

DIARY OF A PATHOGEN
PNEUMONIC INFLUENZA: 1919 PANDEMIC

WAGGA WAGGA



Above: A group of ladies from the Board of Health and the Red Cross Society, helping to package doses of the influenza vaccine from the Health Department in Sydney.

Influenza Pandemic – Centenary: 1919-2019

Background

Influenza is a contagious viral infection that effects our breathing passages with the notable characteristic of causing a fever. It can be viewed as a more severe form of the common cold, which is also caused by a virus. Viruses, like bacteria, are very small – in fact smaller than bacteria. Bacteria can reproduce on their own, but viruses require a host to enable them to reproduce – this can be any living cell, including bacteria.

The virus and the disease have almost certainly been around for millennia and there are references to epidemics dating back six or seven hundred years, when it was first linked to cold and windy weather, but it was not until 1932 that the virus was isolated in a laboratory and correctly identified as the influenza virus.¹

Experts suggest that the first recorded pandemic occurred in 1580 – starting in Asia and then spreading throughout the known world. Epidemics and pandemics were brought about by the viruses' ability to mutate and develop resistance to vaccines and to the body's normal immune systems.²

The first modern pandemic occurred in 1889, starting in Russia, and was said to have effected 40% of the world's population. The most sever pandemic started in 1918 and was known as the Spanish flu. It is claimed that this pandemic effected one third of the world's population and killed some fifty million people, far more than the sixteen million deaths attributed to WW1.

Further pandemics occurred in more contemporary times – the Asian flu in 1957, the Hong Kong flu in 1968 and the swine flu in 2009 - with the latter event claiming some two hundred thousand lives.³

The Spanish Flu Pandemic in Australia.⁴

The Spanish flu pandemic started in Europe, in the final months of the Great War, and reached Australia in the early months of 1919, no doubt carried by the soldiers and other volunteers returning from Europe. Australia, because of its isolation, was one of the last nations on earth to be affected.

The first cases in NSW took place from mid March 1919. Official records put the final death toll, in Australia, at just under twelve thousand, but others suggest the figure was in excess of fifteen thousand deaths. The pandemic struck NSW in two waves – the first in the period mid March to late May, and the second between June and July, 1919.

The statistics are confronting, both in the magnitude of the number of people affected and in the dire consequence that followed - close to 40% of people living in Sydney were infected, there were more male deaths than female deaths. Unlike previous pandemics it indiscriminately claimed the

¹ History – Influenza. [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5578040>].

² Wenhan Shao, Xinxin Li, Mohsan Ullah Goraya, Song Wang,, and Ji-Long Chen. *Evolution of Influenza A Virus by Mutation and Re-Assortment*. 2017. [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5578040>].

³ History – Influenza. [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5578040>].

⁴ Peter Curson and Kevin McCracken. *An Australian perspective of the 1918–1919 influenza pandemic*. [<http://www.phrp.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/NB06025.pdf>]

lives of many young healthy adults [more than 52% of victims were aged between twenty and thirty nine years], and it affected some five thousand children who lost one or both parents.

As noted by Curson and McCracken,

“Australia, like most countries, was ill prepared to cope with such a disaster. The war had severely disrupted social and economic life, removed many medical personnel and disrupted public services. In an attempt to contain the outbreak, Australian authorities instigated a combination of strategies. Schools, theatres, dance halls, churches, pubs and other places of public congregation were shut, streets were sprayed, special isolation depots were established and people were compelled to wear masks in public. Movement by public transport was restricted and state borders were closed, with quarantine camps established at border crossings. Attempts were made to produce a vaccine using a mixture of victims’ sputum, streptococcus and staphylococcus concoctions. Hundreds of thousands of people demanded inoculation and the government established more than 1260 public inoculation depots throughout Sydney, as well as relying on private practitioners. In a little over six months, more than 819,000 inoculations were performed, including more than 440,000 in Sydney, which was more than 50 per cent of the city’s population. People were urged to practice personal preventive measures such as cough etiquette, hand washing, ventilation and disinfection.

In a short time, hospitals were overwhelmed and health care workers pushed to breaking point. At the onset of the pandemic, NSW had only 2000 hospital beds. Between January and September more than 25,000 people in NSW were admitted to hospital with influenza, requiring the establishment of hundreds of temporary influenza hospitals in private homes, schools, showground buildings, churches, gaols, bowling clubs, tearooms, drill halls and courthouses. The pandemic also took its toll on medical and healthcare workers. In Sydney more than 800 were incapacitated with influenza and many temporary hospitals had to be staffed by lay volunteers. The public was stunned by the ferocity of the pandemic and newspapers fanned public unease with regular reports of cases and deaths and lurid descriptions of former plagues. There were reports of people waking fine in the morning and being dead from influenza by nightfall. With so many people off work due to illness, normal services and activities were severely disrupted. Thousands sought popular cures and medicines. Many people rebelled by circumventing the quarantine blockade at state borders or refusing to wear masks. Waterside workers refused to unload ships for fear of infection and some public workers demanded ‘epidemic pay’. People shunned outsiders and interstate visitors, fearing they were a potential source of infection. The pandemic caused disputes between all the states and between the states and the Commonwealth over border closures, differing policies of border controls and quarantine, interstate transport links, and the quarantine of returning servicemen. Eventually, cooperation between the states and the Commonwealth authorities was abandoned, with each state imposing its own conditions and organising its own containment policies.”

Influenza and its Presence in Wagga Wagga & Districts.

Influenza was a common affliction, for the local citizens of Wagga Wagga, from as early as the 1860’s, but in many instances they recovered without the need to consult a doctor.⁵ It can be assumed that influenza existed in Wagga Wagga from the earliest days of settlement (1832 onwards).

⁵ Wagga Wagga Express.

It is worth noting that the influenza virus was afflicting sheep in NSW in the late 1860's, making it necessary for the parliament to amend the Diseases in Sheep Act of 1866, to specifically cover influenza (aka catarrh).⁶ Flu of course can infect horses, pigs and birds, and these pathogens are able to cross over and infect humans, in some instances. Such mutations can be extremely dangerous.

In the 1870's Holloway's ointment & pills were said to be the, "*easiest, safest and surest,*" means of treating the epidemic. Their advisements claimed that, "*The pills, taken internally, and the ointment rubbed externally, are exceedingly efficacious.*"⁷ The firm advertised extensively, and their success can be attributed to the regular prevalence of flu like symptoms and the social norm whereby doctors were often only seen by the well to do, or by those with very serious illnesses or injuries (because of the costs). Holloway's remedies were a cheaper option, and given that most people recovered thanks to their own immune system, the decision to avoid what for many was a substantial cost, can be understood, although the benefits of Holloway's products would have almost certainly been negligible. In 1889, the year of the Russian flu pandemic, Sander & Sons' Eucalypti Extract was promoted in NSW as providing, "*immediate relief,*" for those suffering from coughs, colds, and influenza. Their advertisements claimed that the product was used in hospitals and medical clinics around the world, and was patronised by the King of Italy.⁸

Epidemics or pandemics were manna from heaven for those flogging cheap remedies. In 1890, when the Russian flu struck Sydney, some fifty thousand bottles of Clements Tonic were consumed by the residents of Sydney.⁹

In 1906 the miracle cure was "*Bile Beans*", which were claimed to keep the body in, "*the pink of condition.*" The manufacturer claimed the product was, "*the best family medicine, and a speedy cure for biliousness, headache, indigestion, constipation, piles, debility, female weaknesses, nervousness, bad blood, bad breath, anaemia, disturbed sleep, loss of appetite, pimples, and all skin eruptions, rheumatism,*" and able to, "*ward off coughs, colds and influenza.*"¹⁰ Modern regulatory bodies would have had a field day with such claims.

Annual outbreaks of influenza occurred around the district, usually in the winter months, and in August and September 1881 there was a small epidemic at Yerong Creek, but it appears everybody recovered. One writer noted that after a week of suffering, a trip to The Rock hotel, followed by a quart or two of Doctor Hanley's best whiskey, did wonders for his health. [Hanley being the licensee of the local hotel].¹¹

There were outbreaks at Urana,¹² and Cootamundra, in 1885, and the Cootamundra press suggested that readers adhere to the following procedure, in order to avoid affliction,¹³

"Before retiring bathe the feet in hot mustard and water; take a glass of hot brandy; and rub the top of the chest well with camphorated oil. Avoid draughts and night air."

⁶ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 17th March 1869, p3.

⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 17th October 1877, p2.

⁸ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 30th November 1889, p2.

⁹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 20th June 1891, p3.

¹⁰ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 5th July 1906, p4.

¹¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 3rd September 1881, p3.

¹² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 30th Aril 1885, p3.

¹³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 27th August 1885, p2.

