |
| 1944        | Mrs W Furner           | Mrs AE Lowe            | Mrs W Larkin           |
| 1945        | Mrs Walter Furner      | Mrs AE Lowe            | Mrs J Peat             |
| 1946        | Mrs L Furner           | Mrs AE Lowe            | Mrs J Peat             |
| 1947        | Mrs WC Furner          | Mrs Lowe Snr           | Mrs J Peat             |
| 1948        | Mrs WC Furner          | Mrs GL Dunn            | Mrs J Peat             |

**- Vice Presidents**

**Vice-President4**

**Source**

Miss M McIntosh  
Miss M McIntosh  
Miss Mary McIntosh  
Miss M McIntosh  
Miss M McIntosh  
Miss McIntosh

CN20/8/14  
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CN13/8/42  
CN16/9/43  
Min25/7/44  
Min30/7/46  
CN1/8/46  
CN31/7/47  
CN29/7/48

Camden Branch ARCS - Committee Members

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Ex-Committee1</u> | <u>Ex-Committee2</u> | <u>Ex-Committee3</u> | <u>Ex-Committee4</u> | <u>Ex-Committee5</u> | <u>Ex-Committee6</u> | <u>Ex-Committee7</u> | <u>Ex-Committee8</u> |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1914        | Mrs WC Furner        | Mrs Nesbitt          | Mrs Lowe             |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |
| 1915        | Mrs Lowe             | Mrs Nesbitt          | Mrs WC Furner        |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |
| 1916        | Mrs Lowe             | Mrs WC Furner        | Mrs Nesbitt          |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |
| 1917        | Mrs Furner           | Mrs Lowe             | Mrs Nesbitt          |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |
| 1918        | Mrs WC Furner        | Mrs Nesbitt          | Mrs Lowe             | Mrs Davies           | Mrs Duesbury         |                      |                      |                      |
| 1919        | Mrs WC Furner        | Mrs Duesbury         | Mrs Lowe             | Mrs Nesbitt          |                      |                      |                      |                      |
| 1920        | Mrs W Furner         | Mrs Davies           | Mrs Duesbury         | Mrs Lowe             | Mrs Nesbitt          |                      |                      |                      |
| 1921        | Mrs WC Furner        | Mrs Davies           | Mrs Duesbury         | Mrs Lowe             | Mrs Nesbitt          |                      |                      |                      |
| 1922        | Mrs Davies           | Mrs Duesbury         | Mrs WC Furner        | Mrs Lowe             | Mrs Nesbitt          |                      |                      |                      |
| 1923        | Mrs WC Furner        | Mrs Nesbitt          | Mrs Lowe             | Mrs Davies           | Mrs Duesbury         |                      |                      |                      |
| 1924        | Mrs WC Furner        | Mrs Lowe             | Mrs Duesbury         | Mrs Nesbitt          | Mrs Little           |                      |                      |                      |
| 1925        | Mrs WF Furner        | Mrs Nesbitt          | Mrs Lowe             | Mrs Duesbury         |                      |                      |                      |                      |
| 1926        | Mrs Duesbury         | Mrs WF Furner        | Mrs Lowe             | Mrs Little           | Mrs Nesbitt          |                      |                      |                      |
| 1927        | Mrs Nesbitt          | Mrs Little           | Mrs Duesbury         | Mrs Lowe             | Mrs WC Furner        |                      |                      |                      |
| 1928        | Mrs AD Little        | Mrs I Duesbury       | Mrs WC Furner        | Mrs E Lowe           | Mrs Nesbitt          |                      |                      |                      |
| 1929        | Mrs Little           | Mrs Lowe             | Mrs Duesbury         | Mrs GF Furner        | Mrs WC Furner        | Mrs Nesbitt          |                      |                      |
| 1930        | Mrs Duesbury         | Mrs Little           | Mrs Lowe             | Mrs W Furner         | Mrs Nesbitt          | Mrs GL Dunn          | Miss Mary McIntosh   |                      |
| 1931        | Mrs WC Furner        | Mrs AD Little        | Mrs E Lowe           | Mrs GL Dunn          | Mrs EHK Downes       | Mrs AB Moore         | Miss M McIntosh      |                      |
| 1932        | Mrs EHK Downes       | Mrs GL Dunn          | Mrs AD Little        | Mrs A Lowe           | Mrs AB Moore         | Miss F Hawkey        | Miss M McIntosh      |                      |
| 1933        | Mrs EHK Downes       | Mrs GL Dunn          | Mrs AD Little        | Mrs A Lowe           | Mrs AB Moore         | Miss F Hawkey        | Miss M McIntosh      |                      |
| 1934        | Mrs EHK Downes       | Mrs GL Dunn          | Mrs AD Little        | Miss E Lowe          | Mrs AB Moore         | Miss Fanny Hawkey    | Miss M McIntosh      |                      |
| 1935        | Mrs EHK Downes       | Mrs GL Dunn          | Mrs W Larkin         | Mrs AD Little        | Mrs AE Lowe          | Miss M McIntosh      | Miss Edie Hawkey     |                      |
| 1936        | Mrs EHK Downes       | Mrs GL Dunn          | Mrs W Larkin         | Mrs AD Little        | Mrs AE Lowe          | Miss E Hawkey        | Miss M McIntosh      |                      |
| 1937        | Mrs EHK Downes       | Mrs W Larkin         | Mrs Sylvia Onslow    | Miss M McIntosh      | Miss E Hawkey        | Miss P Gracie        |                      |                      |
| 1938        | Mrs EHK Downes       | Mrs GL Dunn          | Mrs W Larkin         | Mrs S Onslow         | Miss P Gracie        | Miss M McIntosh      | Miss E Hawkey        |                      |
| 1939        | Mrs EHK Downes       | Mrs GL Dunn          | Mrs HP Macdonald     | Mrs A Onslow         | Mrs J Peat           | Miss E Hawkey        | Miss M McIntosh      |                      |
| 1940        | Mrs GL Dunn          | Mrs EHK Downes       | Mrs RAC Adams        | Mrs A Poole          | Mrs A Onslow         | Mrs J Peat           | Miss E Hawkey        | Miss M McIntosh      |
| 1941        | Mrs RAC Adams        | Mrs EHK Downes       | Mrs GL Dunn          | Mrs J Peat           | Mrs A Poole          | Mrs C Doust          |                      |                      |
| 1942        | Mrs RAC Adams        | Mrs C Doust          | Mrs EHK Downes       | Mrs GL Dunn          | Mrs J Peat           | Mrs A Poole          | Miss E Hawkey        | Miss M McIntosh      |
| 1943        | Mrs RAC Adams        | Mrs C Clifton        | Mrs C Doust          | Mrs EHK Downes       | Mrs GL Dunn          | Mrs J Peat           | Mrs AC Poole         | Mrs V Mac-Onslow     |
| 1944        | Mrs RAC Adams        | Mrs C Clifton        | Mrs C Doust          | Mrs EHK Downes       | Mrs GL Dunn          | Mrs CH Cranfield     | Mrs J Stibbard       | Miss E Hawkey        |
| 1945        | Mrs I Clifton        | Mrs CH Cranfield     | Mrs C Doust          | Mrs EHK Downes       | Mrs RFA Downes       | Mrs GL Dunn          | Mrs PC Furner        | Miss E Bruchhauser   |
| 1946        | Mrs I Clifton        | Mrs CH Cranfield     | Mrs C Doust          | Mrs EHK Downes       | Mrs RFA Downes       | Mrs GL Dunn          | Mrs T Hore           | Mrs A McEwan         |
| 1947        | Mrs CH Cranfield     | Mrs C Doust          | Mrs E Downes         | Mrs R Downes         | Mrs G Dunn           | Mrs PC Furner        | Mrs A McEwan         | Mrs Hore Snr         |
| 1948        | Mrs Allard           | Mrs Cranfield        | Mrs C Doust          | Mrs E Downes         | Mrs R Downes         | Mrs P Furner         | Mrs T Hore           | Mrs A McEwan         |

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Ex-Committee9</u> | <u>Ex-Committee10</u> | <u>Ex-Committee11</u> | <u>Ex-Committee12</u> |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1914        |                      |                       |                       |                       |
| 1915        |                      |                       |                       |                       |
| 1916        |                      |                       |                       |                       |
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| 1938        |                      |                       |                       |                       |
| 1939        |                      |                       |                       |                       |
| 1940        |                      |                       |                       |                       |
| 1941        |                      |                       |                       |                       |
| 1942        | Mrs Cecil Clifton    | Mrs RE Jefferis       | Mrs GM Mac-Onslow     |                       |
| 1943        | Mrs CH Cranfield     | Mrs J Stibbard        | Miss E Hawkey         | Miss HV Lomax         |
| 1944        | Miss E Bruchhauser   | Mrs RFA Downes        | Mrs Percy Furner      |                       |
| 1945        | Miss E Hawkey        | Mrs A McEwan          | Mrs K Whiteman        |                       |
| 1946        | Miss E Bruchhauser   | Miss E Hawkey         |                       |                       |
| 1947        | Mrs Tullett          | Miss E Hawkey         | Miss Townsend         |                       |
| 1948        | Mrs B Tullett        | Miss E Hawkey         | Miss E Townsend       |                       |

## Source

CN20/8/14  
CN9/9/15  
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CN31/7/47  
CN29/7/48

## Camden Red Cross Executive Profiles 1938-1945

| <u>Last Name</u>   | <u>First Name</u> | <u>Property Name</u> | <u>Street</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Husband Name</u> | <u>Last Name</u>   | <u>Husband Occup</u> | <u>Relgn</u> |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Adams              |                   |                      |               | Elderslie       | Robert Arthur       | Adams              | Solicitor            | CofE         |
| Allard             |                   |                      |               |                 |                     | Allard             |                      |              |
| Bruchhauser        | Elizabeth         |                      |               | Elderslie       |                     | Bruchhauser        |                      |              |
| Clifton            | Ethel             |                      | Broughton St  | Camden          | Cecil William       | Clifton            | Storekeeper          | Meth         |
| Clifton            |                   |                      | Broughton St  | Camden          |                     | Clifton            | Storekeeper          | Meth         |
| Cranfield          | Enea              | Fernleigh            | Menangle Rd   | Camden          | Clarence Herbert    | Cranfield          | Dairyman             | CofE         |
| Davies             | Mary Fabert       | Nant Gwynlan         | Exeter St     | Camden          | Evan Alfred         | Davies             | Farmer               | CofE         |
| Doust              | Emma              |                      | Menangle Rd   | Camden          | Charles Ernest      | Doust              | Farmer               | Meth         |
| Downes             | Diana             | Glendon              |               | Camden          | Edgar Henry         | Downes             | Pres WSC Farmer      | CofE         |
| Downes             |                   | Aston                |               | Camden          |                     | Downes             |                      |              |
| Duesbury           |                   |                      |               |                 |                     | Duesbury           |                      |              |
| Dunn               | Elizabeth         |                      |               | Spring Creek    | George Lambert      | Dunn               | Dairyman             | RC           |
| Faithfull-Anderson |                   |                      |               |                 |                     | Faithfull-Anderson |                      |              |
| Faithfull-Anderson |                   | Camelot              |               | Narellan        |                     | Faithfull-Anderson |                      | CofE         |
| Furner             | Edith             |                      |               |                 |                     | Furner             |                      |              |
| Furner             |                   |                      | Menangle Rd   | Camden          | Percy Charles       | Furner             | Storekeeper          | Meth         |
| Furner             | Emily             | Pammanter            | Menangle Rd   | Camden          | Walter Charles      | Furner             | Ironmonger           | Meth         |
| Gracie             | Patience          | Mycumbene            |               | Elderslie       |                     | Gracie             |                      |              |
| Hawkey             | Edith             | Camden Park          |               | Menangle        |                     | Hawkey             |                      |              |
| Hawkey             | Fanny             |                      |               |                 |                     | Hawkey             |                      |              |
| Hore               |                   |                      |               |                 |                     | Hore               |                      |              |
| Jefferies          |                   |                      | John St       | Camden          |                     | Jefferies          | Doctor               |              |
| Larkin             | Doris             |                      | John St       | Camden          | Willie              | Larkin             | Auctioneer           | CofE         |
| Little             |                   |                      |               |                 |                     | Little             |                      |              |
| Lomax              |                   |                      |               |                 |                     | Lomax              |                      |              |
| Lowe               | Agnes Elizabeth   | Erringhai            |               | Elderslie       | Harold              | Lowe               | Farmer               | CofE         |
| Macarthur-Onslow   | Rose Sibella      | Gilbulla             |               | Menangle        |                     | Macarthur-Onslow   |                      | CofE         |
| Macarthur-Onslow   |                   |                      |               |                 |                     | Macarthur-Onslow   |                      |              |
| Macarthur-Onslow   | Faith             | Murrandah            |               | Camden          |                     | Macarthur-Onslow   |                      | CofE         |
| Macarthur-Onslow   | Sylvia            |                      |               |                 |                     | Macarthur-Onslow   |                      |              |
| Macarthur-Onslow   |                   |                      |               |                 |                     | Macarthur-Onslow   |                      |              |
| Macdonald          |                   |                      | Argyle St     | Camden          |                     | Macdonald          |                      |              |

ICW:CAW RCEXPROF.WDB 2/09/96

| <u>Last Name</u> | <u>First Name</u> | <u>Property Name</u> | <u>Street</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Husband Name</u> | <u>Last Name</u> | <u>Husband Occup</u> | <u>Relgn</u> |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| McEwen           |                   |                      |               | Camden          |                     | McEwen           |                      |              |
| McIntosh         | Mary              | Denbigh              |               | Cobbitty        |                     | McIntosh         |                      | CofE         |
| Moore            | Hilda L           | Ellensville          |               | Camden          |                     | Moore            |                      |              |
| Moore            |                   |                      |               |                 |                     | Moore            |                      |              |
| Nesbitt          |                   |                      |               |                 |                     | Nesbitt          |                      |              |
| Peat             | Annie             |                      | Menangle Rd   | Camden          | John                | Peat             | Bricklayer           | Meth         |
| Poole            | Florence          |                      | Menangle Rd   | Camden          | Alfred Cecil        | Poole            | Coachbuilder         | CofE         |
| Post             |                   |                      |               |                 |                     | Post             |                      |              |
| Stibbard         | Jack              | BofNSW               | Argyle St     | Camden          |                     | Stibbard         |                      |              |
| Stibbard         | Clair             | BofNSW               | Argyle St     | Camden          | Jack                | Stibbard         | Bank Manager         |              |
| Street           | Margaret E        |                      |               |                 |                     | Street           |                      |              |
| Townsend         |                   |                      |               |                 |                     | Townsend         |                      |              |
| Tullett          |                   |                      |               |                 |                     | Tullett          |                      |              |
| Whiteman         |                   |                      | Menangle Rd   | Camden          | Frederick Keith     | Whiteman         | Storekeeper          | Meth         |
| Young            |                   |                      |               |                 |                     | Young            | Bank Manager         |              |

Source: 1938 Electoral Roll, Camden Red Cross Roll Call, Willis: Camden Cemetery, Wrigley: Camden Chtrs

