

Family and Local History Newsletter

Joondalup Library, Local History
102 Boas Avenue, Joondalup 6027

Monday – Friday 9.00am – 5.00pm
Saturday 9.30am – 12.30pm

Three Tips for Preserving Childhood Memories

What do you remember from your childhood? If you're like most people, the answer may be "not much." The older you get, the more remote and vague your youngest years may seem. That can be so frustrating when you want to document your life story (and the first chapter is missing) or bring to mind clues from your childhood that would help you research your family history.

When starting to piece together your childhood memories, try following these three steps:

1. Capture your memories as they are. You may not have many clear, consistent memories before about age 10. The ones you do have may seem fragmented. That's because you experienced the world as a child, with a child's emotions and perceptions, and you stored them away in the same fashion. But these memories still have value. Write them down. Then think about them over the course of several days or weeks. You may find bits of memory or explanation resurfacing. Add them to your written account.

2. 'Borrow' memories from loved ones. It's not cheating to gather memories about your youngest years from those who remember them better. Ask parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles, siblings, old neighbours and longtime friends about specific events or your childhood generally. Their memories will have limitations, too, but it's worth asking.

3. Research your past to fill in the blanks. Once you've compiled your memories alongside those of your loved ones, you may still identify gaps in the stories. Consider what missing details may be researched, particularly those that would bring the story back alive for you. Perhaps you could look up the specs on the 1950 FJ Holden that your father purchased; the names of your grandparents' neighbours or the route you would have taken on that road trip the summer you turned twelve.

(Partially reproduced from the Genealogy Insider Family Tree Magazine eNewsletter 15/7/16)

Somerset Ancestors

If you have ancestors who lived in Somerset, England then you'll be pleased to hear that Ancestry.com recently uploaded Somerset parish registers that contain more than seven million entries. Included in this release are 47,000 entries from Somerset school registers and 101,000 entries from gaol registers. You can search the following databases:

- Somerset, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1531-1812

- Somerset, England, Church of England Baptisms, 1813-1914
- Somerset, England, Marriage Registers, Bonds and Allegations, 1754-1914
- Somerset, England, Church of England Burials, 1813-1914
- Somerset, England, Church of England Confirmations, 1843-1913
- Somerset, England, School Registers, 1860-1914
- Somerset, England, Gaol Registers, 1807-1879



The Story of Kallaroo

Kallaroo is named from an Aboriginal word meaning ‘road to the water’.

The suburb covers 289 hectares, bounded by Mullaloo Drive and Kallaroo Place to the north, Marmion Avenue to the east, Whitford Avenue to the south and North Shore Drive and the Indian Ocean to the west.

Prior to British settlement, the land in Perth’s northern suburbs (which included Kallaroo) was known as Mooro Country. It was inhabited by the aboriginal Nyoongar people who walked through this area moving from Lake Joondalup, south to Carine and Lake Gwelup.

The area also formed part of the old stock route running from the north of the state to the markets around Perth, and was used for the grazing of cattle up until the 1960s.

It was also a popular holiday spot for Perth families.

In 1925 Frank Whitford built a beach shack there and his family began going out to the beach for fishing weekends. His brother-in-law, Doug King remembers:

“I spent most of my school holidays with them.

It was like heaven going out to Whitfords Beach...

It was called Whitfords Beach. I think Frank named it. That was the name that stuck, anyhow ... It was all bush. There was nothing beyond North Beach Road and there was nothing much along North Beach Road. Karrinyup



Dave White, Doug Kind, Frank Whitford at Whitford’s Beach, 1930



Above: Dennis home under construction, ca.1971



Left: Image taken 1973

Golf Club was there, but on the other side there was absolutely nothing. We used to take off through the bush to get to the beach.”¹

Frank Whitford leased land in the area and wanted to develop a holiday resort but was unable to finance the project. The land was sold to Whitfords Beach Ltd, a syndicate of beach shack owners,

for 38,000 pounds in 1954, and on-sold in 1967 for \$1,600,000 to another syndicate of three developers, to subdivide and develop for housing.

Kallaroo was established in the early 1970s as part of the northern corridor development collectively known as Whitford, which also included the suburb of Craigie. Whitford was so named to honour Frank Whitford and his vision for development in the area.