In January 1890 the city of Sydney took steps to limit the spread of the Russian flu, which was predicted to soon strike Sydney. These included, "*The necessity for great cleanliness in the city. Gully shafts are to be instantly cleaned, house rubbish to be removed, and vacant lands, where refuse and filth may be thrown, frequently inspected.*" A concerned local citizen wrote to the Wagga Wagga press, imploring the mayor of Wagga Wagga to take similar steps.¹⁴

The disease continued to plague Australian cities during the 1890's but was less prevalent in rural towns such as Wagga Wagga. It is somewhat surprising that the spread of railway services, in the 1870's and 1880's, did not facilitate greater dispersion of the virus, as this service featured a large labour force and conveyed large numbers of people in confined spaces. No doubt the drier atmosphere and cleaner air of the bush, along with the relative isolation, made its inhabitants less prone to succumb to the spread of the disease. It is worth noting though that major regional rail centres, like Junee, were early indicators of the spread of the 1919 epidemic.

Incidences of influenza in Wagga Wagga, continued to be reported in the early 1900's, and in December 1902, seventy four year old John Kelso Patton, of Gurwood Street, succumbed to the effects of influenza.¹⁵ Towns like The Rock reported that, "*every person around the district is suffering from influenza,*"¹⁶ but deaths were still uncommon.

In July 1904 influenza was very prevalent in Wagga Wagga, with the number of patients increasing daily. The town's doctors were all extremely busy and it was claimed there was hardly a house in the town where some family member was not afflicted.¹⁷ Despite the widespread contagion there appears to have been no deaths in Wagga Wagga at the time.

There was another death in September 1906, at Belmore Hospital, where fifty one year old John Ward Pendrick of Gurwood Street succumbed to the effects of pneumonia, induced by an earlier bout of influenza.¹⁸

In the early 1900's outbreaks of influenza were experienced every winter, but it seems that deaths from the disease were relatively rare. Australian soldiers fighting in Europe, during WW1 (1914-1918), were exposed to the disease, which was much more prevalent in Europe and England than it had ever been in Australia.

Everything changed in the latter part of 1918. By December of that year a number of boats carrying infected patients (mostly soldiers returning from the war) were landing in Sydney,¹⁹ where they were placed in quarantine.²⁰

By the 10th February 1919 the Influenza Committee at Junee had set up a tent at the rear of the hospital, in preparation for the possibility that infected persons could be removed from trains travelling through the town. Extra quantities of vaccine had also been secured.²¹ The gravity of the situation was understood by the churches and at a Mass in St Michael's (Wagga Wagga), on Sunday the 9th February, His Lordship, Dr J Dwyer, advised the congregation that special prayers had been

¹⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 16th January 1890, p3.

¹⁵ Wagga Wagga Express. 11th December 1902, p2.

¹⁶ Wagga Wagga Express. 27th September 1902, p7.

¹⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 21st July 1904, p2.

¹⁸ Wagga Wagga Express. 22nd September 1906, p2.

¹⁹ Daily Advertiser. 11th December 1918, p2.

²⁰ Daily Advertiser. 11th December 1918, p2.

²¹ Daily Advertiser. 11th February 1919, p2.

introduced into Masses throughout the Commonwealth, asking God to protect the people from the pestilence.²²

The Impacts of the Spanish Flu in Wagga Wagga

The Sydney' Royal Easter Show was cancelled in March 1919. Almost half a million people had attended the show in the previous year, and the Show Society had already spent some £7,000 on this year's show.²³ The cancelation of such a major event would have reinforced the seriousness of the local epidemic. Many country people would have been included in the previous year's attendances and many a farmer would have entered stock or produce, in the show. Major centres like the Riverina would have normally set up displays to promote their regions. The cancellation of the show would have been felt by many rural communities.

By March 1919 the first deaths in Sydney, from the new wave of the pathogen, were occurring. The people of the Riverina had been exposed to a constant stream of tragic news, since 1918, from around the world, as the disease spread, with millions of people dead. It had now reached our most populous city. It was only a matter of time before it spread to the country. Governments had introduced tough restrictions in an effort to control the spread and limit the impacts of the pathogen, but there were those who saw political opportunity in attacking these restrictions, during an election period, resulting in a relaxation of some of the restrictions, despite the grave implications for people's lives. As examples, vaccinations against the disease fell sharply as a result of agitation against personal restrictions, and the government gave up trying to enforce the wearing of masks.²⁴

Locally the Municipal Council wrote to the government expressing their concerns that a proposed military training camp, to be held at Liverpool at Easter, might cause the epidemic to spread to regional areas, like Wagga Wagga.²⁵ The statements by aldermen of council were often a good indicator of local community sentiment and it can be assumed there was a fear, within the community, that the disease would spread to Wagga Wagga. Asking the government to cancel an event at Liverpool imposed no burden of any consequence on Wagga Wagga and was a common sense request that might help contain the spread of the epidemic. In contrast, the locals would, like many Australians, demonstrate a resistance to regulations that required personal sacrifices.

In addition to the normal symptoms of aches, coughing, fatigue and fever it was common for patient's lungs to fill with fluid and the diagnosis was regularly described as pneumonic influenza [pneumonic meaning related to, or affecting, the lungs].

According to the local press there were no reported cases in Wagga Wagga as at the 14th March.²⁶ This conflicts with a letter from the Office of the Director General of Public Health, Sydney, on the 7th March 1919, to the acting Prime Minister, which stated that the first reported case in Wagga Wagga took place on the 20th February.²⁷ No other details were provided and the letter noted that the source of the infection was not traced.

²² Daily Advertiser. 10th February 1919, p3.

²³ Daily Advertiser. 29th March 1919, p4.

²⁴ Daily Advertiser. 4th April 1919, p2.

²⁵ Wagga Wagga Municipal Council. Minute Book. Minutes 13th March 2019, p9.

²⁶ Daily Advertiser. 14th March 1919, p2.

²⁷ National Archives of Australia. NA.A2.1919/953/10. Part 2.

It appears the first case reported locally was that of William Thomas Nugent, on the **22nd March 1919**.

On this day, William Thomas Nugent, a forty five year old farmer from The Gap, was placed in an isolation ward at the Wagga Wagga hospital, under instruction from Dr WW Martin. Nugent had been to Sydney some weeks earlier and having returned home, was now exhibiting some mild symptoms of influenza. All persons who had been in contact with Nugent were isolated, mostly in their own homes. On the same day Nugent was admitted to the hospital, the mayor of Wagga Wagga, EE Collins, met with the president of the Wagga District Hospital, JJ Scott, and Inspector Duprez, and resolved to set aside a building for the accommodation of infected persons, with the Edward Street Public School high on their list of options.²⁸ The impact of the epidemic in NSW had now spread to Wagga Wagga.²⁹ By this time other regional towns, like Junee, were already experiencing fatalities as a result of the disease.³⁰

The mayor was experiencing difficulties in securing a building for the isolation of people who had been in contact with effected persons. The headmaster of the South Wagga Wagga Public School in Edward Street, Mr Byrnes, opposed the use of this building. He had built the student attendance up to three hundred children and was concerned that if the school was taken over for this purpose the parents would send their children to other schools. The mayor had attempted to secure the drill hall but the authorities were only prepared to allow it to be used for the treatment of patients, and not for the isolation of “contacts.” The show ground was suggested as a possible site, but the mayor pointed out that this site was outside the municipal boundaries.³¹ The government Health Officer over ruled the headmaster and South Wagga Public School became the designated place of accommodation for contacts.

Cases to follow Nugent were,

29th March – Twenty year old Bessie Murray and her brother, nineteen year old Richard H Fox, both of Docker Street. Bessie’s husband had been fighting overseas for two and a half years, and until recently she had worked in the kitchen at the Wagga District Hospital. She had fallen ill a few days before the 29th and had been confined to her house pending a decision by Dr Burgess. Her brother had been away cutting chaff at Harefield, but returned home and soon after fell ill, with similar symptoms to his sister. Dr Burgess ruled that both patients had developed pneumonic influenza and sent them both to hospital.³²

31st March – Thirty two year old Private James Leslie Dennis of Crampton Street. He had returned from the front about a month ago, and had been staying in Sydney until a few days earlier. Under orders from Dr Tivey the young man was admitted to hospital. The house and its five contacts were placed under quarantine. One of the contacts was James’s uncle, C Dennis, a well-known cab proprietor.³³ This man would not have been able to carry out his normal work responsibilities for a number of days and it can be seen that the epidemic had a financial impact on the people of Wagga Wagga, and not only on those who were afflicted.

²⁸ Daily Advertiser. 24th March 1919, p2.

²⁹ Daily Advertiser. 25th March 1919, p2.