Camden Branch ARCS - Executive Members

| Last Name          | Title   | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924  | 1925  | 1926 | 1927  | 1928  | 1929  | 1930  | 1931  | 1932  | 1933  | 1934  | 1935  |       |     |
|--------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| Adams              | Mrs RAC |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Allard             | Mrs     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Bruchhauser        | Miss E  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Clifton            | Mrs C   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Clifton            | Mrs I   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Cranfield          | Mrs CH  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Davies             | Mrs EA  |      |      |      |      | EC4  |      | EC2  | EC2  | EC1  | EC4  | Treas | Treas | Trea | Treas | Treas | Treas | Treas | Treas | Treas | Treas | Treas | Treas | Treas |     |
| Doust              | Mrs CE  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Downes             | Mrs EHK |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       | EC5   | EC1   | EC1   | EC1   | EC1   |     |
| Downes             | Mrs RFA |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Duesbury           | Mrs I   |      |      |      |      | EC5  | EC2  | EC3  | EC3  | EC2  | EC5  | EC3   | EC4   | EC1  | EC3   | EC2   | EC3   | EC1   |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Dunn               | Mrs GL  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       | EC6   | EC4   | EC2   | EC2   | EC2   | EC2 |
| Faithfull-Anderson | Miss C  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Faithfull-Anderson | Mrs     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Furner             | Mrs GF  |      | Pres | Pres | Pres | Pres | Pres | Pres | Pres | Pres | Pres | Pres  | Pres  | Pres | VP1   | VP1   | VP1   | EVP1  | VP1   |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Furner             | Mrs PC  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Furner             | Mrs WC  | EC1  | EC3  | EC2  | EC1  | EC1  | EC1  | EC1  | EC1  | EC3  | EC1  | EC1   | EC1   |      | EC5   | EC3   | EC5   | EC4   | EC1   | VP1   | VP1   | VP1   | VP1   |       |     |
| Gracie             | Mrs P   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Hawkey             | Miss E  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | EC7   |     |
| Hawkey             | Miss F  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       | EC6   | EC6   | EC6   |       |       |     |
| Hore               | Mrs T   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Jefferies          | Mrs RE  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Larkin             | Mrs W   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | EC3   |     |
| Little             | Mrs AD  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | EC5   |       | EC4  | EC2   | EC1   | EC1   | EC2   | EC2   | EC3   | EC3   | EC3   | EC4   |       |     |
| Lomax              | Miss HV |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Lowe               | Mrs AE  | EC3  | EC1  | EC1  | EC2  | EC3  | EC3  | EC4  | EC4  | EC4  | EC3  | EC2   | EC3   | EC3  | EC4   | EC4   | EC2   | EC3   | EC3   | EC4   | EC4   | EC4   | EC5   |       |     |
| Macarthur-Onslow   | Miss    | Secr | Secr | Secr | Secr | Secr | Secr | Secr | Secr | Secr | Secr | Secr  | Secr  | Secr | Secr  | Pres  | Pres  | Pres  | Pres  | Pres  | Pres  | Pres  | Pres  |       |     |
| Macarthur-Onslow   | Mrs A   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Macarthur-Onslow   | Mrs GM  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Macarthur-Onslow   | Mrs S   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Macarthur-Onslow   | Mrs V   |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |
| Macdonald          | Mrs HP  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |     |



| <u>Last Name</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>1914</u> | <u>1915</u> | <u>1916</u> | <u>1917</u> | <u>1918</u> | <u>1919</u> | <u>1920</u> | <u>1921</u> | <u>1922</u> | <u>1923</u> | <u>1924</u> | <u>1925</u> | <u>1926</u> | <u>1927</u> | <u>1928</u> | <u>1929</u> | <u>1930</u> | <u>1931</u> | <u>1932</u> | <u>1933</u> | <u>1934</u> | <u>1935</u> |      |     |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|-----|
| McEwen           | Mrs A        |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |      |     |
| McIntosh         | Miss M       |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC7         | EC7         | EC7         | EC7         | EC7  | EC6 |
| Moore            | Miss         |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | Secr        | Secr        | Secr        | Secr        | Secr        | Secr        | Secr        | Secr        | Secr        | Secr |     |
| Moore            | Mrs AB       |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC6         | EC5         | EC5         | EC5         |      |     |
| Nesbitt          | Mrs          | EC1         | EC1         | EC3         | EC3         | EC2         | EC4         | EC5         | EC5         | EC5         | EC2         | EC4         | EC2         | EC5         | EC1         | EC5         | EC6         | EC5         |             |             |             |             |             |      |     |
| Peat             | Mrs J        |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |      |     |
| Poole            | Mrs AC       |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |      |     |
| Post             | Mrs J        |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |      |     |
| Stibbard         | Mr J         |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |      |     |
| Stibbard         | Mrs J        |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |      |     |
| Street           | Mrs EH       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |      |     |
| Townsend         | Miss E       |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |      |     |
| Tullett          | Mrs B        |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |      |     |
| Whiteman         | Mrs FK       |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |      |     |
| Young            | Mrs RER      | Pres        |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |      |     |

Source: Camden Branch ARCS Annual Reports

| <u>Last Name</u>   | <u>Title</u> | <u>1936</u> | <u>1937</u> | <u>1938</u> | <u>1939</u> | <u>1940</u> | <u>1941</u> | <u>1942</u> | <u>1943</u> | <u>1944</u> | <u>1945</u> | <u>1946</u> | <u>1947</u> | <u>1948</u> |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Adams              | Mrs RAC      |             |             |             |             | EC3         | EC1         | EC1         | EC1         | EC1         |             |             |             |             |
| Allard             | Mrs          |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC1         |
| Bruchhauser        | Miss E       |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC9         | EC8         | EC9         |             |             |             |
| Clifton            | Mrs C        |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC2         | EC2         | EC2         |             |             |             |             |
| Clifton            | Mrs I        |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC1         | EC1         |             |             |
| Cranfield          | Mrs CH       |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC10        | EC6         | EC2         | EC2         | EC1         | EC2         |
| Davies             | Mrs EA       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       |
| Doust              | Mrs CE       |             |             |             |             |             |             | EO6         | EC2         | EC3         | EC3         | EC3         | EC3         | EC2         |
| Downes             | Mrs EHK      | EC1         | EC1         | EC1         | EC1         | EC2         | EC2         | EC2         | EC3         | EC3         | EC3         | EC4         | EC3         | EC4         |
| Downes             | Mrs RFA      |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC10        | EC5         | EC5         | EC4         | EC5         |
| Duesbury           | Mrs I        |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Dunn               | Mrs GL       | EC2         |             | EC2         | EC2         | EC3         | EC3         | EC4         | EC5         | EC5         | EC6         | EC6         | EC5         |             |
| Faithfull-Anderson | Miss C       |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | Patron      |
| Faithfull-Anderson | Mrs          |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | Patror      | Patror      | Patror      |             |
| Furner             | Mrs GF       |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Furner             | Mrs PC       |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC11        | EC7         |             | EC6         | EC6         |
| Furner             | Mrs WC       | VP1         | VP2         | VP2         | VP1         | VP2         | VP1         | VP1         | VP1         | VP1         | VP1         | VP1         | VP1         | VP1         |
| Gracie             | Mrs P        |             | EC6         | EC5         |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Hawkey             | Miss E       | EC6         | EC5         | EC6         | EC6         | EC7         |             | EC7         | EC11        | EC8         | EC9         | EC10        | EC10        | EC10        |
| Hawkey             | Miss F       |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Hore               | Mrs T        |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC7         | EC8         | EC7         |
| Jefferies          | Mrs RE       |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC10        | Pres        | Pres        | Pres        | Pres        | Pres        | Pres        |
| Larkin             | Mrs W        | EC3         | EC2         | EC3         | VP2         | VP2         | VP2         | VP3         | VP3         | VP3         |             |             |             |             |
| Little             | Mrs AD       | EC4         |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Lomax              | Miss HV      |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC12        |             |             |             |             |
| Lowe               | Mrs AE       | EC5         | VP1         | VP1         | VP3         | VP3         | VP3         | VP2         | VP2         | VP2         | VP2         | VP2         | VP2         |             |
| Macarthur-Onslow   | Miss         | Pres        | Pres        | Pres        | Pres        | Pres        | Pres        | Pres        |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Macarthur-Onslow   | Mrs A        |             |             |             | EC4         | EC4         |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Macarthur-Onslow   | Mrs GM       |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC11        |             |             |             |             |             |
| Macarthur-Onslow   | Mrs S        |             | EC3         | EC4         |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Macarthur-Onslow   | Mrs V        |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC8         |             |             |             |             |             |
| Macdonald          | Mrs HP       |             |             |             | EC3         |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |

| <u>Last Name</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>1936</u> | <u>1937</u> | <u>1938</u> | <u>1939</u> | <u>1940</u> | <u>1941</u> | <u>1942</u> | <u>1943</u> | <u>1944</u> | <u>1945</u> | <u>1946</u> | <u>1947</u> | <u>1948</u> |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| McEwen           | Mrs A        |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC10        | EC8         |             | EC8         |
| McIntosh         | Miss M       | EC7         | EC4         | EC6         | EC7         | EC8         | EC7         | EC8         | VP4         | VP4         | VP4         | VP4         | VP4         | VP4         |
| Moore            | Miss         | Secr        | Secr        | Secr        | Secr        | Secr        | Secr        | Secr        | Secr        | Secr        |             |             |             |             |
| Moore            | Mrs AB       |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Nesbitt          | Mrs          |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Peat             | Mrs J        |             |             | EC5         | EC5         | EC4         | EC5         | EC6         |             |             | VP3         |             |             |             |
| Poole            | Mrs AC       |             |             |             | EC6         | EC5         | EC6         | EC8         |             |             | VP3         | VP3         | VP3         | VP3         |
| Post             | Mrs J        |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC7         |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Stibbard         | Mr J         |             |             | HonAt       | HonAt       | HonAt       | HonAt       | HonAt       | HonAt       | HonAt       | HonAt       |             |             |             |
| Stibbard         | Mrs J        |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC11        | EC7         |             |             |             |             |             |
| Street           | Mrs EH       |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |
| Townsend         | Miss E       |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC11        | EC11        |
| Tullett          | Mrs B        |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC9         | EC9         |
| Whiteman         | Mrs FK       |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             | EC11        |             |             |             |
| Young            | Mrs RER      |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |

**Camden Red Cross Executive Profile 1938-1945**

| <u>Last Name</u>   | <u>Title</u> | <u>1938</u> | <u>1939</u> | <u>1940</u> | <u>1941</u> | <u>1942</u> |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Adams              | Mrs RAC      |             |             | EC3         | EC1         | EC1         |
| Allard             | Mrs          |             |             |             |             |             |
| Bruchhauser        | Miss E       |             |             |             |             |             |
| Clifton            | Mrs C        |             |             |             |             | EC2         |
| Clifton            | Mrs I        |             |             |             |             |             |
| Cranfield          | Mrs CH       |             |             |             |             |             |
| Davies             | Mrs EA       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       | Treas       |
| Doust              | Mrs CE       |             |             |             | EO6         | EC2         |
| Downes             | Mrs EHK      | EC1         | EC1         | EC2         | EC2         | EC2         |
| Downes             | Mrs RFA      |             |             |             |             |             |
| Duesbury           | Mrs I        |             |             |             |             |             |
| Dunn               | Mrs GL       | EC2         | EC2         | EC3         | EC3         | EC4         |
| Faithfull-Anderson | Miss C       |             |             |             |             |             |
| Faithfull-Anderson | Mrs          |             |             |             |             |             |
| Furner             | Mrs GF       |             |             |             |             |             |
| Furner             | Mrs PC       |             |             |             |             |             |
| Furner             | Mrs WC       | VP2         | VP1         | VP2         | VP1         | VP1         |
| Gracie             | Mrs P        | EO5         |             |             |             |             |
| Hawkey             | Miss E       | EO6         | EO6         | EO7         |             | EO7         |
| Hawkey             | Miss F       |             |             |             |             |             |
| Hore               | Mrs T        |             |             |             |             |             |
| Jefferies          | Mrs RE       |             |             |             |             | EC10        |
| Larkin             | Mrs W        | EC3         | VP2         | VP2         | VP2         | VP3         |
| Little             | Mrs AD       |             |             |             |             |             |
| Lomax              | Miss HV      |             |             |             |             |             |
| Lowe               | Mrs AE       | VP1         | VP3         | VP3         | VP3         | VP2         |
| Macarthur-Onslow   | Miss         | Pres        | Pres        | Pres        | Pres        | Pres        |
| Macarthur-Onslow   | Mrs A        |             | EO4         | EO4         |             |             |
| Macarthur-Onslow   | Mrs GM       |             |             |             |             | EC11        |
| Macarthur-Onslow   | Mrs S        | EO4         |             |             |             |             |
| Macarthur-Onslow   | Mrs V        |             |             |             |             |             |
| Macdonald          | Mrs HP       |             | EC3         |             |             |             |

| <u>1943</u> | <u>1944</u> | <u>1945</u> |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| EC1         | EC1         |             |
|             | EC9         | EC8         |
| EC2         | EC2         | EC1         |
| EC10        | EC6         | EC2         |
| Treas       | Treas       | Trea        |
| EC3         | EC3         | EC3         |
| EC3         | EC3         | EC3         |
|             | EC10        | EC5         |
| EC5         | EC5         | EC6         |
|             |             | Patron      |
|             | EC11        | EC7         |
| VP1         | VP1         | VP1         |
| EC11        | EC8         | EC9         |
| Pres        | Pres        | Pres        |
| VP3         | VP3         |             |
| EC12        |             |             |
| VP2         | VP2         | VP2         |
| EC8         |             |             |

| <u>Last Name</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>1938</u> | <u>1939</u> | <u>1940</u> | <u>1941</u> | <u>1942</u> |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| McEwen           | Mrs A        |             |             |             |             |             |
| McIntosh         | Miss M       | EC6         | EC7         | EC8         | EC7         | EC8         |
| Moore            | Miss         | Secr        | Secr        | Secr        | Secr        | Secr        |
| Moore            | Mrs AB       |             |             |             |             |             |
| Nesbitt          | Mrs          |             |             |             |             |             |
| Peat             | Mrs J        |             | EC5         | EC5         | EC4         | EC5         |
| Poole            | Mrs AC       |             |             | EC6         | EC5         | EC6         |
| Post             | Mrs J        |             |             |             |             |             |
| Stibbard         | Mr J         | HonAud      | HonAud      | HonAud      | HonAud      | HonAud      |
| Stibbard         | Mrs J        |             |             |             |             |             |
| Street           | Mrs EH       |             |             |             |             |             |
| Townsend         | Miss E       |             |             |             |             |             |
| Tullett          | Mrs B        |             |             |             |             |             |
| Whiteman         | Mrs FK       |             |             |             |             |             |
| Young            | Mrs RER      |             |             |             |             |             |

Source: Camden Branch ARCS Annual Reports

1943

1944

1945

VP4  
Secr

VP4  
Secr

EC10  
VP4  
Secr

EC6  
EC8  
EC7  
HonAud  
EC11

HonAud  
EC7

VP3  
VP3

EC11

## CAMDEN BRANCH OF ARCS

## SERVICE AWARDS

| <u>Name</u>                | <u>Long Service Medal</u><br>(20 years) | <u>1st Bar</u><br>(30 yrs) |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Crookston, Mrs RC          | 15/4/35                                 | 20/10/49                   |
| Davies, Mrs EA             | 15/4/35                                 | 19/7/49                    |
| Furner, Mrs NC             | 15/4/35                                 | 19/7/49                    |
| Hawkey, Miss A             | 15/4/35                                 | 19/7/49                    |
| Hawkey, Miss F             | 15/4/35                                 | 19/7/49                    |
| Huthnance, Mrs Alice       | 15/4/35                                 | 20/10/49                   |
| Jenkins, Mrs L             | 15/4/35                                 | 19/7/49                    |
| Kerr, Mrs Beryl            | 15/4/35                                 | 20/10/49                   |
| McIntosh, Miss M           | 15/4/35                                 | 19/7/49                    |
| Moore, Miss Hilda Lomas    | 15/4/35                                 | 19/7/49                    |
| Sidman, Miss J             | 15/4/35                                 | 19/7/49                    |
| Sidman, Miss S             | 15/4/35                                 | 19/7/49                    |
| <br>                       |   |                            |
| Furner, Mrs Emma           | 1937                                    | 19/7/49                    |
| Harris, Mrs Honor S        | 1937                                    | 19/7/49                    |
| <br>                       |   |                            |
| Adams, Miss D              | Feb, 1951                               |                            |
| Adams, Mrs RA              | Feb, 1951                               |                            |
| Burford, Mrs TB            | Feb, 1951                               |                            |
| Davies, Miss L             | Feb, 1951                               |                            |
| Dengate, Mrs FH            | Feb, 1951                               |                            |
| Downes, Mrs EHK            | Feb, 1951                               |                            |
| Downes, Mrs RFA            | Feb, 1951                               |                            |
| Faithfull-Anderson, Mrs CV | Feb, 1951                               |                            |
| Freestone, Miss N          | Feb, 1951                               |                            |
| Freestone, Miss O          | Feb, 1951                               |                            |
| Gracie, Miss P             | Feb, 1951                               |                            |
| Hawkey, Mrs RE             | Feb, 1951                               |                            |
| Hickey, Mrs LA             | Feb, 1951                               |                            |
| MacDonald, Mrs HP          | Feb, 1951                               |                            |
| MacDonald, Miss L          | Feb, 1951                               |                            |
| Moore, Miss Grace          | Feb, 1951                               |                            |
| Pope, Mrs C                | Feb, 1951                               |                            |
| Rouse, Miss Nora           | Feb, 1951                               |                            |
| Tullett, Mrs F             | Feb, 1951                               |                            |
| <br>                       |   |                            |
| Sidman, Mrs GV             | 18/8/51                                 |                            |
| Sidman, Mr GV              | 18/8/51                                 |                            |
| Veness, Mrs F              | 15/8/51                                 |                            |
| Whiteman, Mr FK            | 15/8/51                                 |                            |
| Whiteman, Mrs FK           | 15/8/51                                 |                            |
| <br>                       |   |                            |
| Cranfield, Mrs CH          | 30/5/52                                 |                            |
| Hawkey, Miss Lily          | 30/5/52                                 |                            |
| Nethery, Miss M            | 30/5/52                                 |                            |
| Price, Mrs M               | 30/5/52                                 |                            |
| Thurn, Miss Harriet        | 30/5/52                                 |                            |
| <br>                       |   |                            |
| Limbach, Mrs Victoria      | 13/12/54                                |                            |