Judy Paice (nee Sears) recalls, in 1970 she and her then husband, Sydney Dennis, bought a block of land in Oleander Way for \$4,600. It was one of the first to be released in the new northern suburb of Kallaroo.

Judy, who had grown up in Greenwood during the 1940s and 1950s, remembers:

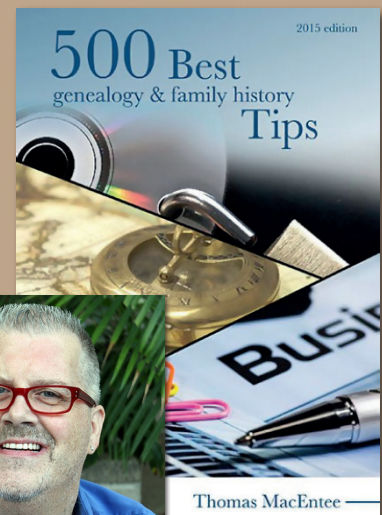
“In about 1970, there was a lot of publicity about this new area of Whitfords. Whitfords had been a place I’d

New Resources

Two resources recently added to the Local History Library may be of interest to researchers.

500 Best Genealogy & Family History Tips by Thomas MacEntee is a useful new addition to the Local History Genealogy collection.

Practical ways to use Google, getting organised, research methods that bring the best results, preserving photographs and stories, backing up your data and staying safe online are just some of the topics covered in this handy guide. MacEntee, the author of 10 books and numerous articles on genealogy, provides practical advice and tips on topics important to today’s genealogists.



¹ King Oral History E0588

always remembered as a child because it was the closest beach to our farm but we could never get there because there wasn't a road through. And so when there was talk of developing it I was quite interested... I came out on the limestone road (Marmion Avenue) and checked it out and Taylor Woodrow were offering lots here. There was a salesman by the name of Gil Cox and he had his office in Cambria Street... I had a look at the map and decided on a block in Oleander Way, for which I paid \$4,600. So that was the beginning of my new venture. The house actually cost \$16,900... it was all brick and tile.”²

The Baker family remember their reasons for moving to the new area of Kallaroo:

“Kallaroo was very new, very fresh... it was on the ocean. We felt it was a good environment for our family, to bring them up. I must admit I did feel it was quite remote because I'd been living with my parents ... in Woodlands... It was like ... coming into an island all on its own... I think Duncraig was being developed and there were still shanties along the beach at Hillarys. It was a well designed little suburb. We had a lot of hills and sand dunes... Where we moved in there were about 15 houses around us.”³

In 1971 Kallaroo was an isolated suburb and the new residents had a few problems to contend with. Judy Paice remembers:

“When we first came out here, we couldn't get the phone on. There was no gas; we had to have a bottle of gas. There weren't any shops and there wasn't a bus service. That was in December 1971... We shopped at Duncraig...

that shopping centre had been there since 1969, something like that, and they had a Charlie Carters there. Also, Dr Washer was there at that time...there was a limestone road, but there was no traffic...”⁴



Springfield Primary School, 1972

In 1972 the string of beach shacks along the coast at Kallaroo was finally demolished as the area was developed for housing. Springfield Primary School also opened that year.

A small delicatessen in Adalia Street was built and there was great excitement in 1978 when Whitford City Shopping Centre opened with an Aherns department store.

The second part of Kallaroo, west of Dampier Avenue was developed under the name North Shore and the first blocks were released for purchase in 1980. The blocks were 1.5 times the size of a normal block in the area, and had underground power. The area was developed with more than the required 10% of public open space and the natural dune topography and existing tuart trees were preserved. The estate was marketed as a prestigious and exclusive address featuring blocks with ocean views, a country club and landscaped communal parks and gardens. North Shore quickly became a sought after address.

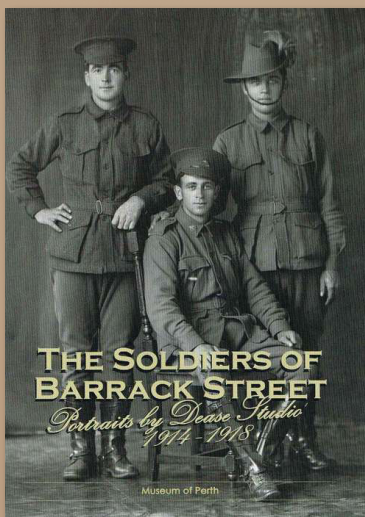


Above: North Shore Estate, 1982
Top: Entrance to North Shore, 2008

The second and third stages of the development were released in 1981 when the price of a block was between \$45,000 and \$86,000.