³⁰ Daily Advertiser. 25th March 1919, p2.

³¹ Daily Advertiser. 28th March 1919, p2.

³² Daily Advertiser. 29th March 1919, p4.

³³ Daily Advertiser. 31st March 1919, p2.

7th April – Twelve patients in the Wagga District Hospital.³⁴

Dr EA Tivey had committed,

1. 19 year old Kathleen Butts of Tarcutta Street
2. 18 year old Eileen Collins of William Street, North Wagga Wagga
3. 19 year old Vera Herbert of Beckwith Street
4. 30 year old Mark Ryan of Baylis Street, an employee of the Sate Store. A number of other afflicted persons were fellow employees at this store.³⁵
5. Mrs BL Ryan, wife of James
6. One year old Madeline Ryan, the daughter of James and Mrs Ryan
7. Three year old Mary Ryan, the daughter of James and Mrs Ryan
8. Five year old Selby Ryan, the son of James and Mrs Ryan

Dr WW Martin committed the following,

1. 40 year old WJ Curtis, from Old Pomingalarna Station, near the Rock. Curtis had only recently returned from a visit to Rutherglen in Victoria, in which state the disease had been more prevalent.

By this time there were some sixty contacts in isolation – each contact had to remain quarantined for four days. It was generally the case that employees would continue to be paid by their employers during this period of confinement. The local council approved such payments, for their employees, on the 10th April, following a request from an employee, WA Fox, who, until this time, had not been paid for the period of his internment.³⁶

The first two weeks of April saw a number of changes in the local community - the Wagga District Hospital banned visitors, although the ban did not apply to visiting clergy.³⁷ In the same week many people in the town started wearing masks, voluntarily. The State Stores in Gurwood Street were closed for four days, because several employees of the business were those afflicted by the epidemic.

Inoculations

Inoculations began in February 1919, but had to be halted due to a shortage of vaccines and vacillations by the government. On the 11th February 1919, three hundred and fifty five people were vaccinated – the largest number on any single day, in Wagga Wagga.³⁸

The public inoculation program, which had been halted, subsequently re-opened, at the Town Hall, with fresh supplies of the vaccine.³⁹ The re-opening took place on the 10th April, when seventeen males and ten females were inoculated. The facility was to open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.⁴⁰

On Friday 11th a total of seventy five people were inoculated – thirty eight females and thirty seven males, with many of these people coming from out of town.

On Monday 14th April sixty two people attended for inoculation – fifty six for their first dose and six for a second dose.

³⁴ Daily Advertiser. 7th April 1919, p2.

³⁵ Daily Advertiser. 9th April 1919, p2.

³⁶ Daily Advertiser. 11th April 1919, p2.

³⁷ Daily Advertiser. 8th April 1919, p2.

³⁸ Daily Advertiser. 12th April 1919, p4.

³⁹ Daily Advertiser. 8th April 1919, p2.

⁴⁰ Daily Advertiser. 11th April 1919, p2.

Inoculations continued throughout the months of April and May, but towards the end of May the facility was closed. At that time 2,750 people had received their first inoculation and another 2,288 had received a second dose.⁴¹

8th April – Mrs Collins, the mother of Eileen, had been admitted to hospital with pneumonic influenza.⁴²

9th April – Two more cases admitted to hospital.⁴³

1. 32 year old Mary Jane Tilden, married woman of Albury Street
2. 26 year old, Mary Katrine Doyle, single woman of Junee Road

The Committee.

A special Administrative Committee to deal with the local epidemic had been formed and the membership included:

1. Alderman EE Collins, the Mayor of Wagga Wagga
2. the Mayoress, Mrs Collins
3. Matron Brennan of the Wagga District Hospital
4. Mrs HE Mitchelmore, the president of the Wagga Wagga branch of the Red Cross
5. Doctors Tivey & Leahy
6. Mr JJ Scott, president of the Wagga District Hospital Committee
7. Aldermen RJ Cunningham, JK O'Reilly, and T Dobney
8. Inspector Duprez
9. Robert Emblem, Town Clerk
10. Mr WJB Tinsley, council health inspector

The committee met on the 8th April and resolved to purchase ten new beds for the hospital. The committee was advised that tents had been also been ordered, for the nurses to live in. It was recommended that schools and picture shows should be closed. These matters could not be enforced until such time as they were approved by the government Board of Health, but their permission had been sought on both matters.⁴⁴

It was resolved that quarantined premises were to be identified by the hoisting of a yellow flag on all such buildings. Another precaution was the issuing of SOS cards, which were to be displayed on quarantined premises in instances where the occupants were in need of food or other necessities. Members of the public were asked not to enter such premises, rather to report the display of the SOS card to the council authorities.⁴⁵

There was a high demand for basics like tents and vaccines, and supplies were often limited or unavailable. In addition to the tents, Charles Hardy & Co. erected temporary quarters, in the form of a weatherboard room, at the hospital, for the accommodation of nurses.⁴⁶

10th April – One more afflicted person admitted to hospital.⁴⁷

1. Eighteen year old Frederick Arthur Clough.

There were at this time sixteen patients at the hospital.

⁴¹ Daily Advertiser. 23rd May 1919, p2.

⁴² Daily Advertiser. 8th April 1919, p2.

⁴³ Daily Advertiser. 9th April 1919, p2.

⁴⁴ Daily Advertiser. 9th April 1919, p2.

⁴⁵ Daily Advertiser. 12th April 1919, p4.

⁴⁶ Daily Advertiser. 14th April 1919, p2.

⁴⁷ Daily Advertiser. 10th April 1919, p2.

11th April – Six new admissions to hospital.

1. Twenty five year old Gladys Clough, sister of Frederick.
2. Thirty eight year old Mr W Collins of William Street, North Wagga Wagga.
3. The other four admissions were apparently from out of town. No names were listed.

At this time there were a total of thirty five patients in the hospital and five of these were considered to be, “*seriously ill.*” One man was not expected to survive.⁴⁸

The Voluntary Aid Corps and the Convalescent Hospital

The number of patients was placing a strain on the hospital resources and the matron’s advice to the mayor was that some of these convalescing patients could be treated in alternative accommodation, thereby allowing the hospital staff to concentrate on the more serious cases. The mayor called a meeting and his wife, Mrs EE Collins presided at that meeting. She called for volunteers to provide care for convalescing patients in alternative premises to the hospital. The mayor spoke at the meeting declaring that it behove the women of Wagga Wagga to rally to this cause, much the same as the men of Wagga wagga had rallied to fight in the Great War. A Voluntary Aid Corps was formed with the twenty women present enrolled as members.⁴⁹

On the 14th April, the Minister for Education approved the use of the South Wagga Wagga Public School as a convalescent hospital and the mayor moved immediately to provide the necessary resources.⁵⁰ The convalescent hospital was opened on the 17th April under the supervision of Nurse Donnelly.⁵¹ The main school room had been divided into two wards – one for male patients and the other for female patients, each able to accommodate twelve people.⁵²

The enterprise was dependant on donations for food, clothing and bedding, and the public were very supportive.

The number of cases had declined by early April at which time the situation was reviewed and the convalescent hospital was subsequently closed, on the 14th May, and by the 16th the furnishings had been removed and the desks reinstalled, ready for the school to reopen.⁵³

Despite the larger number of victims during the second wave of the endemic, the convalescent hospital was never reopened.⁵⁴

12th April – Two new cases reported.⁵⁵

1. Nineteen year old Veronica Berrigan, living with her parents in Best Street.
2. Twenty eight year old Bert Spiers, married and living in Kincaid Street.

There were now thirty four patients at the hospital.

By this date the first death in Wagga Wagga had taken place, at the hospital (on the 11th). It was William Schofield, who had been admitted on the 8th April, having come from Ganmain.⁵⁶ Schofield was an Englishman who had been employed as a book keeper in a general store at Ganmain. The schools and business houses at Ganmain had all been closed as a consequence of this and several other cases.⁵⁷

⁴⁸ Daily Advertiser. 11th April, p2.

⁴⁹ Daily Advertiser. 11th April 1919, p2.

⁵⁰ Daily Advertiser. 15th April 1919, p2.

⁵¹ Daily Advertiser. 16th April 1919, p2.

⁵² Daily Advertiser. 18th April 1919, p2.

⁵³ Daily Advertiser. 16th May 1919, p2.

⁵⁴ Daily Advertiser. 14th June 1919, p4.

⁵⁵ Daily Advertiser. 12th April 1919, p4.

⁵⁶ Daily Advertiser. 12th April 1919, p4.

⁵⁷ Daily Advertiser. 12th April 1919, p4.

Precautions and Restrictions

The introduction of restrictions by the state government in early April impacted the lives of every member of the local communities. Business houses were particularly affected, as were public institutions.