Source: LJ Allison, Brief History of Camden Branch, ARCS, NSW  
Division (ARCS (NSW), Sydney, 1984, Typescript) p6

Menangle Red Cross Branch - Executive Meeting

| <u>Year</u> | <u>President</u>        | <u>Vice-President1</u> | <u>Vice-President2</u> | <u>Hon-Secretary</u>        | <u>Assist Secr</u> | <u>Hon-Treasurer</u> | <u>Ex-Committee1</u> |
|-------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1915        | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow |                        |                        | Miss AM Cummins             |                    | Mrs Ibbertson        | Mrs Hancock          |
| 1916        | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow |                        |                        | Miss Helen Macarthur-Onslow |                    | Mr John Hickey       | Mrs Stanner          |
| 1918        | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow |                        |                        | Mrs Brammell, Miss H M-O    |                    | Mr John Hickey       | Mrs Irwin            |
| 1919        | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow |                        |                        | Mrs Darby                   |                    | Mr John Hickey       | Mrs Broome           |
| 1939        | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow | Mr Jones               | Mrs Darby              | Mrs Tullet                  |                    | Mrs MR Curry         |                      |
| 1940        | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow | Mrs ES Jones           | Mrs H Darby            | Mrs F Tullett               | Mrs GM Curry       | Mrs VM Curry         | Mrs MacDonald        |
| 1941        | Miss Macarthur-Onslow   | Mrs ES Jones           | Mrs H Darby            | Mrs F Tullett               | Mrs VG Curry       | Mrs MR Curry         | Mrs Stanner          |
| 1942        | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow |                        |                        | Mrs F Tullett               |                    | Mrs MR Curry         |                      |
| 1943        | Miss S Macarthur-Onslow | Mrs FR Sutton          |                        | Mrs E Tullett               |                    | Mrs RE Hawkey        |                      |
| 1944        | Mrs JW Macarthur-Onslow | Mrs E Rothe            | Mrs F Veness           | Mrs F Tullett               | Mrs VG Curry       | Mrs E Ashton         | Mrs Hawkey           |
| 1945        | Mrs JW Macarthur-Onslow | Mrs Rothe              | Mrs F Veness           | Mrs Tullett                 | Mrs VG Curry       | Mrs Ashton           |                      |
| 1946        | Mrs IR Veness           |                        |                        | Mrs F Tullett               |                    | Mrs M Ashton         |                      |
| 1947        | Mrs R Veness            |                        |                        | Mrs F Tullett               |                    | Mrs M Ashton         |                      |

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Ex-Committee2</u> | <u>Ex-Committee3</u> | <u>Ex-Committee4</u> | <u>Ex-Committee5</u> | <u>Ex-Committee6</u> | <u>Ex-Committee7</u> | <u>Ex-Committee8</u> | <u>Source</u> |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1915        | Mrs McPherson        | Mrs Jones            | Mrs Stanner          | Mrs Broome           | Miss Ibertson        |                      |                      | CN27/8/15     |
| 1916        | Mrs Kingsley         | Mrs Murdoch          | Mrs Broome           | Mrs Hawkey           | Mrs Darby            |                      |                      | CN21/9/16     |
| 1918        | Mrs Darby            | Mrs Broome           | Mrs Stanner          | Mrs Murdoch          | Mrs H Mahoney        | Mrs Hawkey           | Mrs Kingsley         | CN1/8/18      |
| 1919        | Mrs Murdoch          | Mrs Stanner          | Mrs Kingsley         | Mrs RE Hawkey        | Mrs H Mahoney        | Mrs P Finn           | Mrs H Erwin          | CN4/9/19      |
| 1939        |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      | CN12/10/39    |
| 1940        | Mrs Stanner          | Mrs Hawkey           | Mrs Heffernan        |                      |                      |                      |                      | CN18/7/40     |
| 1941        | Mrs Hawkey           | Mrs Haffernan        | Mrs R Heighington    |                      |                      |                      |                      | CN17/7/41     |
| 1942        |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      | AR1942        |
| 1943        |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      | AR1943        |
| 1944        | Mrs W Starr          | Mrs R Heighington    | Mrs S Templeman      |                      |                      |                      |                      | CN20/7/44     |
| 1945        |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      | CN26/7/45     |
| 1946        |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      | AR1946        |
| 1947        |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      | AR1947        |

## NARELLAN RED CROSS BRANCH

## MEMBERSHIP LIST

1916-17

|                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Allnutt, Miss     | Cobbitty  |
| Anschau, Mrs      | Bringelly |
| Anschau, Mr       | Bringelly |
| Barker, Mrs       | Bringelly |
| Barker, Mr        | Bringelly |
| Bellinghaure, Mrs | Narellan  |
| Blackmore, Mrs    | Narellan  |
| Carlill, Miss     | Bringelly |
| Carlson, Mrs      | Narellan  |
| Cato, Mrs         | Narellan  |
| Chisholm, Miss    | Narellan  |
| Corver, Mrs       | Narellan  |
| Cross, Mrs A      | Narellan  |
| Cunning, Mrs      | Narellan  |
| Dennet, Miss      | Narellan  |
| Donnelly, Miss    | Narellan  |
| Dowle, Mrs J      | Narellan  |
| Fryer, Mrs G      | Narellan  |
| Golding, Mrs      | Narellan  |
| Golding, Mr       | Narellan  |
| Gracie, Miss      | Cobbitty  |
| Graham, Miss      | Narellan  |
| Gregory, Miss     | Narellan  |
| Lodge, Miss J     | Narellan  |
| Lodge, Miss E     | Narellan  |
| Lowe, Mrs         | Camden    |
| Mayne, Mrs C      | Cobbitty  |
| McFee, Mrs        | Narellan  |
| McIntosh, Miss M  | Cobbitty  |
| Moore, Mrs AB     | Narellan  |
| Nicol, Miss       | Narellan  |
| Nott, Mr          | Narellan  |
| Nott, Mrs         | Narellan  |
| Pett, Mrs T       | Narellan  |
| Richardson, Mrs G | Narellan  |
| Roberts, Mrs      | Narellan  |
| Roberts, Mrs W    | Narellan  |
| Roberts, Mrs J    | Narellan  |
| Rootes, Miss C    | Narellan  |
| Rootes, Mrs       | Narellan  |
| Rootes, Miss L    | Narellan  |
| Rowell, Miss      | Narellan  |
| Rowell, Mrs       | Narellan  |
| Rudd, Mrs H       | Narellan  |
| Rudd, Mr L        | Narellan  |
| Rudd, Mrs M       | Narellan  |
| Rudd, Mrs T       | Narellan  |
| Running, Miss     | Narellan  |
| Sullivan, Mrs     | Narellan  |
| Thorn, Mrs C      | Bringelly |
| Wheeler, Mrs C    | Narellan  |

Williams, Mr

Narellan

## NARELLAN RED CROSS BRANCH

## MEMBERSHIP LIST

1939 - 1941

Anschau, Miss L  
Anschau, Mrs  
Barker, Mrs  
Bradstock, Mrs  
Brennan, Mrs  
Brennan, Miss  
Byrne, Mrs  
Carhill, Miss  
Carney, Mrs  
Chisholm, Miss  
Corven, Mrs  
Cross, Miss L  
Cullen, Mrs  
Davies, Mrs  
Dowle, Mrs J  
Dowle, Miss A  
Dowle, Miss M  
Dunbar, Mrs L  
Funnell, Mrs E  
Gibb, Mrs  
Hands, Mrs  
Hodnett, Mrs  
Holz, Miss D  
Holz, Miss  
Holz, Mrs T  
Lavender, Mrs R  
Leabeater, Mrs  
Maloney, Mrs  
Marden, Mr  
Marden, Mrs  
McDonald, Mrs  
McIntosh, Miss T  
McIntosh, Miss M  
Mitchell, Mrs  
New, Mr  
New, Mrs G  
Onslow, Miss  
Roberts, Mrs W  
Rootes, Miss  
Rowell, Mrs G  
Rowell, Mrs A  
Rudd, Mr H  
Rudd, Miss D  
Rudd, Miss E  
Scott, Mrs R  
Scott, Miss A  
Shaw, Miss Elaine  
Shaw, Mrs  
Thomson, Mrs J  
Thorn, Mrs  
Topham, Mrs  
Weiberle, Miss

Wheeler, Mrs  
Williams, Mrs

## Narellan Red Cross Society - Executive

| <u>Year</u> | <u>President</u> | <u>Vice-President1</u> | <u>Hon-Secretary</u> | <u>Hon-Treasurer</u> | <u>Source</u> |
|-------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1917        | Mrs TC Barker    |                        | Mrs T Pett           | Mrs H Rudd           | AR1917        |
| 1918        | Mrs TC Barker    |                        | Mrs Anschau          | Mrs H Rudd           | AR1918        |
| 1919        | Mrs Barker       |                        | Mrs Anschau          | Mrs Rudd             | CN21/8/19     |
| 1920        | Mrs T Barker     |                        | Mrs Anschau          | Mrs H Rudd           | AR1920        |
| 1921        | Mrs Barker       |                        | Mrs Anschau          | Mrs Rudd             | AR1921:42     |
| 1922        | Mrs Barker       |                        | Mrs Anschau          | Mrs Rudd             | CN6/7/22      |
| 1923        | Mrs TC Barker    |                        | Mrs AW Anschau       | Mrs Rudd             | CN5/7/23      |
| 1924        | Mrs TC Barker    |                        | Mrs AW Anschau       | Mrs Rudd             | CN3/7/24      |
| 1925        | Mrs TC Barker    |                        | Mrs AW Anschau       | Mrs Rudd             | CN9/7/25      |
| 1926        | Mrs TC Barker    |                        | Mrs AW Anschau       | Mrs Rudd             | CN15/7/26     |
| 1927        | Mrs TC Barker    |                        | Mrs AW Anschau       | Mrs Rudd             | CN4/8/27      |
| 1928        | Mrs TC Barker    |                        | Mrs AW Anschau       | Mrs H Rudd           | CN26/7/28     |
| 1929        | Mrs TC Barker    |                        | Mrs AW Anschau       | Mrs TF Lynch         | AR1929:72     |
| 1930        | Mrs TC Barker    |                        | Mrs AW Anschau       | Mrs H Rudd           | AR1930:62     |
| 1931        | Mrs TC Barker    |                        | Mrs A Anschau        | Mrs H Rudd           | AR1931:45     |
| 1932        | Mrs TC Barker    |                        | Mrs AC Anschau       | Mrs H Rudd           | AR1932:32     |
| 1933        | Mrs TC Barker    |                        | Mrs A Anschau        | Mrs H Rudd           | AR1933:31     |
| 1934        | Mrs TC Barker    |                        | Mrs A Anschau        | Mrs H Rudd           | AR1934:39     |
| 1935        | Mrs TC Barker    |                        | Mrs AW Anschau       | Mrs H Rudd           | AR1935:47     |
| 1936        | Mrs TC Barker    |                        | Mrs A Anschau        | Mrs H Rudd           | AR1936:57     |
| 1937        | Mrs TC Barker    |                        | Mrs A Anschau        | Mrs H Rudd           | AR1937:43     |
| 1938        | Mrs TC Barker    |                        | Mrs A Anschau        | Mrs H Rudd           | AR1938:       |
| 1939        | Mrs TC Barker    |                        | Mrs A Anschau        | Mrs H Rudd           | AR1939:45     |
| 1940        | Mrs JH Byrne     |                        | Miss L Cross         |                      | CN18/7/40     |
| 1940        | Mrs JH Byrnes    |                        | Mrs Lyla Cross       | Mrs H Rudd           | AR1940:       |
| 1942        | Mrs Byrnes       |                        | Miss C Cross         | Miss D Rudd          | AR1942        |
| 1943        | Mrs Gibbs        | Mrs JH Byrne           | Mrs L Dunbar         | Mrs Carney           | CN22/7/43     |
| 1944        | Mrs Gibbs        |                        | Mrs L Dunbar         | Mrs L Carney         | AR1944        |
| 1945        | Mrs Gibbs        |                        | Mrs L Dunbar         | Mrs P Carney         | AR1945        |
| 1946        | Mrs D Rudd       |                        | Mrs WL Dunbar        | Mrs P Carney         | AR1946        |
| 1947        | Miss D Rudd      |                        | Mrs L Dunbar         | Mrs P Carney         | AR1947        |



## THE OAKS RED CROSS BRANCH

1915

Contributors to The Oaks RCS, September, 1915

Betts, Mr  
 Buchalts, Mr  
 Dunn, Mrs GL  
 Fallon, Mrs T  
 Furlong, Miss  
 Loomes, Mrs J  
 Macarthur-Onslow, Miss S  
 McCulloch, Mr  
 Moore, Mr AV  
 Moore, Mr John E  
 Moore, Miss Muriel  
 Moore, Mr Sid  
 Moore, Miss Stella  
 Smith, Mr RH  
 Street, Mrs  
 Whiteman, Mrs HN

Source: Camden News 23/9/15

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Attendance at Annual General Meeting, July, 1941

Carr, Mrs AE  
 Coogan, Mrs W  
 Cook, Mrs A  
 Dunk, Mrs L  
 Dunn, Mr GL  
 Hogan, Miss N  
 Jarvis, Miss K  
 Kerswell, Mrs G [Jnr]  
 Limback, Mrs VM  
 Littlewood, Miss M  
 Longhurst, Mrs W  
 Marsh, Miss D  
 Marsh, Mrs F  
 Marsh, Mrs I [Snr]  
 McEvoy, Miss D  
 McIntosh, Miss P  
 McIntosh, Mr RG  
 Moore, Mrs W  
 Morphy, Mrs E  
 Morphy, Mr E  
 Roberts, Mr EH  
 Roberts, Mrs EH  
 Tickner, Mrs G  
 Williams, Mrs WS [Snr]

Source: Camden News 31/7/41

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## List of Members of The Oaks RCS