In November 1990 the St Ives North Shore Retirement Estate on Dampier Avenue was opened.

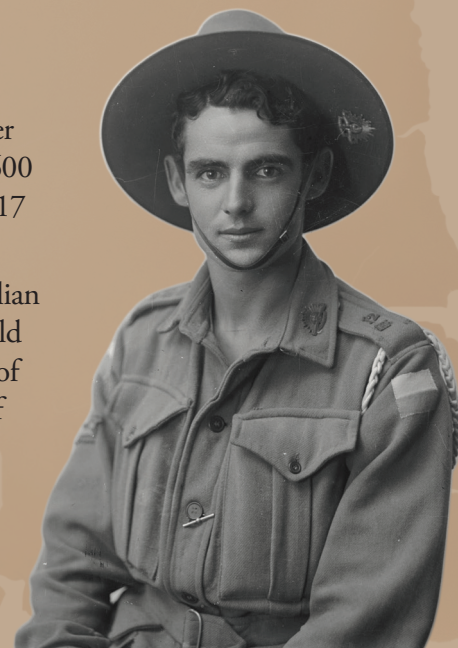
Today Kallaroo is a thriving coastal suburb, home to 5,146 City of Joondalup residents. (Census, 2011)



The Soldiers of Barrack Street: Portraits by Dease Studio 1914-1918

highlights the work of renowned photographer Denis Dease, who photographed more than 600 First World War servicemen in his studio at 117 Barrack Street, Perth.

The booklet, compiled by the Western Australian Museum for their photographic exhibition held from April-June 2016, contains photographs of known and unknown servicemen, a history of the Dease family and a list of the soldiers who had their photograph taken at the studio between 1914-1919.



Crimean War Veterans in Western Australia



If you have an ancestor who served in the British military and arrived in Western Australia in the mid-19th century, you may discover that he was a veteran of the Crimean War.

In 1849 the Swan River Colony was one of the farthest outposts of Empire and, in terms of European settlement, only twenty years old. The Colony was suffering a severe labour shortage.

The colonists had been lobbying Governor Charles Fitzgerald and the Legislative Council to introduce the transportation of convicts as a means of procuring a cheap labour force essential to the colony's growth.

From 1850 to 1868 forty-three ships transporting convicts journeyed to the Swan River Colony. Starting with the Scindian and ending with the Hougoumont, 9,720 convicts were destined to complete their sentences of penal servitude in the Colony.

Also on board these ships were over 1,000 men of the enrolled pensioner force whose role was to guard the convicts at sea and act as an auxiliary military unit after landfall.

Many warders and gaolers and some policemen joined the convict establishment to assist in law and order in the Colony. Their wives and children travelled with them or joined them later.

Many of these men of the convict establishment, the convicts themselves and other military pensioners were veterans of the Crimean War.

The Crimean War Veterans in Western Australia website –

www.creemawar-veteranswa.com/ lists all of the ex-soldiers who came to Western Australia. A work in progress, the website provides details about what happened to these men during their war service and after they arrived in Western Australia. It's well worth a look.

(Partially reproduced with permission from Diane Oldman, creator and author of the Crimean War Veterans in Western Australia website)



The Foundation of Perth [painting by George Pitt Morison]



Joondalup Library, Local History

T: 08 9400 4746

F: 08 9400 4743

E: local.history@joondalup.wa.gov.au

102 Boas Avenue Joondalup WA 6027

PO Box 21 Joondalup WA 6919

joondalup.wa.gov.au

Connect with the City



This document is available in alternate formats upon request.

Seven Facts about your Ancestors found in Obituaries and Death Notices

1. Date of death, name of cemetery, date and place of the funeral and burial.
2. Name, place, and year of birth.
3. Names of children, where they lived, and their position in the family's birth order.
4. Names of the towns and how long they lived in each one.
5. Age of spouse at death and how long ago that was.
6. Details on the longevity of parents and grandparents.
7. Count of descendants, by generation.