Kelly and Cunningham, drapers of Fitzmaurice Street, installed a small inhalatorium for their customers.⁵⁸

The Southern Picture Company disinfected their theatre twice a day under the supervision of council's health officer.⁵⁹

All schools in the state were closed on the 16th April and reopened on the 28th April.⁶⁰

Persons travelling interstate were required to be assessed twice before travelling. The assessments in Wagga Wagga were carried out by Dr Morgan, the local government medical officer.⁶¹

The government encouraged all citizens to wear masks, indoor and outdoor.⁶²



Left: Staff at the Balmain Post Office wearing the prescribed masks. Courtesy National Archives. [NAA: C4076, HN558]

People in Wagga Wagga would have worn similar masks, at work and in the streets.

⁵⁸ Daily Advertiser. 12th April 1919, p4.

⁵⁹ Daily Advertiser. 12th April 1919, p4.

⁶⁰ Daily Advertiser. 14th April 1919, p2.

⁶¹ Daily Advertiser. 14th April 1919, p2.

⁶² Daily Advertiser. 14th April 1919, p2.



Above: The Men's ward inside the Royal Exhibition Building, 1919 [Melbourne]. Courtesy Heritage Council Victoria.

14th April – There have been eight more admissions to the hospital. Five on Saturday and three on Sunday.⁶³ One patient had been discharged leaving a net total of forty patients. There were another forty persons quarantined in their own homes.

Those admitted on Saturday were,

1. Nine year old Isabella Collins, of William Street North Wagga.
2. Fifteen year old Alfred Collins, brother of Isabella, and of the same address.
3. Eleven year old John Clough, son of FF Clough
4. Mrs Clough, John's mother
5. John Doyle, slaughterman of North Wagga Wagga.

And on Sunday,

1. Thirty year old M Chambers of Baylis Street
2. Five year old Joseph Richards, of Baylis Street
3. Three year old Ronald Cleveland of Baylis Street

16th April – Four more admissions on Tuesday 15th.⁶⁴

1. A married lady aged twenty five, of The Gap
2. A mother and daughter from Best Street
3. A person from Ganmain

Twenty three persons were released from quarantine leaving twenty still in isolation.

17th April – Fourteen more cases notified, nine of who had been admitted to hospital on Wednesday 16th April. Ten of the fourteen were from Wagga Wagga, whilst three were from a chaff cutting plant

⁶³ Daily Advertiser. 14th April 1919, p2.

⁶⁴ Daily Advertiser. 16th April 1919, p2.

near Uranquinty. There were now fifty six patients in the hospital and forty eight quarantined contacts.⁶⁵

18th April – Seven new admissions on Thursday 17th. Four from Wagga Wagga and three more from the chaff cutting plant near Uranquinty.⁶⁶ Fourteen people had been removed to the convalescent hospital leaving a total of fifty patients at the hospital.⁶⁷

On Friday 18th April the government included Wagga Wagga in a list of towns subject to a series of restrictions, which included,

1. All persons attending church were to wear mask (except the officiating clergyman). Attendees were to remain at least three feet apart at all times. Services were to last no longer than forty five minutes.
2. All persons delivering food and people attending auctions were required to wear masks. Indoor meetings were forbidden (with some specific exceptions). Masks to be worn at places employing more than five people.
3. Those travelling interstate by train were required to obtain a medical certificate.
4. No person was to remain inside a hotel for more than five minutes, except the publican and his staff.
5. All Sunday Schools were closed.
6. All theatres, billiard rooms, reading rooms (libraries), and other places of amusement were to be closed. Open air meetings, including race meetings were banned.

The restrictions did not come into effect until they were gazetted, several days later (on the 22nd April), and were immediately enforced by the police.⁶⁸

19th April – One new admission on Friday 18th, and one new death reported. The latter was a male named Venable from Ganmain.⁶⁹ The new admission was, Constable Smith from Coolamon.

22nd April – Three new cases reported on Saturday 19th April. One was an eight year old girl living with her parents in William Street, North Wagga Wagga. The others were two boys who lived in Baylis Street. There were five more notifications on Sunday – a thirty four year old man from the Mitchell Shire, an eight year old boy from Baylis Street, a twenty three year old woman living on the Narandera Road, a forty five year old man from Baylis Street, and five year old child from the Narandera Road area. There was one additional case reported on Monday 21st, being that of a twenty eight year old man from Travers Street.

Another death occurred on Monday 21st April, being Mrs Richards, one of the first patients to come from Baylis Street.⁷⁰

23rd April – One new case reported on Tuesday 22nd April, being an adult male from Baylis Street. There were now thirty nine patients at the hospital, and fourteen people at the convalescent hospital.⁷¹

On the 24th April council tabled several letters from local enterprises, claiming compensation for the forced closure of their businesses. Specifically the Southern Picture Company, the Strand Theatre,

⁶⁵ Daily Advertiser. 17th April 1919, p2.

⁶⁶ Daily Advertiser. 18th April 1919, p2.

⁶⁷ Daily Advertiser. 18th April 1919, p2.

⁶⁸ Daily Advertiser. 22nd April 1919, p2. / 23rd April 1919, p2.

⁶⁹ Daily Advertiser. 19th April 1919, p2.

⁷⁰ Daily Advertiser. 22nd April 1919, p2.

⁷¹ Daily Advertiser. 23rd April 1919, p2.

Mr Alfred Hafner, and Mr JW Skein. The latter two being billiard room proprietors. The matter was referred to the state government who controlled matters of compensation.

At the same meeting Alderman O'Regan highlighted the fragrant disregard for the regulation requiring the wearing of masks in prescribed situations. He described the regulations as a farce with less than 50% of the locals adhering to the guidelines.⁷²

The Southern Picture Company later applied for a rebate of rates for the period during which they were forced to close, but council advised they had no power to do so.⁷³

25th April – Three new cases admitted. The first being a boy from Eunonyhareenya, and another two boys – brothers – living with their parents in Kincaid Street. Now twenty nine patients in the hospital and nineteen in the convalescent hospital.⁷⁴

26th April – Four patients admitted to hospital on Friday 25th, including the father and two boys from Kincaid Street, the latter being brothers of a boy already committed. The father had only recently returned from Goulburn. There were now thirty three patients at the hospital.⁷⁵

28th April – Four new admissions to hospital – fifteen year old Fred Quarmby, the son of Mr F Quarmby of Kincaid Street, twenty seven year old Lena Grainger, the wife of James Grainger of Little Gurwood Street, and her two month old baby, and sixty seven year old Julia Grainger, Lena's mother in law.⁷⁶

29th April – Five new cases reported, two of whom were admitted to hospital on Monday 28th. The number of patients in the hospital was now thirty one. The five new cases were,

1. Twenty two year old Edward Keogh of Forest Hill
2. Twenty three year old George White of Forest Hill
3. Twenty three year old Mrs HW Turner of Sheppard Street, Wagga Wagga
4. Twenty seven year old Walter Turner of Sheppard Street, the husband of Mrs HW Turner.
5. Twenty nine year old James Turner of Sheppard Street, brother in law of Mrs HW Turner.

All of these four men were employed at the same business, at Forest Hill. Another employee had only recently returned from Sydney and was suspected of carrying the disease.⁷⁷

30th April – Four new cases reported, and three of these admitted to hospital. The fourth was admitted a day later on the 30th April. The four men were,⁷⁸

1. Thirty two year old James Grainger of Little Gurwood Street
2. Twenty one year old Lawrence Neary of Fitzmaurice Street
3. Twenty two year old Fred Bruton of Tarcutta Street
4. Thirty year old Ernest James Turner, farm employee of Forest Hill, the brother of the Sheppard Street patients admitted earlier.

Now nine patients in the convalescent hospital. The matron advised that fifty two patients had been admitted so far and that forty three had been discharged leaving nine to convalesce.

⁷² Wagga Wagga Municipal Council. Minute Book. Minutes 24th April, p36.

⁷³ Wagga Wagga Municipal Council. Minute Book. Minutes 5th June, p66.

⁷⁴ Daily Advertiser. 25th April 1919, p2.

⁷⁵ Daily Advertiser. 26th April 1919, p4.

⁷⁶ Daily Advertiser. 28th April 1919, p2.

⁷⁷ Daily Advertiser. 29th April 1919, p2.

⁷⁸ Daily Advertiser. 30th April 1919, p2.