1940-45

Brown, Mrs Louise  
Dawes, Mrs Sylvia  
Dunk, Mrs Lucy  
Dunn, Miss  
Laurence, Mrs Amy  
Lockett, Mrs Lucy  
Marsh, Mrs Eva  
McEvoy, Miss Dollie  
McEvoy, Mrs Rosie  
Noakes, Mrs Freda  
Rideout, Mrs Ella  
Roberts, Mrs Minnie  
Seymour, Mrs Bertha  
Tickner, Mrs Annie  
Williams, Mrs Janet  
Wilson, Mrs Amy

Source: Mrs Sylvia Dawes, Mrs Freda Noakes, Mrs Louisa Brown,  
Interview, The Oaks, 9/3/93; The Oaks RCS, Annual  
Report, Camden News, 30/7/42;

The Oaks Red Cross Branch - Executive

| <u>Year</u> | <u>President</u> | <u>Vice-President1</u> | <u>Vice-President2</u> | <u>Vice-President3</u> | <u>Hon-Secretary</u>            | <u>Hon-Treasurer</u> | <u>Ex-Committee1</u> |
|-------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1916        | Mrs AV Moore     |                        |                        |                        | MRs ER McEvoy; Mrs B Lavercombe | Mrs Macdonald        |                      |
| 1917        | Mrs AV Moore     |                        |                        |                        | Miss P Rose McEvoy              | Mrs DH Macdonald     |                      |
| 1918        | Mrs AV Moore     |                        |                        |                        | Miss E Rose McEvoy              | Mrs DH Macdonald     |                      |
| 1919        | Mrs AV Moore     |                        |                        |                        | Miss McEvoy                     | Mrs Macdonald        |                      |
| 1920        | Mrs AV Moore     |                        |                        |                        | Miss McEvoy                     | Mrs Macdonald        |                      |
| 1921        | Mrs AV Moore     |                        |                        |                        | Miss E Rose McEvoy              | Mrs DH Macdonald     |                      |
| 1941        | Mrs B Carr       | Miss McEvoy            | Mrs L Dunk             | Mrs W Moore            | Mrs EH Roberts                  | Mrs VM Ross-Limbach  | Mrs Williams         |
| 1942        | Miss D McEvoy    | Mrs L Dunk             | Mrs J Hogan            | Mrs F Marsh            | Mrs EH Roberts                  | Mrs DM Ross Limbach  | Mrs WS Williams      |
| 1943        | Miss D McEvoy    | Mrs L Dunk             | Mrs F Marsh            |                        | Mrs MA Roberts                  | Mrs VM Limbach       | Mrs Williams         |
| 1944        | Miss D McEvoy    | Mrs L Dunk             | Mrs F Marsh            |                        | Mrs MA Roberts                  | Mrs VM Ross Limbach  | Mrs Williams         |
| 1945        | Miss D McEvoy    |                        |                        |                        | Mrs MA Roberts                  | Mrs Ross-Limbach     |                      |
| 1946        | Mrs D McEvoy     |                        |                        |                        | Mrs MA Roberts                  | MrsNM Ross-Limbach   |                      |

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Ex-Committee2</u> | <u>Ex-Committee3</u> | <u>Ex-Committee4</u> | <u>Ex-Committee5</u> | <u>Ex-Committee6</u> | <u>Ex-Committee7</u> | <u>Ex-Committee8</u> | <u>Hon-Auditor</u> | <u>Source</u> |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1916        |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      | Mr TP Devitt       | CN21/8/16     |
| 1917        |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      | Mr PP Devitt       | CN26/7/17     |
| 1918        |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                    | CN22/8/18     |
| 1919        |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                    | AR1919        |
| 1920        |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                    | AR1920        |
| 1921        |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                    | AR1921:46     |
| 1941        | Mrs G Tickner        | Mrs G Kerswell       | Mrs F Marsh          | Miss Littlewood      | Miss P McIntosh      |                      |                      |                    | CN31/7/41     |
| 1942        | Mrs G Tickner        | Miss M Littlewood    | Miss P McIntosh      | Miss D Marsh         |                      |                      |                      | Mr H Moore         | CN30/7/42     |
| 1943        | Mrs Tickner          | Mrs Longhurst        | Mrs Moophy           | Mrs E Moore          | Mrs M Greive         | Miss D Marsh         | Miss P McIntosh      | Mr Hubert Moore    | CN9/9/43      |
| 1944        | Mrs Tickner          | Mrs Longhurst        | Mrs Morphy           | Mrs Eric Moore       | Mrs M Grieve         | Miss P McIntosh      | Miss D Marsh         | Mr Hubert Moore    | CN17/8/44     |
| 1945        |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                    | AR1945        |
| 1946        |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                    | AR1946        |

## ARCS - Camden Branch Fundraising

## ARCS - Camden Branch Fundraising

## Weekly Stalls

## Total Funds Raised

| Year<br>30th June | Amount<br>Pds/Yr | %of Total Funds |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 19—               |                  |                 |
| 20                | 89               | 53              |
| 21                | 109              | 26              |
| 22                | 77               | 39              |
| 23                | 86               | 68              |
| 24                | 89               | 65              |
| 25                | 98               | 59              |
| 26                | 129              | 52              |
| 27                | 100              | 45              |
| 28                | 106              | 63              |
| 29                | 118              | 59              |
| 30                | 148              | 81              |
| 31                | 81               | 53              |
| 32                | 77               | 59              |
| 33                | 77               | 57              |
| 34                | 70               | 50              |
| 35                | 73               | 59              |
| 36                | 72               | 55              |
| 37                | 71               | 47              |
| 38                | 79               | 58              |
| 39                | 72               | 48              |
| 40                | 88               | 36              |
| 41                | 135              | 11              |
| 42                | 287              | 24              |
| 43                | 234              | 4               |
| 44                | 276              | 16              |
| 45                | 443              | 28              |
| 46                | 455              | 29              |
| 47                | 350              | 38              |
| 48                | 352              | 66              |
| 49                | 340              | 64              |
| 50                | 337              | 64              |

Source: AR Camden News  
All numbers rounded

| Year<br>30th June | Amount<br>Pds/Yr |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 19—               |                  |
| 15                | 2145             |
| 16                | 490              |
| 17                | 393              |
| 18                | 239              |
| 19                | 532              |
| 20                | 165              |
| 21                | 409              |
| 22                | 195              |
| 23                | 125              |
| 24                | 135              |
| 25                | 164              |
| 26                | 247              |
| 27                | 221              |
| 28                | 166              |
| 29                | 200              |
| 30                | 182              |
| 31                | 151              |
| 32                | 129              |
| 33                | 135              |
| 34                | 138              |
| 35                | 123              |
| 36                | 130              |
| 37                | 148              |
| 38                | 134              |
| 39                | 149              |
| 40                | 244              |
| 41                | 1157             |
| 42                | 1172             |
| 43                | 5203             |
| 44                | 1683             |
| 45                | 1575             |
| 46                | 1522             |
| 47                | 918              |
| 48                | 530              |
| 49                | 528              |
| 50                | 525              |

Source: AR Camden News  
Calculation=Total-Bal b/f+POW  
All numbers rounded

**ARCS Appeals Participation by Branch  
Camden  
1939-1945 (excluding Comforts)**

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Appeal Name</u>                                | <u>Funds Raised</u><br>(Pounds) | <u>Source</u> |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 11/38       | RC Day  | 14                              | CN21/9/39     |
| 12/38       | Xmas Cheer  | 2                               | CN21/9/39     |
| 02/39       | Bush Fire Appeal                                  | 2                               | CN21/9/39     |
| 05/39       | RC Baby Day 2/5/39                                | 26                              | CN21/9/39     |
| 06/39       | Handicraft Shop                                   | 9                               | CN21/9/39     |
| 06/39       | Liverpool Branch of St John's Ambulance           | 5                               | CN21/9/39     |
| 04/40       | Lady Gowrie Appeal                                | 40                              | CN22/8/40     |
| 06/40       | Soldier's Handicraft Shop                         | 7                               | CN22/8/40     |
| 06/40       | Liverpool Branch of St John's Ambulance           | 5                               | CN22/8/40     |
| 06/40       | Baby Day Stall                                    | 11                              | Min           |
| 11/40       | Great Britain's War Victims Relief Fund           | 25                              | Min           |
| 02/41       | Lady Wakehurst Home                               | 3                               | CN4/9/41      |
| 05/41       | RC Baby Day                                       | 26                              | CN8/5/41      |
| 06/41       | RC Queen Competition (VAD)                        | 10                              | CN12/6/41     |
| 06/41       | Lady Gowrie Appeal                                | 50                              | CN4/9/41      |
| 06/41       | RAAF - CFS  | 21                              | CN4/9/41      |
| 08/41       | V for Victory Day and Penny Drive (VAD)           | 13                              | CN13/8/42     |
| 09/41       | Churchill Flag Appeal                             | 3                               | CN25/9/41     |
| 10/41       | All Australian Radio Dance                        | 7                               | CN13/8/42     |
| 10/41       | Waist Measurement Fund                            | 11                              | CN16/10/41    |
| 11/41       | POW Day Appeal - in conjunction with CMC 25/11/41 | 81                              | Min           |
| 12/41       | Dream Home Art Union                              | 12                              | CN13/8/42     |
| 12/41       | Russia Day Appeal - Buttons (VAD)                 | 40                              | CN13/8/42     |
| 01/42       | POW Day Apl in conjunction with CMC 16/6/42       | 200                             | Min           |
| 04/42       | Talent Quest                                      | 44                              | CN9/4/42      |
| 08/42       | POW Adoption Appeal 8/42 - 8/45                   | 3981                            | CA16/8/45     |
| 08/42       | Sale of Poppy Seed                                | 3                               | Min           |
| 10/42       | Xmas Card Art Union                               | 10                              | CN16/9/43     |
| 11/42       | Miss Red Cross Appeal and Competition             | 440                             | CN12/11/42    |
| 11/42       | Xmas Cheer  | 2                               | Min           |
| 12/42       | Calendars   | 2                               | CN16/9/43     |
| 05/43       | RC Baby Competition 7/5/43                        | 3324                            | CN25/3/43     |
| 10/43       | RC Baby Day - Stall 14/10/43                      | 33                              | CN14/10/43    |
| 12/43       | RC Day 7/12/43                                    | 38                              | CN9/12/43     |
| 12/43       | Calendars   | 5                               | CN16/9/43     |
| 12/43       | Xmas Cheer  | 2                               | CN3/8/44      |
| 12/43       | Xmas Cards  | 11                              | CN3/8/44      |
| 12/43       | Calendars   | 5                               | CN3/8/44      |
| 12/43       | RC Day 7/12/43                                    | 18                              | Min           |
| 12/43       | Sale of Buttons on RC Day 7/12 by VAD             | 20                              | Min           |
| 12/43       | Sale of Xmas Cards: Art Union                     | 11                              | Min           |
| 12/43       | Xmas Hamper                                       | 24                              | Min           |
| 03/44       | RC Market Day                                     | 72                              | CN16/3/44     |
| 06/44       | RC Air Race Competition                           | 199                             | CN15/6/44     |
| 07/44       | Dining Room Art Union                             | 5                               | CN9/8/45      |
| 11/44       | RC Baby Day                                       | 27                              | CN2/11/44     |
| 12/44       | RC Day 5/12/44                                    | 51                              | Min           |
| 12/44       | Xmas Cards  | 10                              | CN9/8/45      |
| 12/44       | Calendars   | 9                               | CN9/8/45      |
| 02/45       | RC Day 6/2/45 Sale of Buttons VAD                 | 31                              | Min           |
| 05/45       | RC Baby Day 1/5/45                                | 32                              | CN3/5/45      |

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Appeal Name</u>           | <u>Funds Raised</u><br>(Pounds) | <u>Source</u> |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 06/45       | RC Day 5/6/45                | 54                              | Min           |
| 10/45       | RC Day 27/10/45 Garden Party | 84                              | CN3/8/46      |
| 02/46       | Food For Britain Appeal      | 347                             | Min           |

All numbers rounded

## ARCS - Camden Branch Fundraising

## Weekly Street Stalls

|            | 1940<br>Pds | 1941<br>Pds | 1942<br>Pds | 1943<br>Pds | 1944<br>Pds | 1945<br>Pds |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| January    |             | 8.475       | 19.425      | 5.275       | 17.175      | 16.9        |
| February   | 6.8         | 7.775       | 21.8        | 10.625      | 33.85       | 32.15       |
| March      | 6.6         | 6.425       | 24.05       | 53.475      | 14.925      | 25.975      |
| April      | 7.9         | 7.025       | 39.2        | 9.825       | 3.7         | 24.1        |
| May        | 8.5         | 7           | 8.875       | 3.775       | 42.925      | 12.425      |
| June       | 10.6        | 11.125      | 14.775      | 16.325      | 30.95       | 15.9        |
| July       | 14.2        | 6.95        | 17.075      | 36.975      | 76.95       | 81.2        |
| August     | 25.275      | 42.15       | 29.95       | 18.125      | 31.225      | 31.475      |
| September  | 7.325       | 13.525      | 29.9        | 12.825      | 30.75       | 40          |
| October    | 11.125      | 17.75       | 34.05       | 23.075      | 10.7        | 34.025      |
| November   | 13.325      | 32.825      | 14.525      | 33.775      | 71.325      | 53.725      |
| December   | 8.025       | 20.725      | 22.525      | 10.825      | 16.05       | 31.375      |
| Total      | 119.675     | 181.75      | 276.15      | 234.9       | 380.525     | 399.25      |
| Mthly Avge | 10.879545   | 15.145833   | 23.0125     | 19.575      | 31.710417   | 33.270833   |

Source: Camden Branch, ARCS; Camden News



## APPENDICES -

## POW ADOPTION APPEAL

## Level of Contributions for Each Area

(excludes Individual Donations)

8/42 - 8/45

| Area                        | Amount<br>(£) |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Alpha Rd & View St          | 151           |
| Argyle St                   | 243           |
| Barsden & Little Sts        | 96            |
| Broughton & Park Sts        | 194           |
| Camden Park                 | 185           |
| Chellaston St               | 168           |
| Cobbitty District           | 185           |
| Edward St                   | 49            |
| Elderslie                   | 290           |
| Elizabeth St                | 78            |
| Hill St                     | 51            |
| John St                     | 167           |
| Menangle Rd                 | 169           |
| Mitchell, Oxley, Exeter Sts | 98            |
| Mt Hunter                   | 122           |
| Murray St                   | 149           |
| Spring Creek                | 192           |
| Theresa Park                | 113           |

Source: Camden News 8/42 - 8/45

## POW ADOPTION APPEAL

## Collectors

| Area                            | Collectors  |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Alpha Rd & View St<br>Argyle St | Mrs N Bates, Mrs H Southwell<br>Mrs D Bowman, Mrs KG Chapman, Mrs J<br>Stibbard, Mrs LF de Saxe |
| Barsden & Little Sts            | Mrs Norman Lee  |
| Broughton & Park Sts            | Mrs CA Poole  |
| Broughton St South              | Mrs Lionel Huthnance, Miss Gellespie  |
| Camden Park                     | Miss E Hawkey   |
| Chellaston St                   | Mrs S King, Mrs G Oxford  |
| Cobbitty                        | Mrs Harrison, Miss T McIntosh   |
| Edward St                       | Miss Margaret Miller  |
| Elderslie                       | Miss P Gracie, Mrs Ron Hughes   |
| Hill St                         | Mrs Fussell, Miss GM Sidman   |
| John St                         | Miss M Whiteman   |
| Menangle Rd                     | Mrs FK Whiteman, Miss Townsend  |
| Mitchell, Oxley, Exeter Sts     | Miss Doreen Burnell   |
| Mt Hunter                       | Mrs Thelma Windred  |
| Murray St                       | Mrs R McMinn  |
| Spring Creek                    | Miss L Dunn   |

Source: Camden News 8/10/42

## POW ADOPTION APPEAL

## Collectors

Occupations of Male Relatives  
(Husband, Father)

| Collector             | Male Relative              |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Bates, Mrs N          | Bank official              |
| Bowman, Mrs D         | Commercial Bank Manager    |
| Burnell, Miss Doreen  | Milk Vendor                |
| Chapman, Mrs KG       | Rural Bank Manager         |
| de Saxe, Mrs LF       | Commonwealth Bank, Manager |
| Dunn, Miss L          | Dairyfarmer                |
| Fussell, Mrs          |                            |
| Gillespie, Miss       |                            |
| Gracie, Miss P        |                            |
| Harrison, Mrs         | School teacher, Cobbitty   |
| Hawkey, Miss E        | Farmer                     |
| Hughes, Mrs Ron       | Motor Mechanic             |
| Huthnance, Mrs Lionel | Painter                    |
| King, Mrs S           | Pastrycook                 |
| Lee, Mrs Norman       | Hairdressor                |
| McIntosh, Miss T      | Farmer                     |
| McMinn, Mrs R         | Retired                    |
| Miller, Miss Margaret |                            |
| Oxford, Mrs G         |                            |
| Poole, Mrs AC         | Coachbuilder, Garage       |
| Proprietor            |                            |
| Sidman, Miss GM       | Newspaper Proprietor       |
| Southwell, Mrs H      | Farmer                     |
| Stibbard, Mrs J       | Bank of NSW Manager        |
| Townsend, Miss        |                            |
| Whiteman, Mrs FK      | Storekeeper                |
| Whiteman, Miss M      | Storekeeper                |
| Windred, Mrs Thelma   |                            |

Source: ARCS, Camden Branch, Roll Call, 1941-45; 1938 Electoral Roll, Werriwa (CofA)

ARCS - Camden Branch Fundraising  
POW Adoption Scheme

| Quarter ending | Total Amount (Pounds) | Areas              |                    |                    |                   |                   |                   |
|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                |                       | Argyle St (Pounds) | Camden Pk (Pounds) | Elderslie (Pounds) | Mngle Rd (Pounds) | Cobbitty (Pounds) | SpringCk (Pounds) |
| 09/42          | 99                    |                    | 20                 | 12                 | 9                 |                   | 8                 |
| 12/42          | 235                   | 21                 | 13                 | 23                 | 14                | 17                | 12                |
| 03/43          | 253                   | 39                 | 24                 | 30                 | 14                | 14                | 12                |
| 06/43          | 194                   | 8                  | 5                  | 31                 | 14                | 23                | 12                |
| 09/43          | 266                   | 23                 | 21                 | 20                 | 17                | 23                | 16                |
| 12/43          | 218                   | 22                 | 8                  | 20                 | 13                | 14                | 8                 |
| 03/44          | 242                   | 17                 | 25                 | 22                 | 13                | 12                | 16                |
| 06/44          | 205                   | 18                 | 9                  | 24                 | 17                | 24                | 12                |
| 09/44          | 206                   | 24                 | 7                  | 29                 | 13                | 9                 | 15                |
| 12/44          | 162                   | 18                 | 7                  | 10                 | 14                | 12                | 12                |
| 03/45          | 204                   | 20                 | 21                 | 17                 | 8                 | 12                | 12                |
| 06/45          | 147                   | 8                  | 7                  | 17                 | 9                 | 3                 | 8                 |
| 09/45          | 99                    | 8                  | 3                  | 7                  | 5                 | 11                | 13                |
| 12/45          | 86                    | 18                 | 9                  | 7                  | 4                 | 2                 | 12                |
| 03/46          | 47                    | 9                  | 4                  | 6                  | 4                 | 3                 | 3                 |
| 06/46          | 46                    | 6                  | 2                  | 6                  | 1                 | 4                 | 8                 |
| 09/46          | 18                    |                    |                    |                    |                   |                   |                   |
| 12/46          | 22                    |                    |                    |                    |                   |                   |                   |

Source: Camden News  
All numbers rounded

## CAMDEN BUSINESS GIRLS' POW COMFORTS FUND

## EXECUTIVE

1941

President: Miss R Larnach  
 Vice-Presidents: Miss A Cranfield,  
 Miss Spooner  
 Secretary: Miss B Cranfield  
 Treasurer: Miss E Stacey  
 Committee members:

Dunk, Mrs  
 Furner, Miss M  
 Pattison, Miss M  
 Seymour, Miss J  
 Watson, Miss L  
 Willis, Miss J

Source: Camden Advertiser 7/8/41

1944

President: Miss J Seymour  
 Vice-President: Mrs G Dunk  
 Mrs L Shiels  
 Treasurer: Miss A Cranfield  
 Secretary: Mrs F Bowen  
 Executive Committee:

Cooke, Miss  
 Dunk, Mrs F  
 McLeod, Miss B  
 Pattison, Miss M  
 Spooner, Miss  
 Wheeler, Miss V  
 Williamson, Miss B  
 Wood, Miss B

Source: Camden Advertiser 27/7/44

1941-45

Presidents: Mrs T Filby (nee Ruth Larnach)  
 Mrs W Kerr (nee Beryl Stuckey)  
 Mrs FW Dunk  
 Hon Treasurers: Mrs J Weaver (nee Esme Stacy)  
 Miss J Seymour  
 Miss Agnes Cranfield  
 Hon Secretary: Miss Beatrice McLeod (3 years)  
 Mrs PF Bowen

Source: Camden Advertiser 21/6/45

**ARCS - Camden Branch Fundraising  
Donations**

| <b>Year</b> | <b>Donations<br/>(Pounds)</b> | <b>Percentage<br/>of<br/>Total<br/>Funds</b> |
|-------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1915        | 250                           | 12   |
| 1916        | 400                           | 82   |
| 1917        | 314                           | 80   |
| 1918        | 190                           | 79   |
| 1919        | 358                           | 67   |
| 1920        | 19                            | 12   |
| 1940        | 38                            | 16   |
| 1941        | 643                           | 56   |
| 1942        | 475                           | 41   |
| 1943        | 269                           | 5  |
| 1944        | 145                           | 9  |
| 1945        | 240                           | 15   |
| 1946        | 564                           | 37   |
| 1947        | 129                           | 14   |

Source: Camden Branch ARCS, AR; i  
Excluding POW Fundraising  
Average 1940-46 = 26%  
All numbers rounded

Camden Branch ARCS - Individual Donations  
1939-45

(Donations more than one pound)

| <u>Last Name</u>                | <u>First Name</u>  | <u>Amount</u><br>(Pounds) |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Adams                           | MrsRAC, MissE,L,I  | 4                         |
| Ainsworth                       | Mrs                | 1                         |
| Anonymous                       |                    | 57                        |
| Arnheim                         | Miss Ruth          | 1                         |
| Arthy                           | Mr                 | 2                         |
| Bassingthwaite                  | Mrs                | 16                        |
| Beazley                         | Miss C             | 3                         |
| Bignall                         | Miss               | 5                         |
| Boardman                        | Mrs RH             | 18                        |
| Bowman                          | Mr&Mrs D           | 3                         |
| Brg Schl Tchrs Patriotic Assocn |                    | 28                        |
| Brien                           | Mr&MrsM            | 9                         |
| BringellyPSJRCircle             |                    | 18                        |
| Burraborang SC                  |                    | 5                         |
| BurraborangJRC Circle           |                    | 2                         |
| Butler                          | MrsL               | 1                         |
| Camden Advertiser Reader        |                    | 6                         |
| Camden Aquatic Club             |                    | 7                         |
| Camden Bowling Club             |                    | 80                        |
| Camden CWA                      |                    | 12                        |
| Camden DHosp Aux                |                    | 2                         |
| Camden Municipal Council        |                    | 36                        |
| Camden Park Ladies Tennis       |                    | 3                         |
| Camden PS JRC Circle            |                    | 2                         |
| CamdenGolf Club Associates      |                    | 12                        |
| Cawdor P&C Assocn               |                    | 35                        |
| CenBurrag PS Pupils             |                    | 6                         |
| Chapman                         | Mr&Mrs John        | 7                         |
| Cherry                          | F/O & Mrs JR (RA)  | 7                         |
| Clark                           | Mrs Colin          | 11                        |
| Clifton                         | Mrs K              | 2                         |
| Clifton                         | Mrs WC             | 1                         |
| Clifton                         | Mrs R, Miss A      | 3                         |
| Cobbitty P&C Assocn             |                    | 41                        |
| Cobbitty Progress Assocn        |                    | 12                        |
| Cobbitty School Army            |                    | 1                         |
| Cranfield                       | Mrs CH             | 5                         |
| Crookston                       | Dr&MrsRM           | 14                        |
| CWA Younger Set                 |                    | 10                        |
| Davies                          | Mrs                | 13                        |
| De Saxe                         | MrL&MrsE           | 8                         |
| Dengate                         | MrEJ&MrsFH         | 6                         |
| Dewer                           | Mrs GL             | 1                         |
| Doust                           | Mr&MrsCE           | 5                         |
| Dowle                           | MrsF, MissHazel, P | 4                         |
| Downes                          | MrsEHK             | 3                         |
| Downes                          | MrsRFA             | 24                        |
| Dunn                            | Mr&MrsGL           | 10                        |
| Ellis                           | Miss               | 1                         |
| Faithfull-Anderson              | Mrs                | 162                       |
| Faithfull-Anderson              | Miss               | 52                        |

| (Donations more than one pound)    |                   |                           |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| <u>Last Name</u>                   | <u>First Name</u> | <u>Amount</u><br>(Pounds) |
| Fallon.                            | Miss.             | 1                         |
| Friend                             | A                 | 5                         |
| Furner                             | MrsPC             | 6                         |
| Furner                             | Mrs WC            | 7                         |
| Gilmore                            | MrTF              | 1                         |
| Glenfield                          | Mr&MrsWH          | 10                        |
| Gracie                             | MrsRon&Miss       | 8                         |
| Haddin                             | Mr&MrsJS          | 5                         |
| Hanger                             | MrsH              | 4                         |
| Hartigan                           | MrsL              | 25                        |
| Hawkey                             | MrsE&Miss         | 2                         |
| Hennings                           | MrsW              | 1                         |
| Hore                               | Mr&MrsAE          | 3                         |
| Howe                               | MrsJ              | 2                         |
| Hynes                              | MrsK              | 4                         |
| Inglis                             | MrJohn.R&W        | 3                         |
| Inglis, William & Sons             |                   | 216                       |
| Jefferis                           | Dr&MrsRE          | 9                         |
| Keir                               | Miss              | 1                         |
| King                               | MrsCJ             | 5                         |
| Lawry                              | MissM             | 1                         |
| Lomax                              | MissH             | 7                         |
| Lowe                               | MrsR              | 7                         |
| Macarthur-Onslow                   | Gen&MrsGM         | 51                        |
| Macarthur-Onslow                   | Miss S            | 23                        |
| Macarthur-Onslow                   | Mrs S             | 18                        |
| MacDonald                          | MrsHP, Miss       | 3                         |
| McIntosh                           | Mr&MrsCS, MissT.  | 12                        |
| McMinn                             | MrsR              | 8                         |
| Methodist Girls League             |                   | 4                         |
| Moore                              | Miss H            | 12                        |
| Moore                              | MrCC, Eric, RV    | 1                         |
| Mt Hunter Dance Committee          |                   | 47                        |
| Mt Hunter PS Snr Pupils            |                   | 3                         |
| Nethery                            | Misses            | 81                        |
| New                                | Mr&MrsC           | 2                         |
| Oakdale Citizens War Effort        |                   | 276                       |
| Orangeville War Effort             |                   | 10                        |
| Oxley Tennis Club                  |                   | 1                         |
| Peat                               | MrsJ              | 44                        |
| Phair                              | Rev&MrsJT         | 5                         |
| Phillips                           | MrsI              | 2                         |
| Pomare Golfers, Cobbitty           |                   | 6                         |
| Poole                              | MrsF&A            | 2                         |
| Porter                             | Miss D            | 8                         |
| Porter Bros (Corstophine, MayFarm) |                   | 2                         |
| Putland                            | Mrs&Miss Jean     | 3                         |
| Pye                                | Major JB          | 5                         |
| Raby School War Aux                |                   | 5                         |
| Rennie                             | Mrs GE            | 3                         |
| Returned Soldiers S&L              |                   | 7                         |
| Rix                                | Mrs               | 2                         |
| Rofe                               | MrW, MrsR         | 2                         |



| (Donations more than one pound)   |                   |                           |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| <u>Last Name</u>                  | <u>First Name</u> | <u>Amount</u><br>(Pounds) |
| Rothe                             | Mrs               | 5                         |
| Rouse                             | Mrs&MissM         | 9                         |
| Sharp                             | Mr Clement        | 25                        |
| Sidman                            | MrsGV, MissJ&M    | 3                         |
| Southwell                         | Mrs. MasterJohn   | 3                         |
| Stevens                           | Miss              | 16                        |
| Stibbard                          | Mrs               | 1                         |
| StPauls Cobbitty Society          |                   | 2                         |
| Swan                              | MrAD              | 5                         |
| Tennis Assocn                     |                   | 11                        |
| Theresa Park PS Effort            |                   | 2                         |
| Theresa Park War Effort Committee |                   | 21                        |
| Thompson                          | Mrs               | 2                         |
| Tippetts                          | Mrs               | 1                         |
| Turner                            | MrsWC             | 2                         |
| Vicary                            | MrFrank, MrW      | 2                         |
| Von Frankenburg                   | BaronCE, Mrs S    | 8                         |
| Whiteman                          | MrsK              | 4                         |
| Whiteman                          | MrsCT             | 5                         |
| Whiteman                          | MrsFC             | 1                         |
| Whiteman                          | FC&Sons           | 13                        |
| Whiteman                          | MrsEL             | 2                         |
| Whiteman                          | FN                | 1                         |
| Whiteman&Sons, FC                 |                   | 5                         |
| Willis                            | MrH, MrsR         | 2                         |
| Wilson                            | MissNeville       | 2                         |
| Young                             | MrH               | 2                         |

SUM:  
1908

Source: Camden News, Camden Advertiser 1939-45, Minutes, Camden Branch, ARCS  
Records Incomplete

**Camden Branch ARCS - Comforts Manufactured  
Principal Items Only 1939-45**

| <u>Comfort</u>         | <u>Number</u> |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Bed Jackets (knitted)  | 21            |
| Bed Pockets            | 133           |
| Cap - Balaclava        | 147           |
| Cap - Knee             | 102           |
| Caps                   | 108           |
| Cardigan (knitted)     | 97            |
| Cardigan Bands         | 21            |
| Covers                 | 145           |
| Covers - Bed           | 36            |
| Covers - Bed Pan (BP)  | 133           |
| Covers - HotWaterBag   | 270           |
| Covers - Milk Jugs     | 155           |
| Dressing Gowns         | 149           |
| Covers - Net           | 350           |
| Face Washers           | 3181          |
| Garters                | 115           |
| Handkerchief           | 46            |
| Knitted Squares        | 73            |
| Handy Bags             | 1915          |
| Mittens (Knitted)      | 66            |
| Mufflers (knitted)     | 301           |
| Pillowslips            | 1966          |
| Pullovers (knitted)    | 96            |
| Pyjamas                | 984           |
| Pyjamas - Tropical     | 221           |
| Quilt                  | 12            |
| Sheets - Draw          | 93            |
| Shirts - Bed           | 20            |
| Shirts - Cotton        | 81            |
| Shirts - Flannel       | 290           |
| Shirts - Hospital      | 15            |
| Singlets (Undershirts) | 423           |
| Sleeves (knitted)      | 13            |
| Socks                  | 2017          |
| Socks - Long           | 125           |
| Surgical Towels-Nurses | 126           |
| Towels - Dressing      | 125           |
| Towels - Huckaback     | 55            |
| Towels - Surgical      | 1465          |
| Underpants             | 1270          |

Source: Camden News 1939-45 (Records Incomplete)