1st May – One new case admitted to hospital, twenty two year old Mr Joyse of Fitzmaurice Street. Joyse had been in contact with Lawrence Neary, one of four people admitted a day earlier.⁷⁹

2nd May – Five new cases reported. Four admitted to hospital and one treated at his home. The five people were,⁸⁰

1. Forty seven year old Horace Albert Smith , farm hand of Forest Hill
2. John Bicket, of *Kyeamba Meadows*, Forest Hill. Bicket was the person treated in his own home.
3. Twenty eight year old Myrtle Keys of William Street, North Wagga Wagga
4. Twenty nine year old Andrew James keys of William Street, North Wagga wagga and husband of Myrtle
5. Twenty four year old Boswell A Milliken of Fitzmaurice Street

Authorities were able to establish the source of infection in all cases.

3rd May – Six new cases reported. Three of these admitted to hospital.

The six victims were,⁸¹

1. Fifty seven year old William White, bridge contractor residing in Baylis Street
2. Twenty three year old Reginal J White, returned soldier and son of William White, also of Baylis Street.
3. Twenty eight year old Bella Munro, wife of William Munro, of Tarcutta Street
4. Twenty eight year old Mrs JJ Turner wife of James Turner, of Sheppard Street, Wagga Wagga.
5. Twenty eight year old Francis George Clear, of Murray Street.
6. Twenty five year old Mary Eileen Clear of Murray Street and wife of Francis George Clear.

5th May – Five new cases – one on Saturday and five on Sunday. Now thirty nine patients at the hospital.

The five new patients were,⁸²

1. Thirty eight year old Mr HT Slatyer, of Dobbs Street
2. Forty two year old Jack Clear of Gossett Street
3. Twenty three year old Jean Clear, wife of Jack Clear
4. Eleven year old Thelma Moin of Peter Street
5. Thirty eight year old Roy Tapscott of Dobbs Street

As a consequence of the new cases five more house, containing thirty five people, were quarantined. The total number of persons quarantined stood at fifty four, and there were ten people in the convalescent hospital. To date sixty people had been admitted to the latter and fifty had been safely discharged.

6th May – One new case – from outside of Wagga Wagga. Thirty five patients still in hospital.⁸³

An editorial in May 1919 argued that restrictions imposed by those living in cities should not apply to country towns like Wagga Wagga. It argued that the need to provide evidence of inoculation and a medical certificate, for any person wishing to travel more than ten miles from the town, was having a negative effect on the town's commercial activities. The writer was concerned that country residents were being forced into inoculations. There was also a concern that the requirement to

⁷⁹ Daily Advertiser. 1st May 1919, p2.

⁸⁰ Daily Advertiser. 2nd May 1919, p2.

⁸¹ Daily Advertiser. 3rd May 1919, p4.

⁸² Daily Advertiser. 5th May 1919, p2.

⁸³ Daily Advertiser. 6th May 1919, p2.

wear a mask was being taken too far – there was an understanding for the need where people were in close contact, but no need was seen for the wearing of masks outside. The editorial no doubt represented the sentiment of many citizens.⁸⁴

Due to restrictions on the movements of people and also due to the large numbers of people afflicted, there were shortages of some products. At various times items such as eggs and butter were scarce or non-existent.⁸⁵

8th May – Now three days without any new cases reported. There were hopes that restrictions might soon be eased. Thirty three people still in hospital and seven in the convalescent hospital. Only two houses remaining under quarantine. New cases were though still being reported in the districts around Wagga Wagga.⁸⁶

The Administrative Committee had met on this same day (8th May) and with no new cases reported they resolved to ask the government to lift the restrictions on travel and to reopen the billiard rooms, subject to the provision that there were no further cases reported before the following Monday. The committee also resolved to close the convalescent hospital from the following Wednesday.⁸⁷ There were no changes to the regulations covering billiard rooms and Mr Skein approached the council again on the 5th June asking for the restrictions to be lifted, and again the mayor contacted the government on the matter, but yet again the government declined to rescind the regulation.⁸⁸

It was on the 8th May that John Henry Clear died as a consequence of influenza infection. He was forty three years old, and the eldest son of Mr & Mrs William Clear of Gossett Street, Wagga Wagga. He was survived by his elderly parents and nine siblings – Five brothers: James (Yass), Bert (Melbourne), William, Frank and Percy, all of Wagga Wagga; and four sisters: Mrs G Sutherland and Mrs W Graham, both of Wagga Wagga, Mrs Bert Graham of Lake Albert and Mrs S Rynehart of the Albury Road. His widow survived him as did their three children.⁸⁹

14th May – Still no new cases from within the municipality but a patient from Coolamon had been admitted to the hospital on the 12th May. On the 13th May seven patients who were being treated in their own homes were released from quarantine, leaving only one patient still being treated in their own home. There were still four contacts isolated in their homes, and seven patients in the convalescent hospital. This latter enterprise was closed on the 14th May, with all patients now released. A total of seventy six patients had been processed through this facility.⁹⁰

15th May – From this day all restrictions imposed by the government were officially removed. People could now travel more than ten miles outside of the town without the need for medical clearances. Businesses, schools and churches were now relieved of all restrictions.⁹¹ The demand for inoculations ceased. At the same time most restrictions on the inhabitants of the major cities were also being repealed.⁹² There are now thirteen patients remaining in the hospital. All quarantined premises had been cleared and there were no more yellow flags in the town.⁹³

⁸⁴ Daily Advertiser. 6th May 1919, p2.

⁸⁵ Daily Advertiser. 5th May 1919, p2.

⁸⁶ Daily Advertiser. 8th May 1919, p2.

⁸⁷ Wagga Wagga Municipal Council. Minute Book. Minutes 8th May, p52.

⁸⁸ Wagga Wagga Municipal Council. Minute Book. Minutes 5th June p66.

⁸⁹ Daily Advertiser. 10th May 1919, p4.

⁹⁰ Daily Advertiser. 14th May 1919, p2.

⁹¹ Daily Advertiser. 15th May 1919, p2.

⁹² Daily Advertiser. 16th May 1919, p2.

⁹³ Daily Advertiser. 16th May 1919, p2.

18th May – One patient admitted, from Ganmain. Still no new cases from within Wagg Wagga. Nine patients still in the hospital.⁹⁴

21st May – Another patient from out of town admitted to hospital – twenty five year old Hilary Tackin, a ploughman of The Rock. There were now seven patients left in the hospital.⁹⁵

A False End

The municipal council met on the 22nd May and a report from the mayor, Alderman EE Collins, reflected the local optimism that the epidemic had passed. The mayor thanked a number of people. He praised the dedication of the council Health Inspector, Mr JB Tinsley, whose services he described as “*conspicuous.*” He recommended that council recognise Mr Tinsley’s service with a written testimonial, under the seal of the municipality, and with an ex gratia payment of £21. He commended the work done by the government Medical Officer, Dr Morgan, and the volunteer ladies who conducted the convalescent hospital throughout the outbreak. He recognised the contribution of Mr McLean, who was permanently on call to drive the ambulance when required and recommended an ex gratia payment to him of £7 7s.⁹⁶

26th May – Only one patient left in hospital. Authorities advise that the visiting rules are now the same as those that existed before the influenza outbreak.⁹⁷

The local citizens had been lulled into a false sense of security. Despite concerns from the best medical advisors,⁹⁸ authorities had been removing restrictions designed to control the spread of the disease. On Monday 26th May ten new cases were reported in Wagga wagga. Eight were reported to the hospital

The ten cases were as follows,

1. FJ Anderson, a returned soldier, of Fitzmaurice Street
2. George Ewart of Fitzmaurice Street
3. Miss McGrath of Fitzmaurice Street
4. Mrs Trim of Fitzmaurice Street and sister of Miss McGrath
5. William Church of Fitzmaurice Street
6. James Durkin of Simmonds Street
7. H Bowman of Tarcutta
8. Mrs Emily Curry

Details of the other two persons were not listed. Durkin and Church were being treated in their own homes, while the other six were admitted to hospital. Five contacts were immediately quarantined.⁹⁹ The yellow flag was back.

28th May – Twelve new cases reported to Council’s health inspector on Tuesday 27th May, plus another three unreported cases were admitted to the hospital. The reported patients were,¹⁰⁰

1. John Dill of Kincaid Street
2. Mrs John Dill of Kincaid Street
3. John Dowd Miller of Tompson Street
4. George Maxworthy of Tompson Street
5. Jonnan Connelly of Tompson Street

⁹⁴ Daily Advertiser. 19th May 1919, p2.

⁹⁵ Daily Advertiser. 22nd May 1919, p2.

⁹⁶ Wagga Wagga Municipal Council. Minute Book. Minutes 22nd May, p62.

⁹⁷ Daily Advertiser. 26th May 1919, p2.

⁹⁸ Daily Advertiser. 28th May 1919, p2.

⁹⁹ Daily Advertiser. 27th May 1919, p2.

¹⁰⁰ Daily Advertiser. 28th May 1919, p2.