Not all comforts sent to RC HQ were reported in Camden News

## Camden Branch, ARCS - Comforts

| <u>Comfort</u>          | <u>Time (Hours)</u> | <u>Number Manufactured</u> |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Baby Boots (knitted)    | 1.00                | 1                          |
| Baby Jumpers (knitted)  | 7.00                | 2                          |
| Bandages                | 0.50                | 5                          |
| Bed Jackets (knitted)   | 6.00                | 21                         |
| Bed Pockets             | 1.00                | 133                        |
| Blankets                | 1.00                | 6                          |
| Cap - Baby              | 1.00                | 2                          |
| Cap - Balaclava         | 1.00                | 147                        |
| Cap - Knee              | 1.00                | 102                        |
| Cap - Sleeping          | 1.00                | 6                          |
| Caps                    | 1.00                | 108                        |
| Cardigan (knitted)      | 8.00                | 97                         |
| Cardigan Bands          | 1.00                | 21                         |
| Chest Protector         | 0.50                | 1                          |
| Child Clothes           | 2.00                | 3                          |
| Cholera Belts           | 0.50                | 3                          |
| Coat                    | 2.00                | 1                          |
| Covers                  | 1.00                | 145                        |
| Covers - Bed            | 1.00                | 36                         |
| Covers - Bed Pan (BP)   | 0.50                | 133                        |
| Covers - Cushion        | 1.00                | 3                          |
| Covers - HotWaterBag    | 0.50                | 270                        |
| Covers - Limb           | 0.50                | 8                          |
| Covers - Milk Jugs      | 0.25                | 155                        |
| Covers - Net            | 0.50                | 350                        |
| Dressing Gowns          | 3.00                | 149                        |
| Dressing Gowns - Cotton | 3.00                | 2                          |
| Dusters                 | 0.25                | 9                          |
| Face Washers            | 0.25                | 3181                       |
| Games                   |                     | 1                          |
| Garters                 | 0.25                | 115                        |
| Handkerchief            | 0.25                | 46                         |
| Handy Bags              | 0.25                | 1915                       |
| Hot Water Bag (knitted) | 3.00                | 8                          |
| Hussifs                 | 1.00                | 2                          |
| Knitted Squares         | 0.25                | 73                         |
| Mittens (Knitted)       | 8.00                | 66                         |
| Mosquito Net            | 0.50                | 2                          |
| Mufflers (knitted)      | 8.00                | 301                        |
| Pads - Limbs            | 0.50                | 6                          |
| Pants - Pyjamas         | 1.50                | 1                          |
| Pillows                 | 0.25                | 1                          |
| Pillowslips             | 0.50                | 1966                       |
| Pullover - Sleeveless   | 5.00                | 3                          |
| Pullovers (knitted)     | 8.00                | 96                         |
| Pyjamas                 | 3.00                | 984                        |
| Pyjamas - Tropical      | 3.00                | 221                        |
| Quilt                   | 0.50                | 12                         |
| Rugs - Woolen           | 1.00                | 2                          |
| Scarf (Knitted)         | 8.00                | 2                          |
| Sheets - Draw           | 0.25                | 93                         |
| Shirts - Bed            | 2.00                | 20                         |

| <u>Comfort</u>         | <u>Time (Hours)</u> | <u>Number Manufactured</u> |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Shirts - Cotton        | 2.00                | 81                         |
| Shirts - Flannel       | 2.00                | 290                        |
| Shirts - Hospital      | 0.50                | 15                         |
| Shirts - Wool          | 2.00                | 1                          |
| Shoes (knitted)        | 1.00                | 1                          |
| Shoettes (knitted)     | 1.00                | 1                          |
| Singlets (Undershirts) | 0.50                | 423                        |
| Sleeves (knitted)      | 3.00                | 13                         |
| Slippers (knitted)     | 0.75                | 1                          |
| Socks                  | 8.00                | 2017                       |
| Socks - Long           | 8.00                | 125                        |
| Surgical Towels-Nurses | 1.00                | 126                        |
| Towels - Bath          | 0.50                | 2                          |
| Towels - Dressing      | 0.50                | 125                        |
| Towels - Huckaback     | 0.50                | 55                         |
| Towels - Surgical      | 0.50                | 1465                       |
| Underpants             | 0.50                | 1270                       |

Source: Women of the Camden and Berry Historical Societies who knitted and sewed Red Cross Comforts in Australia and UK between 1939-45

Source for Number Manufactured: Camden News 1939-45

Average Time per Article is 1.96 hours

1915-20: 20,896 articles x 1.96 hrs/article = 40,956 hours

1940-47: 25, 478 articles x 1.96 hrs/article = 49,936 hours

ARCS - Camden Branch Fundraising  
Funds Raised For Materials

| Year | Material<br>Purchased<br>(Pounds) | Percentage<br>of<br>Total<br>Funds | Number<br>of<br>Articles |
|------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1915 | 315                               | 14                                 | 4000                     |
| 1916 | 341                               | 69                                 | 5000                     |
| 1917 | 385                               | 97                                 | 5000                     |
| 1918 | 172                               | 72                                 | 3440                     |
| 1919 | 447                               | 84                                 | 2901                     |
| 1920 | 45                                | 27                                 | 555                      |
| 1940 | 35                                | 14                                 | 1522                     |
| 1941 | 274                               | 23                                 | 3582                     |
| 1942 | 829                               | 70                                 | 7557                     |
| 1943 | 359                               | 7                                  | 4448                     |
| 1944 | 280                               | 17                                 | 3719                     |
| 1945 | 234                               | 15                                 | 2543                     |
| 1946 | 11                                | 1                                  | 2022                     |
| 1947 |                                   | 1                                  | 85                       |

Source: Camden Branch, ARCS: AR; Camden News  
All numbers rounded

## ARCS - Village Branch Fundraising

## Total Funds Raised

| Year<br>30th June | Bringelly<br>(Pounds) | Menangle<br>(Pounds) | Narellan<br>(Pounds) | The Oaks<br>(Pounds) |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 15                |                       |                      |                      |                      |
| 16                |                       | 51                   | 114                  | 114                  |
| 17                |                       | 85                   | 160                  | 115                  |
| 18                |                       | 65                   | 185                  | 216                  |
| 19                |                       | 45                   | 100                  | 190                  |
| 20                |                       | NR                   | NR                   | 35                   |
| 40                | 170                   | 100                  | 49                   | NR                   |
| 41                | 259                   | 63                   | 30                   | 183                  |
| 42                | 359                   | NR                   | NR                   | 179                  |
| 43                | 729                   | 206                  | 29                   | 209                  |
| 44                | 725                   | 246                  | 139                  | 170                  |
| 45                | 1004                  | 127                  | 161                  | 131                  |
| 46                | 590                   | 89                   | 94                   | 76                   |
| 47                | 393                   | 45                   | 27                   | NR                   |

Source: AR Camden News, Annual Reports, ARCS (NSW)

Calculation=Total-B/F+POW

NR=No Record

(Records Incomplete)

NRCS, 80 Years of RC in Narellan (1995)

All numbers rounded

ARCS - Village Branches  
 Number of Articles Manufactured and Funds Raised for Materials

| Year            | Number of Articles          |                           |                    |                             |                           |                    |                             |                           |                    |                             |                           |                    |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
|                 | Bringelly-Rossmore          |                           |                    | Menangle                    |                           |                    | Narellan                    |                           |                    | The Oaks                    |                           |                    |
| 1900<br>30 June | Material Purchased (Pounds) | Percentage of Total Funds | Number of Articles | Material Purchased (Pounds) | Percentage of Total Funds | Number of Articles | Material Purchased (Pounds) | Percentage of Total Funds | Number of Articles | Material Purchased (Pounds) | Percentage of Total Funds | Number of Articles |
| 15              |                             |                           |                    |                             |                           | 47                 |                             |                           |                    |                             |                           |                    |
| 16              |                             |                           |                    |                             |                           | 730                |                             |                           | 510                | 59                          | 51                        | 1007               |
| 17              |                             |                           |                    |                             |                           | 639                |                             |                           | 1261               | 91                          | 79                        | 1025               |
| 18              |                             |                           |                    |                             |                           | 533                |                             |                           | 803                | 56                          | 25                        | 1198               |
| 19              |                             |                           |                    |                             |                           | 416                | 78                          | 78                        | 1328               |                             |                           | 987                |
| 20              |                             |                           |                    |                             |                           | nr                 |                             |                           | 97                 |                             |                           | 125                |
| 40              |                             |                           | 274                |                             |                           | NR                 | 8                           | 16                        | 101                |                             |                           | 80                 |
| 41              | 163                         | 62                        | 652                | 25                          | 29                        | 444                | 21                          | 70                        | 50                 | 136                         | 74                        | 817                |
| 42              | 98                          | 27                        | 763                |                             |                           | 554                |                             |                           | 244                | 151                         | 84                        | 1403               |
| 43              | 42                          | 5                         | 245                |                             |                           | 115                | 9                           | 31                        | 347                | 70                          | 33                        | 422                |
| 44              |                             |                           | 200                | 5                           | 1                         | 78                 | 14                          | 10                        | 73                 |                             |                           | 94                 |
| 45              |                             |                           | 147                |                             |                           | 68                 |                             |                           | NR                 |                             |                           | 168                |
| 46              |                             |                           | 15                 |                             |                           | NR                 |                             |                           | NR                 |                             |                           | 105                |

Source: AR Camden News, AR ARCS(NSW) NRCS, 80 Years of RC in Narellan (1995)  
 NR - No Report  
 Records Incomplete  
 All numbers rounded

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**ARCS - Village Branches  
POW Fundraising**

| <b>Year</b>      | <b>Bringelly</b> | <b>Menangle</b> | <b>Narellan</b> | <b>The Oaks</b> |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>30th June</b> |                  |                 |                 |                 |
| <b>40</b>        |                  |                 |                 |                 |
| <b>41</b>        |                  |                 |                 |                 |
| <b>42</b>        |                  |                 |                 | <b>28</b>       |
| <b>43</b>        | <b>108</b>       |                 |                 | <b>53</b>       |
| <b>44</b>        | <b>110</b>       | <b>105</b>      |                 | <b>68</b>       |
| <b>45</b>        | <b>63</b>        |                 |                 |                 |

**Source: AR Camden News  
Records Incomplete  
All numbers rounded**



**ARCS Appeals Participation by Branch  
Bringelly-Rossmore Branch  
1939-1945 (excluding Comforts)**

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Appeal Name</u>                       | <u>Funds Raised</u><br>(Pounds) | <u>Source</u> |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 11/42       | Miss RC Appeal and Competition           | 48                              | CN22/7/43     |
| 05/43       | RC Baby Competition                      | 171                             | CN22/7/43     |
| 12/43       | RC Appeal 7/12/43 (from Garden Fete)     | 240                             | CN20/7/44     |
| 12/43       | Xmas Cheer                               | 2                               | CN20/7/44     |
| 06/44       | RC Air Race in support of RC Day 16/6/44 | 108                             | CN20/7/44     |
| 06/44       | Lady Gowrie Scholarship Fund             | 25                              | CN20/7/44     |
| 12/44       | Xmas Cards                               | 7                               | CN20/7/44     |
| 12/44       | RC Seals                                 | 5                               | CN20/7/44     |
| 12/44       | RC Day 5/12/44 (funds from Garden Fete)  | 316                             | CN2/8/45      |
| 12/44       | Xmas Cheer                               | 2                               | CN2/8/45      |
| 12/44       | Xmas Cards                               | 5                               | CN2/8/45      |
| 06/45       | RC Day 16/6/45 (Popular Mother Contest)  | 390                             | CN2/8/45      |
| 12/45       | RC Day (funds from annual Garden Fete)   | 277                             | CN1/8/46      |
| 12/45       | Xmas Art Union                           | 9                               | CN1/8/46      |
| 12/45       | Xmas Seals                               | 1                               | CN1/8/46      |
| 12/45       | Xmas Calendars                           | 2                               | CN1/8/46      |
| 06/46       | RC Day                                   | 53                              | CN1/8/46      |

All numbers rounded

**ARCS Appeals Participation by Branch  
Menangle**

1939-1945 (excluding Comforts)

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Appeal Name</u>                      | <u>Funds Raised</u><br>(Pounds) | <u>Source</u> |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 06/40       | Lady Gowrie Fund                        | 50                              | CN18/7/40     |
| 11/40       | Great Britain's War Victims Relief Fund | 5                               | CN17/7/41     |
| 02/41       | Lady Wakehurst Home                     | 3                               | CN17/7/41     |
| 05/41       | RC Day (Stall)                          | 14                              | CN17/7/41     |
| 06/41       | RC Queen Art Union (VAD)                | 1                               | CN17/7/41     |

All numbers rounded

ARCS Appeals Participation by Branch  
Narellan  
1939-1945 (excluding Comforts)

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Appeal Name</u>                      | <u>Funds Raised</u><br>(Pounds) | <u>Source</u> |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 06/40       | RC Day (Staff)                          | 9                               | CN11/7/40     |
| 06/40       | Boddington                              | 1                               | CN11/7/40     |
| 05/42       | Baby Day 5/5/42 (Camden Dist Cot RAHFC) | 18                              | CN7/5/42      |

All numbers rounded

ARCS Appeals Participation by Branch  
The Oaks  
1939-1945 (excluding Comforts)

| <u>Date</u> | <u>Appeal Name</u>   | <u>Funds Raised</u><br>(Pounds) | <u>Source</u> |
|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 12/40       | Appeal Day Funds     | 9                               | CN31/7/41     |
| 07/41       | RC Queen Competition | 6                               | CN31/7/41     |
| 12/42       | RC Day               | 7                               | CN9/943       |

All numbers rounded

## APPENDICES

## AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

## Auxiliary Organisations in Second World War

Aid for Civilian Refugees and for Air Raid Victims  
Annual Roll Call  
Assistance of Civilian Bomb Victims  
Assistance to British and Allied RC Societies  
Assistance to Other RC Societies  
Bureau of Enquiries of Wounded, Missing and for POW  
Convalescent Homes in Australia  
Emergency Blood Transfusion Service  
Junior Red Cross  
Links of Service  
RC Service to disabled men of 1914-18 War  
Reconstruction  
Red Cross Stores Services  
Red Cross Service - Camps and Military Hospitals  
Red Cross Service - sick and wounded in Forces overseas  
Red Cross Service - Troopships and Hospital Ships  
Red Cross Younger Sets  
Rehabilitation and After-Care  
Services to Evacuees  
Supplementary Equipment for Medical Services to Defence Forces  
Supplementary Ambulances to Defence Forces  
Voluntary Aid Detachments  
War Emergency Mobilisation Plans - in Aust Operation War Zones  
Women's Work - companies  
Women's Work - branches

Source: ARCS, Facts About Red Cross (ARCS, Melb, 1943)

**Australian Red Cross Society  
NSW Division  
Voluntary Aid Detachments**

| <b>Year<br/>1900<br/>(30 June)</b> | <b>Number<br/>Total<br/>NSW</b> | <b>Year<br/>1900<br/>(30 June)</b> | <b>Mbshp<br/>Total<br/>NSW</b> |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 15                                 |                                 | 15                                 |                                |
| 16                                 | 59                              | 16                                 | 1300                           |
| 17                                 |                                 | 17                                 |                                |
| 18                                 |                                 | 18                                 |                                |
| 19                                 |                                 | 19                                 |                                |
| 20                                 | 200                             | 20                                 | 2000                           |
| 21                                 |                                 | 21                                 |                                |
| 22                                 | 53                              | 22                                 |                                |
| 23                                 | 24                              | 23                                 |                                |
| 24                                 |                                 | 24                                 |                                |
| 25                                 |                                 | 25                                 |                                |
| 26                                 |                                 | 26                                 |                                |
| 27                                 |                                 | 27                                 |                                |
| 28                                 |                                 | 28                                 |                                |
| 29                                 |                                 | 29                                 |                                |
| 30                                 |                                 | 30                                 |                                |
| 31                                 |                                 | 31                                 |                                |
| 32                                 |                                 | 32                                 |                                |
| 33                                 |                                 | 33                                 |                                |
| 34                                 |                                 | 34                                 |                                |
| 35                                 |                                 | 35                                 |                                |
| 36                                 |                                 | 36                                 |                                |
| 37                                 |                                 | 37                                 |                                |
| 38                                 |                                 | 38                                 | 927                            |
| 39                                 |                                 | 39                                 | 5150                           |
| 40                                 | 122                             | 40                                 | 5337                           |
| 41                                 |                                 | 41                                 | 4059                           |
| 42                                 | 125                             | 42                                 |                                |
| 43                                 | 122                             | 43                                 | 5400                           |
| 44                                 |                                 | 44                                 |                                |
| 45                                 | 117                             | 45                                 |                                |
| 46                                 | 95                              | 46                                 |                                |
| 47                                 | 78                              | 47                                 | 1400                           |

Source: ARCS (NSW) Annual Reports  
Records Incomplete

## OBJECTS OF VADS

They were

'...to create a trained body of women who will be ready to assist in the case of sickness or accident, and prepared in the event of any national disaster, calamity or need. Training will be supplemented by rendering service in Red Cross activities, or in public hospitals, as may be required...'