6. Miss Mabel Houseberry of Fitzmaurice Street
7. Mrs H Hall of Beckwith Street
8. Master Ray Hall of Beckwith Street
9. Miss F Sullivan Trail Street
10. Mrs AH Ralieggh of Trail Street
11. Mr F Sanderson of Trail Street
12. Alexander McRae of Tarcutta

Five of the patients were taken to hospital, along with the patient from Tarcutta. The remainder were being treated in their homes.

29th May – Six more admissions to hospital on the 28th May. Now twenty four patients in the hospital.¹⁰¹

30th May - Seventeen new admissions to hospital on the 29th May, bringing the total to forty one on site. The seventeen new patients included two nurses, a sister and a wards man. Over the previous two days (28th & 29th) twenty nine new cases had been reported to authorities.

The situation was now obviously out of control and there were calls for the restrictions to be reintroduced.

Local notifications were as follows,¹⁰²

1. Richard Richards of Tompson Street
2. Thomas Renkin of Crampton Street
3. Herbert Percy of Beckwith Street
4. Zilla Connelly of Tompson Street
5. Charlotte Joyce of Fitzmaurice Street
6. Dr LJ Shortland of Gurwood Street

From the Mitchell Shire,

1. James Miller of Oura village
2. Laurel Miller of Oura village, and daughter of James
3. Thomas Davidson of Oura

From Kyeamba Shire,

1. Ernie Rodd of Tarcutta
2. Beatrice Rodd of Tarcutta
3. Zilla Rodd of Tarcutta
4. Lottie Brown of Tarcutta
5. Mrs Lena Brown of Tarcutta
6. Mrs S Earle of Tarcutta and her nine month old baby
7. Mrs G Hurst of Tarcutta and her two and a half year old child
8. Samuel Goodman of Tarcutta
9. Ernest Abbey of Tarcutta
10. Mrs E Abbey of Tarcutta, wife of Ernest
11. Reginald Cameron of Mundowey
12. Alfred Henman, of Albury Road, fourteen miles from Wagga Wagga
13. Martha Henman of Albury Road
14. Alice May Henman of Albury Road

Of the above twenty nine patients, Richard Richards, Zilla Connelly, Charlotte Joyce, Dr Shortland, James Miller, and all of the Tarcutta patients were admitted to the hospital. The remainder were all treated in their homes. Twenty four contacts were identified and these were quarantined in five

¹⁰¹ Daily Advertiser. 29th May 1919, p2.

¹⁰² Daily Advertiser. 30th May 1919, p2.

different homes. The breakout at Tarcutta had existed for some weeks and the true extent of the epidemic in that town had been concealed. The spread of infection was said to be due to a lack of basic precautions.¹⁰³

There were clearly many citizens who chose not to see a doctor. They would commonly go to a chemist and apply for the medicine recommended by the Board of Health and treat themselves. This was commonly done to firstly avoid the expense of seeing a doctor, and secondly to avoid being quarantined.¹⁰⁴

Even those seeing doctors wished to avoid quarantining and would plead with their doctor not to report the case. Dr Burgess conceded that some doctors had falsely described patient's conditions and had delayed reporting others, in order to avoid the consequences for their patients, some of whom were prominent businessmen.¹⁰⁵

31st May – Twenty eight new cases were reported to the authorities on Friday 30th May. There were now fifty patient in the hospital, one of whom was the matron of the hospital. One more death had occurred on this day (30th), this being that of Mr F Sanderson, of Trail Street, Wagga Wagga. A specialist from Sydney, Dr Ritchie, was summonsed to attend him, but to no avail.¹⁰⁶

Twenty eight cases was the greatest number of new cases reported in a single day, since the epidemic started. The government gave permission, on the 30th May, for the South Wagga Wagga Public School to be taken over again, for use as a convalescent hospital, and restrictions were reimposed on students attending all schools. Six more nurses were being brought in from Sydney and the ordinary patients at the hospital, some thirty people, were moved to the verandahs, while the influenza patients were transferred from the isolation wards to the main building.

The twenty eight patients are identified in the following table,¹⁰⁷

Surname	Given Names	Address
Baker	Mrs Anna	of Morgan Street
Brant	Martin	of Wollundry Street
Brennan	William	of Henry Street, North Wagga Wagga
Creagh	Annie Mary	of Gurwood Street
Fern	Hilda Beatrice	Wife of Walter Fern
Fern	Walter	of Tompson Street
Fuller	Miss Marjorie	of Kincaid Street
Grant	Catherine May	Wife of John Alexander Grant
Grant	John Alexander	of Edward Street
Hann	Dick	of Tompson Street
Henman	George	Kyeamba Shire
Hill	Peter	of Forsyth Street
Hyalnd	Master Lorrie	of Edward Street
Hyalnd	Miss Annie	of Edward Street
Hyalnd	Miss Gwen	of Edward Street
Johnson	Miss Alice	of Tompson Street

¹⁰³ Daily Advertiser. 30th May 1919, p2.

¹⁰⁴ Daily Advertiser. 30th May 1919, p2.

¹⁰⁵ Daily Advertiser. 30th May 1919, p2.

¹⁰⁶ Daily Advertiser. 31st May 1919, p4.

¹⁰⁷ Daily Advertiser. 31st May 1919, p4.

Surname	Given Names	Address
Lovikin	Eric	of Ganmain
Malone	Tom Stanley	of Wall street, North Wagga Wagga
Orr	Helen	of Gurwood Street
Percy	Charles	of Kincaid Street
Raliegh	Arthur R	of Gurwood Street
Renkin	Miss Eileen	of Crampton Street
Renkin	Mrs	of Crampton Street
Richards	Master Roy	of Best Street
Rossely	Leo	of Brucedale
Sullivan	Miss A	of Trail Street
Tate	Miss Blanche	of Fitzmaurice street
Woods	Robert	of Fitzmaurice Street

The latest victim to die, Mr F Sanderson, was a well-known citizen and businessman in Wagga Wagga, having operated a chemist shop for some years and having invested heavily in Wagga wagga properties. A report in the press provided biographical details of the man.¹⁰⁸

2nd June – Thirty three new cases reported over a two day period (31st May – 1st June), twenty two of whom were admitted to hospital. There was also another death reported. The net balance was seventy patients in the hospital.¹⁰⁹ There were another one hundred and twenty two *contacts* quarantined.

The thirty three new cases are listed in the following table,¹¹⁰

Surname	Given Names	Address
Alchin	Marjorie Ann	of Gurwood Street
Alchin	Walter	of Gurwood Street
Avney	Maudalin	of Tarcutta
Buckley	William	of Tarcutta
Bull	Henry	of Crampton Street
Burgess	Dr TW	of Morrow Street
Burt	George	of Albury Street
Callaghan	Anna	of Baylis Street
Church	Rita	of Crampton Street
Cullen	Robert	of Trail Street
Elphick	William	of Marne Street
Gates	James William	not listed
Gates	Miss Josephine	not listed
Gates	Miss Kitty	of the river bank, near the waterworks
Gates	Miss Mary	not listed
Gibbons	Rosey	of Marne Street
Green	Miss Greta	of Baylis Street

¹⁰⁸ Daily Advertiser. 31st May 1919, p4.

¹⁰⁹ Daily Advertiser. 2nd June 1919, p2.

¹¹⁰ Daily Advertiser. 2nd June 1919, p2.

Surname	Given Names	Address
Harvey	Miss Clara	of Tarcutta
Hatton	Mrs Mark	of Fitzmaurice Street
Hogan	Flossie	of Best Street
Lampe	Elsie Mary	of Forsyth Street
McClelland	Mrs Minnie	of Fitzmaurice Street
McDonough	Mrs Alice	of Baylis Street
Moore	Oswald	of Forsyth Street
Nixon	Miss Muriel	of Collins Street
O'Brien	Miss Dorothy	of Morgan Street
Oliver	Master Louis	of Forsyth Street
Roach	Ethel	of Fitzmaurice Street
Ryan	Thomas	of Edward Street
Tighe	August	of Collins Street
Wheeler	Miss Mary	of Best Street
Wilson	Miss Doris	of Forsyth Street
Wod	Robert	of Baylis Street

3rd June – A new record was set for the number of cases reported in a single day – thirty nine new cases were reported on Monday 2nd June. Twelve of these were admitted to hospital, bringing the total there to eighty one.¹¹¹

All restrictions, except those pertaining to travel outside the town, were reimposed, under authority from the government.¹¹²

Another death took place on the 3rd June – that of Richard Witty Toby, aged 33. Formerly of Mascot (Sydney). He had been resident in Wagga Wagga for some seven weeks and was a hairdresser. He was survived by a widow and three young children.¹¹³

The thirty nine new cases are listed hereunder,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Alters	Oliver	of Murray Street
Anderson	Sydney	of Fitzmaurice Street
Cole	Hamilton	of Downside
Cole	Mrs Hamilton	of Downside
Corbett	Edith	not listed
Corbett	Miss Marie	of Gurwood Street
Corbett	Miss Rose	not listed
Craft	Master Colin	not listed
Craft	Master George	not listed
Craft	Master Jack	of Tompson Street
Craft	Master Kenneth	not listed
Craft	Master Lindsay	not listed

¹¹¹ Daily Advertiser. 3rd June 1919, p2.