'Additional objects for country VAD -

- (1) The promotion, in conjunction with the St John Ambulance, of First Aid and Home Nursing classes.
- (2) To assist in local hospitals when required.
- (3) To assist local clinics when required.
- (4) To assist in cases of local epidemics when required.
- (5) To establish rest tents at shows.
- (6) To stand behind fire fighters.
- (7) To assist, when required, in the event of a local disaster, such as fire, flood or major accident of any kind.'

Source: Australian Red Cross Society, NSW Division, Annual Report 1935-36, p20

## THE VA's 'IF'

If you can work all day without your make-up,  
Your snappy hair-do hidden 'neath your veil;  
If you can serve up umpteen dozen dinners,  
Then wait on Matron without turning pale;  
If you can wash the everlasting dishes,  
And then turn round and was the trolly, too,  
And when your mess jobs are all finished,  
Polish up your room until it shines like new.

If you can track down your elusive orderlies,  
And make them help you when they'd rather shirk,  
If you can run on countless errands for the sister,  
And still be up to date with all your work,  
If you can make the orange drinks and egg flips,  
About the diets knowing all there is to tell,  
And get the MO's morning tea and heat a poultice,  
And may be sponge a man or two as well.

If you can take a 'ticking off' from Matron,  
And realise she doesn't mean it - much,  
If you can bear to see you rec. leave vanish  
When you thought you had it safely in your clutch,  
If you can take the trials and tribulations,  
The good time and the bad all in your stride,  
If you can do all this and keep good tempered,  
Then you're not a VA, but a saint who hasn't died.

Source: Coralie C Poolman, Dorothy M Wilby, Assistant State  
Controllers, VAD, quoted in Oppenheimer, Melanie,  
'Glory Girls..' (1988) and Goodman, R, VAD in Peace  
and War (1991)



## FIRST AID COURSE

18/5/39

First Aid Course organised by Dr RM Crookston and the following ladies were successful in gaining FA Certificate under the auspices of the Australian Red Cross Society, New South Wales Division -

Boardman, Miss Sybil  
Boardman, Miss Hazel  
Boardman, Miss Ila  
Boardman, Miss  
Brancker, Miss  
Burrell, Miss Gwen  
Davies, Miss Llewella  
Diedrick, Miss Roma  
Ditton, Miss Lily  
Duesbury, Miss Jessie  
Ford, Miss  
Freestone, Miss Nancy  
Freestone, Miss Olga  
Hayter, Miss Nancy  
Howe, Mrs JE  
Hutchinson, Miss Ethel  
Lane, Mrs EA  
MacDonald, Miss Jessie  
MacDonald, Miss Lorna  
Moore, Miss Hilda  
Moore, Miss Grace  
Porter, Miss Joyce  
Rideout, Miss Ina  
Spooner, Miss  
Tippetts, Mrs AC  
Webb, Mrs  
Wheeler, Miss Violet  
Whiteman, Mrs CT  
Whiteman, Mrs FK (CN18/5/39)

VAD 11  
RC 11  
Started 22/2/39

## HOME NURSING COURSE

4/1/40

Home Nursing Class - held at Menangle by Dr Jefferies and examinations the following received their Certificates:

Anschau, Miss L  
Curry, Miss B  
Daffetor, Miss E  
Davies, Miss L  
Dennis, Miss N  
Erwin, Mrs W  
Finn, Mrs Hugh  
Finn, Miss L  
Finn, Miss D  
Fordham, Miss R  
Hawkey, Mrs RE  
Hawkey, Miss Joan  
Hawkey, Miss Lucy  
King, Mrs  
Langbourne, Miss  
Lomax, Miss  
McKnight, Miss L  
Pratt, Miss Jean  
Pratt, Miss Joan  
Pratt, Mrs  
Rhodes, Miss Betty  
Rideout, Miss Ina  
Sidman, Miss Betty  
Tulloch, Mrs  
Veness, Miss D (CN4/1/40)

VAD 7  
RC 5  
Started 21/9/39

## FIRST AID COURSE

18/1/40

*First Aid Certificates - Camden Centre*

Following lectures and demonstrations in Primary First Aid to the Injured, the following successfully passed examinations and awarded Certificates in accordance with the regulations of RC Society:

## Women:

Bates, Miss Margaret  
 Dickinson, Miss Yvonne  
 Ditton, Miss Ethel  
 Dunbar, Miss Jessie  
 Dunk, Miss Jean  
 Fordham, Miss Ruby  
 Furner, Miss Audrey  
 Glover, Miss Joyce  
 Harvey, Miss Merle  
 Hogg, Miss Margaret  
 Holdsworth, Miss Joan  
 Macarthur-Onslow, Miss Faith  
 Meredith, Miss J  
 New, Miss Ivy  
 Pattison, Miss Maisie  
 Perkins, Miss Pearl  
 Poole, Miss Mary  
 Powe, Mrs Olive  
 Putland, Miss Bessie  
 Sidman, Miss Ruth  
 Smart, Miss Joyce  
 Smart, Miss Alice  
 Smith, Miss Elvy  
 Southwell, Miss Edith  
 Stuckey, Miss Winifred  
 Stuckey, Miss Beryl  
 Tomlinson, Miss Kathleen

## Men:

Hogg, Mr JL  
 Munday, Mr Leonard  
 Wilson, Mr Neville  
 Young, Mr Benjamin (CN18/1/40)

VAD 3  
 RC 11  
 Started 28/9/39

## HOME NURSING COURSE

1/8/40

Home Nursing Examination - following candidates successful in examination conducted by Dr RE Jefferies on 8/7/40:

Bates, Mrs  
 Dickinson, Miss Y  
 Ditton, Miss E  
 Freestone, Miss N  
 Furner, Miss A  
 Glover, Miss J  
 Hynes, Miss KM  
 Hynes, Miss SJ  
 Jolliffe, Miss L  
 McMinn, Miss DA  
 Parker, Mrs  
 Paterson, Mrs  
 Poole, Miss J  
 Poole, Miss M  
 Smith, Miss E  
 Southwell, Mrs  
 Whiteman, Miss M

Members of Home Nursing Class who have not been examined are asked to do so at Dr Jefferies surgery on Mon 19/8/40 at 7:00pm

Any candidates willing to join the Cdm VAD are asked to send in their name to the Commandant, Miss Grace Moore, Ellensville. New members would be very welcome. (CN1/8/40)

VAD 1  
 RC 8  
 Started Wed 1/4/40 8:00pm  
 2nd lecture Wed 22/5/40 8:00pm  
 Last Lecture 3/7/40  
 Exam Dr Crookston 8/7/40

## HOME NURSING COURSE

26/9/40

Home Nursing Examination, under the auspices of the Camden VAD -  
certificates now available and can be obtained from The Camden  
News office -

Bates, Mrs Margaret  
Dickinson, Miss Yvonne  
Ditton, Miss Ethel  
Downes, Miss Elizabeth  
Furner, Miss Audrey  
Glover, Miss Joyce  
Hynes, Miss Sheila  
Hynes, Miss Kathleen  
Jollife, Miss Lodna  
McMinn, Miss Dorcas  
Parker, Mrs Phyllis  
Paterson, Mrs Beatrice  
Pattison, Miss Maisie  
Poole, Miss Mary  
Poole, Miss Joyce  
Smart, Miss Alice  
Smith, Miss Elvey  
Southwell, Mrs Edith  
Whiteman, Miss Muriel

The following passed in the higher grade -

Freestone, Miss N  
Macarthur-Onslow, Miss F  
MacDonald, Miss J  
MacDonald, Miss L  
Moore, Miss G  
Stuckey, Miss B (CN26/9/40)

VAD 7  
RC 15

## FIRST AID COURSE

24/10/40

Chief Warden - Ald HS Kelloway - announced the following candidates have qualified for Primary First Aid in accordance with NES of NSW -

Bellingham, Miss Beryl  
Bruchhauser, Miss Margaret  
Burnell, Miss Doreen  
Clissold, Miss Ethel  
Clissold, Miss Doreen  
Crookston, Miss Jaqueline  
Doust, Miss Vera  
Doust, Mrs C  
Dowling, Mrs I  
Downes, Miss Diana  
Downes, Miss Elizabeth  
Dunk, Miss Freida  
Dunk, Mrs H  
Dunk, Mrs F  
Freestone, Miss Nancy  
Freestone, Miss Olga  
Gardiner, Miss Selina  
Gibson, Miss Ada  
Gibson, Miss Hilda  
Halliday, Mrs D  
Jollife, Miss Lorna  
Kelloway, Miss Ivy  
Lane, Mrs EA  
McCoy, Miss Dalmas  
McDonald, Miss Nancy  
Roberts, Miss Mollie  
Seymour, Miss Jessie  
Sharp, Miss Ida  
Shaw, Miss Eley  
Warner, Mrs  
Whiteman, Miss Muriel  
Male: Shaw, Mr Clifton (CN24/10/40)

VAD 5  
RC 19  
Start Wed 10/7/40 CTH  
Exam Dr J Jeffries 23/9/40

## FIRST AID COURSE

14/11/40

Dr RE Jefferies conducted a series of First Aid lectures at Cobbitty and exam conducted by Dr JT Jefferis - those who passed

Ewin, Mrs  
Harrison, Mrs  
Harrison, Miss J  
Hore, Miss Clarice  
Hore, Mrs  
Malcolm, Miss Doreen  
McIntosh, Miss T  
McIntosh, Miss M  
Pike, Mrs (CN14/11/40)

VAD 1  
RC 7

## HOME NURSING COURSE

26/6/41

'Members of the Home Nursing class are most grateful to Sister Hansen for her lessons in bed making and roller bandaging, which were most interesting and helpful. Candidates for the examination are asked to be at Dr Jefferis' surgery at 8:00pm on Monday and Wednesday of next week, if they have not been already examined this week. Voluntary Aids who passed the Home Nursing examination last year and who obtain a minimum of 72 per cent, in this test, will quantity for a Home Nursing Bar. Those who have already obtained one are

Freestone, Miss N  
Macdonald, Miss JB  
Macdonald, Miss LJ  
Moore, Miss G  
Phillips, Mrs Ivan  
Stuckey, Miss B

First Aid medallions are held by

Freestone, Miss N  
Macdonald, Miss LJ  
Macdonald, Miss JB (CN26/6/41)

VAD 6

RC 2

Started 30/4/41

35 attended Dr Jeffries

Exam 23/6/41

Exam 25/6/41



## HOME NURSING COURSE

11/9/41

'Results of Home Nursing examination recently held by Dr RE Jefferis, show that all candidates (34) were successful. They were;

Adams, Miss Evelyn  
 Boardman, Miss Ethel  
 Brancker, Miss Helen  
 Burrell, Miss Gwen  
 Chapman, Miss Gloria  
 Coates, Miss Jean  
 Cranfield, Miss Agnes  
 Crookston, Miss Jaqueline  
 Davies, Miss Llewella  
 Diedrick, Miss Rona  
 Downes, Miss Diana  
 Dunk, Miss Frieda  
 Dunk, Mrs Fred  
 Freestone, Miss Olga  
 Harvey, Miss Merle  
 Hawkey, Miss Joan  
 Jackson, Mrs  
 Jolliffe, Miss Iris  
 Jolliffe, Miss Lorna  
 Loader, Miss Dorothy  
 Matthews, Miss Alice  
 Matthews, Miss Allianah  
 McDonnell, Miss Mary  
 McKnight, Miss Lyla  
 McLeod, Miss Beatrice  
 Phillips, Mrs  
 Poole, Miss Meryl  
 Richardson, Mrs Stan  
 Seymour, Miss Jessie  
 Shaw, Miss Elaine  
 Sidman, Miss Ruth  
 Smart, Miss Alice  
 Stuckey, Miss Beryl  
 Whiteman, Miss Muriel (CN11/9/41)

VAD 11

RC 14

Started 30/4/41 35 attended Dr Jeffries

Exam 23/6/41, 25/6/41

## FIRST AID COURSE

26/3/42

As a result of the NES FA examination conducted by Dr JT Jefferis the following qualified for NES Certificates:

Adams, Miss Evelyn  
Brancker, Miss Helen  
Brien, Mr M  
Cross, Mr P  
Dixon, Miss Patricia  
Dixon, Mrs  
Furner, Miss Margery  
Lean, Rev A  
Maloney, Miss Winifred  
McKnight, Miss Heather  
McLeod, Miss Beatrice  
Pattison, Miss Maisie  
Peat, Mr M  
Pyrke, Miss Elsie  
Roberts, Miss Ruth  
Sharpe, Miss Elvy  
Skinner, Mrs  
Southwell, Mrs  
Spooner, Miss Mary  
Stuckey, Mrs  
Walteon, Miss Jean  
Wheeler, Miss Violet (CN26/3/42)

RC 14  
1st Lecture 21/1/42

## FIRST AID COURSE

3/9/42

'The following ladies have passed their examination held recently in Camden, and are now entitled to their certificates:

First Aid (Primary)  
 Cranfield, Miss A  
 Roberts, Mrs G  
 Seymour, Miss J

First Aid (Secondary)  
 Crookston, Miss J  
 Deidrick, Miss R

Home Nursing (Primary)  
 Dickson, Mrs  
 Dickson, Miss P  
 Jolliffe, Miss I  
 Matthews, Miss Alice  
 Matthews, Miss Allannah  
 McKnight, Miss H  
 Nelson, Miss M  
 Roberts, Mrs G  
 Williams, Miss S

Home Nursing (Secondary)  
 Beazley, Miss C  
 Cranfield, Miss A  
 Downes, Miss D  
 Freestone, Miss O  
 Moore, Miss G  
 Rideout, Miss I  
 Seymour, Miss J  
 Sidman, Miss R  
 Whiteman, Miss M

Home Nursing (Tertiary)  
 Davies, Miss L  
 Freestone, Miss N  
 Glover, Miss J  
 Hawkey, Miss J  
 Jolliffe, Miss L  
 Macdonald, Miss L  
 Macdonald, Miss J  
 Stuckey, Miss B (CN3/9/42)

VAD 13

RC 10

Started 6/5/42

CTH Lecture

Exam 25/6/42

## FIRST AID COURSE

19/11/42

'Candidates who passed the recent First Aid examination conducted by Dr JT Jefferis, assisted by Sister Pinkerton, were:

Beazley, Miss Claudia  
 Boardman, Miss Ethel  
 Cranfield, Miss Agnes  
 Davies, Miss Llewella  
 Dickson, Miss Patricia  
 Downes, Miss Diana  
 Freestone, Miss Nancy  
 Freestone, Miss Olga  
 Jolliffe, Miss Iris  
 Jolliffe, Miss Lorna  
 Macdonald, Miss Jessie  
 Macdonald, Miss Lorna  
 Matthews, Miss Alice  
 Matthews, Miss Allannah  
 Moore, Miss Grace  
 Rideout, Miss Ina  
 Roberts, Mrs Gloria  
 Seymour, Miss Jessie  
 Sidman, Miss Ruth  
 Stuckey, Miss Beryl  
 Whiteman, Miss Muriel  
 Williams, Mrs Suzanne

NES

Hayter, Miss Gwen  
 Hayter, Miss Peggy  
 Nelson, Miss Mary  
 Spooner, Miss Mary  
 White, Mrs Mildred

'No meeting of the Camden VAD next week. Stretcher practice will be arranged at an early date. (CN19/11/42)

VAD 1

RC 6

1st Lecture 19/8/42 Dr Crookston CTH 8:00pm

Lecture 21/10/42 Dr Jeffries CTH 8:00pm

## FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING COURSES

1943-45

13/10/43

## Home Nursing Course

Wed 13/10/43 CTH 8:00pm (CA9/10/43)  
1/12/43 HN Lecture held (CN2/12/43)

17/4/45

## Home Nursing Course

Mon 17/4/45 CTH (CA12/4/45)  
Sister Brooker CDH

1945

FA Course Ambulance Station

Instructor Mr H Bollard (Dep Superintendent)

**Australian Red Cross Society  
NSW Division  
Junior Red Cross Circles**

| Year<br>(30 June)<br>1900 | Circles<br>No | Mbrshp<br>No |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 18                        |               | 23581        |
| 19                        | 504           | 27426        |
| 20                        |               | 31808        |
| 21                        |               | 34305        |
| 22                        |               | 38550        |
| 23                        |               | 41117        |
| 24                        |               |              |
| 25                        | 240           | 48500        |
| 26                        | 306           |              |
| 27                        |               | 52700        |
| 28                        |               | 62900        |
| 29                        |               |              |
| 30                        |               |              |
| 31                        |               |              |
| 32                        | 500           |              |
| 33                        |               |              |
| 34                        |               | 109932       |
| 35                        |               |              |
| 36                        |               |              |
| 37                        |               |              |
| 38                        | 682           | 20000        |
| 39                        | 900           | 27225        |
| 40                        |               | 27000        |
| 41                        |               |              |
| 42                        |               |              |
| 43                        |               | 51000        |
| 44                        |               |              |
| 45                        | 1483          | 100000       |
| 46                        | 1554          | 112860       |
| 47                        | 1575          | 126571       |
| 48                        | 1574          | 139926       |

Source: ARCS (NSW) Annual Reports

## APPENDICES -

## AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Mrs Eleanor Mackinnon, Hon. Director Junior Red Cross, has sent the following letter, dated 22nd December, to the Minister:

Dear Mr James:

The Red Cross, through the Director and Staff of the Junior Red Cross, wish to express to the teachers of the public schools throughout the State their warm gratitude and deep appreciation for the kindness, courtesy, and assistance which they have received from them in connection with the work of our Junior Circles. Now that the extension of the Red Cross constitution throughout the world permits of more widespread activities we hope that a closer bond will be established thereby. We realise thoroughly that it is to the self-sacrificing efforts of our teachers that the splendid achievements of the Junior Red Cross during its first year of activity are due, and considering the great disability which they laboured under, owing to the influenza epidemic, we cannot speak too highly of the teachers for the assistance that they have given us, and should feel grateful if you would convey the same to them on our behalf.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Eleanor Mackinnon.

Hon. Director, Junior Red Cross

Source: Dept of Education, The Education Gazette, 2/2/20, p26

## APPENDIX 68

## OBJECTS OF JUNIOR RED CROSS SOCIETY (1918)

- (a) The encouragement among our young people of a spirit of voluntary social service and self-denial.
- (b) The special care of all those who have suffered bodily and mentally, and of the children of those who fell in the Great War.
- (c) The linking up of this with other societies of children throughout the world, and the promotion of peace through closer relationship and understanding with other nations of the world.
- (d) The training in efficiency which will be of assistance in war of times of great national disaster.
- (e) The co-operation with any organisation which exist for the improvement of health, the prevention of diseases, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

Source: Junior Red Cross Record, February 14, 1922, p8.  
Mrs MacKinnon, 'A Plea For the Junior Red Cross Society', in The Education Gazette, 1/3/26, p 23



## APPENDIX

## BRINGELLY JUNIOR RED CROSS

*Members (1939)*

*Patron*

Montgomery, Leslie (President)

Mrs Paterson

Gostling, Enid (Secretary)

Baker, Mildred (Treasurer)

Source: Camden News 26/10/39

## CAMDEN JUNIOR RED CROSS CIRCLE

*Members (1919)**Patron*

Clemson, Hilda (Treasurer)  
Onslow  
Gardner, Irene (Secretary)

Miss Elizabeth Macarthur-

Source: Junior Red Cross Record June 1, 1919, p9.

*Members (1938)**Patrons*

Allen, Marcia  
Charlish, Dorothy (President)  
Dowell, Betty  
Dowle, Phyllis  
Grant, Myrtle  
Smith, Nancy

Mrs JW (Enid) Macarthur-Onslow  
Miss Helen Brancker (Teacher)

Source: Junior Red Cross Record August 1, 1938, p8.  
Mary MacPherson, History Information Officer, Dept of  
School Education, Parramatta, Interview, 28/4/95

*Members (1939)**Patrons*

Biffin, Gwen (Vice President)  
Bradfield, Doris (Secretary)  
Doust, Lettie (President)  
McEwan, Elaine (Treasurer)

Mrs JW (Enid) Macarthur-Onslow  
Miss Helen Branckner  
(Headmistress)

Source: Junior Red Cross Record May 1, 1939, p12.  
Mary MacPherson, History Information Officer, Dept of  
School Education, Parramatta, Interview, 28/4/95

*Members (1941)**Patron*

Bolton, Pamela  
Clifton, Doreen  
Coleman, Beryl  
Dodd, Beth  
Dowle, Iris  
Dunk, Marie  
Dunk, Yvonne  
Dunk, Shirley  
Dunk, Gwennyth  
Dunk, Charles  
Farden, Beryl  
Griffiths, Audrey  
Howlett, Daphne  
Ivemey, Norma  
Kelloway, Sylvia  
Kelloway, Marie  
McIntyre, Laurie  
McIntyre, Ruth

Miss Alice L Ford (Teacher)

Poole, Jill  
 Prosser, Patricia  
 Sharpe, Doreen  
 Sheldrick, Rita  
 Sheldrick, Lois  
 Sidman, Elvie  
 Smart, Barbara  
 Smith, Nancy  
 Whalan, Margaret  
 Williamson, Bessie  
 Woods, Norma  
 York, Phyllis

Source: Camden News 26/6/41  
 Mary MacPherson, History Information Officer, Dept of  
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Glenfield, Hamilton

Source: Camden News 8/5/41

*Members (1942)*

Dunk, Gwennyth  
 Sheldrick, Lois

Source: Junior Red Cross Record March 1, 1942, p10.  
 Mary MacPherson, HIO, DSE, 28/4/95

*Members (1945)*

Dunk, Gwenneth  
 (Teacher)  
 Hilder, Patricia  
 Oborn, Beulah

*Patron*

Miss Joan Morris

Source: Camden Advertiser, 22/11/45  
 Mary MacPherson, HIO, DSE, 28/4/95

*Members (1946)*

Dunk, Gwen (President)  
 (Teacher)  
 Dunk, Marie (Secretary)  
 Edwards, Barbara (Treasurer)

*Patron*

Miss Joan Morris

Source: Junior Red Cross Record April 1, 1946, p12.  
 Mary MacPherson, HIO, DSE, 28/4/95

## APPENDIX

GILBULLA JUNIOR RED CROSS CIRCLE

## Members (1928-1930)

Burness, Nea

Doris, Elsie

Jackman, Eileen

Lewis, Joan

Mansell, Kathleen

Mansell, Phyllis

McKnight, Lila

McKnight, Alma

Starr, Lily

Starr, Hazel

Taber, Mavis

Taylor, Mavis

Tullett, Fay

Veness, Nea

Source: Junior Red Cross Record, July 2, 1928, p2; July 1,  
1929, p4; June 1, 1930, p6;

## APPENDIX

## OAKDALE JUNIOR RED CROSS CIRCLE

## Members (1942)

President: Percy Bromfield  
Vice-President: John Bardsley  
Secretary: Beryl Edwards  
Treasurer: Patricia O'Brien

Source: Junior Red Cross Record June 1, 1942, p17.

## APPENDIX

## CENTRAL BURRAGORANG JUNIOR RED CROSS CIRCLE

## Members (1944)

President: Betty Carlon

Treasurer: Keith Allen

Secretary: Betty Whitby

Source: Junior Red Cross Record June 1, 1944, p11.

Camden VAD No 98  
Inaugural Meeting October, 1939

| <u>Last Name</u> | <u>First Name</u> | <u>Address</u>       | <u>Father's Occup</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Religion</u> | <u>Position</u>        | <u>Year</u> |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Anschau          | Lynda (Miss)      | Maryland, Bringelly  | Dairyfarmer           | >21        | CofE            | Member                 | 1939        |
| Boardman         | Enea (Miss)       | Camden               | Butcher               |            | Methodist       | Member                 | 1939        |
| Burnell          | Gwen (Miss)       | Menangle             | Dairyfarmer           |            | Methodist       | Member                 | 1939        |
| Cranfield        | Enea (Miss)       | Cawdor               | Dairyfarmer           |            | CofE            | Member                 | 1939        |
| Crookston        | Jacqueline (Miss) | John St, Camden      | Surgeon               |            | CofE            | Quartermaster          | 1939        |
| Crookston        | Dr Robert M       | John St, Camden      |                       |            |                 | Medical Superintendent | 1939        |
| Davies           | Lewella (Miss)    | Camden               | Dairyfarmer           | >21        | CofE            | Member                 | 1939        |
| Downes           | Elizabeth (Miss)  | Brownlow Hill        | Dairyfarmer           |            | CofE            | Member                 | 1939        |
| Freestone        | Nancy (Miss)      | Menangle Rd, Camden  |                       | >21        | CofE            | Member                 | 1939        |
| Freestone        | Olga (Miss)       | Menangle Rd, Camden  |                       | >21        | CofE            | Member                 | 1939        |
| Hawkey           | Joan (Miss)       | Teacher, Camden Park |                       | >21        | CofE            | Member                 | 1939        |
| Lane             | Clara Madge (Mrs) | Menangle Rd, Camden  | Hus: Clerk            |            | Presbyterian    | Member                 | 1939        |
| Macarthur-Onslow | Faith (Miss)      | Murrandah, Camden    | Grazier               | >21        | CofE            | Member                 | 1939        |
| Macdonald        | Lorna (Miss)      | Kelvin, Bringelly    |                       |            | CofE            | Asst Commandant        | 1939        |
| Macdonald        | Jessie (Miss)     | Kelvin, Bringelly    | Dairyfarmer           |            | CofE            | Member                 | 1939        |
| McKnight         | L (Miss)          | Camden Park          |                       |            | CofE            | Member                 | 1939        |
| Moore            | Grace (Miss)      | Ellensville          | Dairyfarmer           |            | Methodist       | Commandant             | 1939        |
| Norman           | B (Miss) [Matron] |                      |                       |            |                 | Lady Superintendent    | 1939        |
| Poole            | Mary (Miss)       | Menangle Rd, Camden  | Garage Prop           |            | CofE            | Member                 | 1939        |
| Rideout          | Ina (Miss)        | View St, Camden      | Clerk                 | >21        | CofE            | Member                 | 1939        |
| Sidman           | Betty (Miss)      | Menangle Rd, Camden  | Newspaper Prop        |            | CofE            | Member                 | 1939        |
| Stuckey          | Beryl (Miss)      | View St, Camden      | Baker                 | >21        | Methodist       | Member                 | 1939        |
| Veness           | D (Miss)          | Hill St, Camden      | Clerk                 | >21        | CofE            | Member                 | 1939        |

Source: Camden News 26/10/39, 1938 Electoral Roll, Database of local cemeteries  
Camden News (Various), Interviews

|                  |                   | Camden VAD No 98  |                     |                       |            |                 |                 |              |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| <u>Last Name</u> | <u>First Name</u> | <u>Membership</u> | <u>Address</u>      | <u>Father's Occup</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Religion</u> | <u>Position</u> | <u>Year</u>  |
| Beazley          | Claudia           |                   |                     |                       |            |                 | Member Resigned | 29/8/46 1946 |
| Cranfield        | Agnes (Miss)      |                   |                     |                       |            | CofE            | Member          | 1944         |
| Diedrick         | Rona (Miss)       |                   |                     |                       |            | Methodist       | AAMWS Call up   | 1942         |
| Downes           | Diana             |                   | Glendon, Camden     |                       |            | CofE            | Member          | 1945         |
| Glover           | Joyce             |                   | Menangle Rd, Camden | Accountant            |            |                 | Member          | 1945         |
| Haddin           | Truda             |                   | Camden Park         | Manager, CPE          |            | CofE            | Member          | 1946         |
| Hore             | Clarice (Miss)    |                   | Cobbitty            | Gardener              |            | CofE            | Member          | 1945         |
| Hunt             | Joyce             |                   | Menangle            | Dairyfarmer           |            | Methodist       | Member          | 1946         |
| Jollife          | Beryl             |                   | Mt Hunter           |                       | 31         |                 | Member          | 1946         |
| Roberts          | Ruth (Miss)       |                   | John Street         | Merchant              |            | CofE            | Member Resigned | 29/8/46 1945 |
| Roberts          | S                 |                   | John Street, Camden | Merchant              | 27         | CofE            | Member          | 1946         |
| Rofe             | Beth              |                   | Bondiah, Menangle   | Dairyfarmer           |            | CofE            | Member          | 1945         |
| Rofe             | Esther            |                   | Bondiah, Menangle   | Dairyfarmer           |            | CofE            | Member          | 1945         |
| Seymour          | Jessie            |                   | Camden              | Dressmaker            | >21        | CofE            | Member          | 1946         |
| Sidman           | Ruth              |                   | Menangle Rd, Camden | Newspaper Prop        |            | CofE            | Member          | 1944         |

Source: Camden News 26/10/39, 1938 Electoral Roll, Database of local cemeteries  
Camden News (Various). Interviews



WAR AND COMMUNITY: THE RED CROSS IN CAMDEN 1939-1945

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 Brown, Mrs Louisa, The Oaks, 15/3/93  
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 Clifton, Mr Ian, Camden, 22/2/93  
 Clinton, Mr Alan, Elderslie, 1/2/93  
 Clinton, Mr Ernie, Camden, 27/1/93  
 Coleman, Mrs Betty, Narellan, 7/6/93  
 Coleman, Mr Ray, Narellan, 7/6/93  
 Cranfield, Mrs Sue, Camden, 10/3/93  
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 Crick, Mr Peter, Camden, 6/2/93\*  
 Crick, Mrs Edna, Camden, 6/2/93\*  
 Crookston, Miss Jaqueline, Cobbitty, 24/2/93  
 Cross, Mrs Joan, Narellan, 16/8/93# and 8/10/93  
 Cross, Mr Jack, Narellan, 6/10/88\*  
 Curry, Mr Kevin, Camden, 24/6/93  
 Davies, Miss Llewella, Camden, 21/9/80, 3/5/93  
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 Funnell, Mr Don, Nambucca Heads, 17/7/93  
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 Hannon, Mr Max, Camden, 29/10/92\*  
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 Murphy, Mr Dave, Douglas Park, 8/2/93  
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 Simpson, Mrs Caroline, Bellvue Hill, 3/12/87\*  
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 Stuckey, Mr Alan, Camden, 24/12/87\*  
 Thorn, Mrs Joyce, Cobbitty, 1/8/93\*  
 Vitek, Mr Miro, Camden, 18/5/87  
 Walker, Mr George, Camden, 10/12/92  
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 Hick, Mr Alan, Buxton, 21/11/86, 20/1/87, 19/5/87  
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 Meredith, Mr Jack, Camden, 21/6/93  
 Ross, Mrs Jan, Picton, 17/1/94  
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