¹¹² Daily Advertiser. 2nd June 1919, p2. / 6th June 1919, p3.

¹¹³ Daily Advertiser. 4th June 1919, p2.

Surname	Given Names	Address
Craft	Miss Catherine	not listed
Cullen	Mrs Nugent	of Downside
Darwill	Master Albert	of Crampton Lane
Darwill	Miss Elsie	of Crampton Lane
Dehn	William	of Fitzmaurice Street
Grant	Miss Ruby May	of Edward Street
Griffiths	Richard	of Trail Street
Hamilton	Annabel	of Downside
Hamilton	Mrs, senior	not listed
Hamilton	Reg	not listed
Kelly	Master Leslie	of Baylis Street
Kerr	Mrs	of Tompson Street
Kopp	Carl	Mitchell Shire
Lawrence	Edwin James	Kyeamba Shire
Lawrence	Jean	Wife of Edwin James Lawrence of Albury Road, daughter of Edwin James Lawrence
Lawrence	Pearl	James Lawrence
Mondy	Frank	of Kincaid Street
Morris	Richard	of Downside
Parry	James	of North Wagga Wagga
Pleming	John Thomas	of Wagga Wagga
Rossely	Master Peter	of Brucedale
Rossely	Peter	of Brucedale
Scanlan	W	of Shaw Street
Stewart	Mrs	of Downside
Whillams	Ellen	of North Wagga Wagga
Woods	Mrs	of Fitzmaurice Street

4th June – Twenty four new cases reported on the 3rd June. Seven from inside the municipal boundaries, three from Tarcutta and fourteen from the Kyeamba and Mitchell Shires.¹¹⁴

The twenty four new cases were as follows,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Allan	Miss Clara	of Fitzmaurice Street
Baker	Ida May	of Downside
Brennan	Mrs	of Henry Street, North Wagga Wagga
Buckle	FW	Mitchell Shire
Clout	Miss Addie	of Gurwood Street
Conlon	Hubert	of Baylis Street
Fitzsimmons	Elizabeth	of Tarcutta
Grant	Charles	Mitchell Shire
Grant	Daisy	Mitchell Shire

¹¹⁴ Daily Advertiser. 4th June 1919, p2.

Surname	Given Names	Address
Grant	Morris	Mitchell Shire
Heron	Master David	Mitchell Shire
Heron	Master Harry	Mitchell Shire
Heron	Master Sam	Mitchell Shire
Heron	Miss Isabel	Mitchell Shire
Heron	Mr S	of Mangoplah
Heron	Mrs S	Mitchell Shire
Jarrick	CF	Mitchell Shire
Power	Samuel	Mitchell Shire
Purtell	Reg	of Baylis Street
Redhead	Henry	of Gurwood Street
Stewart	Ronald	Mitchell Shire
Whiting	Edward	of Tarcutta
Whiting	Norma	of Tarcutta
Wildrum	Henry James	of Tarcutta Street

Twenty of the above were admitted to hospital bringing the total on site, at the hospital, to ninety five. The number of isolated *contacts* (in private homes) now stood at one hundred and thirty eight.¹¹⁵ The convalescent hospital had not been reopened and the advice of the matron was that it was not needed. No doubt the shortage of nurses influenced her position.

At this point in time there are only three doctors available in Wagga Wagga (Dr's Leahy, Weedon and Tivey), and they were unable to cope with the large number of patients.¹¹⁶

The council health officer reported that he knew of fifty cases of influenza that had not been reported. He was also aware that some quarantined persons had been seen wandering around the streets, but there were not enough resources to control all quarantined persons.

5th June – Nine new cases reported on Wednesday 4th June. Only one admitted to hospital. There had been one death, leaving a balance of ninety three people in the hospital. The deceased was James William Gates, a forty five year old gardener, who had been admitted to hospital along with three of his daughters, on the previous Sunday.¹¹⁷ The number of quarantined persons had risen to one hundred and seventy one.

The nine new cases were as follows,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Cameron	Mrs T	of Tarcutta Street
Jones	JW	of Baylis Street
MacPherson	Mrs	of Fitzmaurice Street
McGuire	Sarah	of Baylis Street
McMullen	Matthew	of Railway Street
Moye	Alfred	not listed

¹¹⁵ Daily Advertiser. 4th June 1919, p2.

¹¹⁶ Daily Advertiser. 4th June 1919, p2.

¹¹⁷ Daily Advertiser. 5th June 1919, p2.

Surname	Given Names	Address
Moye	Ethel	not listed
Moye	William	of Baylis Street
Rae	Victor	of Best Street

6th June – Twelve new cases reported. Eight from within the municipality and four from outside. Seven cases were admitted to the hospital. The number of quarantined contacts now stood at one hundred and sixty five.¹¹⁸

The twelve new cases were as follows,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Andrews	S	of Fox Street
Baker	Edward	of Lake Albert
Ball	Emma	of Crampton Lane
Cronin	John	of Murray Street
Grainger	Thomas M	of Murray Street
Hurst	Minnie	of North Wagga Wagga
Ledwidge	Amie	of North Wagga Wagga
McDonald	Baden	of Murray Street
O'Keefe	Agnes	of Tarcutta
O'Keefe	Mr JJ	not listed
O'Keefe	Mrs W	not listed
Spinks	Henry	of Coonamble
Tilden	M	of Fitzmaurice Street

7th June – Only three new cases reported on Friday 6th June. All three were local and all three were committed to the hospital.¹¹⁹ The balance of patients in the hospital was seventy six and the number of quarantined *contacts* was now down to one hundred and fifty.

One more death had occurred, that of Mrs Mary Hatton, aged fifty nine, who had been admitted on the previous Saturday. Mary had been a cook in Wagga Wagga since the previous Christmas and her only relative in Australia was believed to be a niece who lived in Flinders Street, Townsville, Queensland.¹²⁰ The three new patients were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Dehn	Richard	of Fitzmaurice Street
Dehn	Victor	of Fitzmaurice Street
Stinson	Clement	of Gurwood Street

9th June – Six new cases reported on Saturday 7th June. The balance of patients at the hospital numbered sixty eight.¹²¹

¹¹⁸ Daily Advertiser. 6th June 1919, p2.

¹¹⁹ Daily Advertiser. 7th June 1919, p4.

¹²⁰ Daily Advertiser. 7th June 1919, p4.

¹²¹ Daily Advertiser. 9th June 1919, p2.

There were two more deaths – fifty six year old Richard Morris, a farmer of Downside, and thirty nine year old Charles Johnson of North Wagga Wagga.

Richard Morriss

Richard Morris was born near Camden in 1862.¹²² The family moved to the Wagga Wagga district in the early 1860's. His father, Henry Demos Morriss, was the nephew of Elizabeth Vincent, of Mittagong Station, and the family lived and worked on the station for a period. Richard's mother, Sarah, passed away at Mittagong in April 1869,¹²³ while Richard's brother, Thomas Henry Morriss, was born there in 1868. Thomas passed away on his property [Gobbagumbalin], in January 1913,¹²⁴ while the boys' father, Henry Demos, had passed away at Gumly Gumly in November 1895.¹²⁵

Richard Morris had been twice married and was survived by his widow and their five children, plus another seven children from his first marriage. He was well known at Downside, having several farm properties, including a share-farming arrangement with Mr Webb at Talavera. At one time, he also leased the government tank at Downside. He was a trotting enthusiast, and along with his son, owned and trained a number of horses, including *Monitor*.¹²⁶ He was also a prominent member of the Murrumbidgee Pastoral & Agricultural Association.¹²⁷ In the early days at Downside Presbyterian Church services were held in the couple's home, and it was Richard who built the small wooden church that opened in 1907.¹²⁸

Details of Richard's families are as follows:

Married (1) – 21st June 1888 at Wagga Wagga to Alexandra Kate Craft.¹²⁹

Children:

1. Walter Robert Sydney Morriss (1890¹³⁰-1956)
2. Ruby Ida Morriss (1892¹³¹-1957)
3. Richard James Morriss (1895¹³²-1968)
4. Katie Clyde Morriss (1897¹³³-1965)
5. Alexander Grant Morriss (1899¹³⁴-1978)
6. Roy MacArthur Morriss (7th Dece.1901¹³⁵-1962)
7. Jessie Evelyn Morriss (1904¹³⁶-1962)
8. Charles Douglas Morriss (1908¹³⁷-1952)

¹²² NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 6549.

¹²³ NSW BDM's. Death registration # 6264.

¹²⁴ Wagga Wagga Express. 28th January 1913, p2.

¹²⁵ NSW BDM's. Death registration # 14530.

¹²⁶ Daily Advertiser. 9th June 1919, p3.

¹²⁷ The Land. 20th June 1919, p13.

¹²⁸ Roy A Dunstan. October 1987.

¹²⁹ NSW BDM's. Marriage registration # 6140.

¹³⁰ NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 34966.

¹³¹ NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 35805.

¹³² NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 27649.

¹³³ NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 26826.

¹³⁴ NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 35413.

¹³⁵ NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 7685.

¹³⁶ NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 27459.

¹³⁷ NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 19519.

1908 – Death of Alexandra Kate Morriss.

Married (2) – Myra Janette Devenport at Wagga Wagga in 1909.¹³⁸

Children:

1. Daisy Isabel Anne Morriss (1911¹³⁹-1987)
2. Lucy Christina Hazel Morriss (1913¹⁴⁰-2010)
3. Kenneth William Morriss (1915¹⁴¹-2002)
4. Emma Ellen Morriss (1918¹⁴²-1996) [A 5th child could not be found]

Two of Richard's sons fought in the Great War – Richard James Morriss (SERN 3353) and Walter Robert Sydney Morriss (SERN 3697). A third son, Roy MacArthur Morriss (#5865), enlisted in the navy on the 10th October 1916, a couple of months before his fifteenth birthday.

Richard enlisted in July 1915 and returned home in May 1919. Walter enlisted in May 1916 and returned to Australia in December 1918. When Roy turned eighteen years old he signed on to the navy for a seven year stint – from the 7th December 1919. He was discharged as an invalid on the 1st February 1922.¹⁴³

Richard died on the 7th June 1919 aged 56.¹⁴⁴ Myra died on the 1st September 1970 at Tumut.

Richard's character can be judged by a letter he wrote to Alexandra [Kate] in May 1888, just before their marriage, [the spelling is as writ]¹⁴⁵

"my own Darling,

I reaseved your welcom letter on Sunday and I was glad to hear from you and also to hear that yous are all well. I am quite well my self but I am getting tired of the bush life and I do not think that I will stay much longer untill I get married then I will be glad to stay away so as to get away from your bad temper and bad treatment, but if it is no better than thiss it will be all worse and no better but I am getting ankius to try it.

I am verrey glad that you are not staying in town any longer as you may get spoilt and when you are at home with Flora I know she will look after you for my sake or I wont find a nice Chap for her. Well Dear I have no more news to tell you this time but you must rember that you only have one clear munth now to do as you like with out asking my leaf about it. I do not know wether I will be abel to have things aranged in that time but it must not be much longer. I know you will say that you will not have time to get the dress maid but you will be abel to get some sort of a dress for the acashion. I verrey likley will come in and see you within a week or to but you must ancer thiss letter the sam as you did the other so as I will get it next Sunday and then praps may be abel to say when you can expet me, but I have no more to say thiss time so good bye with best Love and kind wishers. I reamain your Loving slave for life.

Give my Love to all and one kiss for Flora, and a dosn for your self.

Dont forget to rite - from your lover R. Morriss"

¹³⁸ NSW BDM's. Marriage registration # 12655.

¹³⁹ NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 10125.

¹⁴⁰ NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 45423.

¹⁴¹ NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 45624.

¹⁴² NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 23300.

¹⁴³ RAN. Record of Service. Roy MacArthur Morriss. # 5865.

¹⁴⁴ NSW BDM's. Death registration # 10039.

¹⁴⁵ Roy A Dunstan. October 1987.



Above: The Morriss family at Downside [at the opening of the Presbyterian Church in 1907]. Richard Morriss is the gentleman in the white trousers and white shirt (2nd from the left). Photo courtesy Roy Dunstan.

The second person to die on the 7th, Charles H Johnson, resided in Gardiner Street, North Wagga Wagga and was the son of Charles Johnson senior, also of North Wagga Wagga. He was a single man, and a trusted employee of Mr RJ Patterson of *Gerilgambeth*, at Harefield.¹⁴⁶

The six new cases were as follows,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Boyton	Edward	son of Mrs Emily Boyton
Boyton	Mrs Emily	of Junee Road
Jones	Miss Essie	of Baylis Street
Liptrot	Mrs	of Baylis Street
Smith	Joseph	of MacLeay Street
Wild	G	of Fox Street

10th June – Six new cases reported on Monday the 9th June – five local and one from the Mitchell Shire.¹⁴⁷ Quarantined houses was now down to four, containing twenty six persons, and the number of patients at the hospital stood at sixty three.

¹⁴⁶ Daily Advertiser. 9th June 1919, p3.

¹⁴⁷ Daily Advertiser. 10th June 1919, p2.

The six new cases were as follows,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Dunshine	Patrick	of Fitzmaurice Street
McNamara	Master Frederick	of Berry Street
McNamara	W	of Berry Street
O'Connor	Mary	of Fitzmaurice Street
Owen	Thomas Stanley	Mitchell Shire
Picone	Robert	of Fitzmaurice Street

11th June – Only three new cases on Tuesday 10th June,¹⁴⁸ and the net number of patients was now sixty one.

There were two more deaths at the hospital – Miss Mary Rial of Currawarna, and Mr George Henman of Little Sandy Creek.

Thirty four year old Mary Day Rial was the daughter of Mr AJ Rial, formerly of Coppabella Station near Holbrook, and more recently of *Myrtle Vale*, Wamboyne, West Wyalong. She was born at Coppabella Station and completed her schooling at Mt Erin. She displayed a flair for music and had been employed as a musical tutor at, firstly, The Rock, and later at Narandera. She lived at Currawarna during the war years and was heavily involved in all patriotic movements held in that village. She was a strong supporter of the Catholic Church at both Currawarna and Millwood. She was survived by her father, a sister and two brothers.¹⁴⁹

Twenty five year old George James Henman, was the son of James Henman, a farmer and grazier of Little Sandy Creek. George was born at his father's homestead in 1894.¹⁵⁰

The three new cases were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
James	Master Eric James	of Kincaid Street
James	Matilda	not listed
James	Stanley	not listed

12th June – Twelve new cases reported on Wednesday 11th June – seven locals and five from the Mitchell Shire.¹⁵¹ Five of these were admitted to hospital. The balance of patients at the hospital was now fifty seven. One more person had died – twenty two year old William Dehn, a returned soldier. He was the son of Mr & Mrs A Dehn, of Fitzmaurice Street, Wagga Wagga. He had returned home on the 12th February after serving for three and a half years in Egypt and France, with the 57th Battalion. He had been wounded in the shoulder and had been gassed during this period. He was a native of Wagga Wagga and was survived by his parents and three brothers.¹⁵²

The twelve new cases were,¹⁵³

¹⁴⁸ Daily Advertiser. 11th June 1919, p2.

¹⁴⁹ Daily Advertiser. 11th June 1919, p2.

¹⁵⁰ Daily Advertiser. 11th June 1919, p2.

¹⁵¹ Daily Advertiser. 12th June 1919, p2.

¹⁵² Daily Advertiser. 12th June 1919, p3.

¹⁵³ Daily Advertiser. 12th June 1919, p2.

Surname	Given Names	Address
Baker	Mrs Rose Matilda	Downside
Drummond	Rupert	Fitzmaurice Street
Hitchman	Harry	Malebo
Hitchman	Mrs Louisa	Malebo
Hurst	Miss Dolly	Elizabeth Street, North Wagga Wagga
Kelly	David	Mitchell Shire
Mulholland	Mr JA	Fitzmaurice Street
Sanderson	Master Chester	Trail Street
Sanderson	Miss Eileen	not listed
Sanderson	Mrs	not listed
Turner	Elizabeth	Trail Street
Wise	David	Currawarna

13th June – Six new notifications on Thursday 12th – all from the Mitchell Shire. There were eight new admissions to the hospital and the total number of patients now stood at fifty nine. The number of contacts in quarantine numbered twenty nine.¹⁵⁴ There had been a single death reported – that of six year old Frederick McNamara, the son of Mrs C McNamara of Berry Street.

Another death had occurred on the 12th June, outside of the hospital, this being that of Miss Elsie Mabel Hurst, the thirty one year old daughter of Mrs Maria Hurst and the late Henry Hurst, of Elizabeth Street, North Wagga Wagga.¹⁵⁵ Elsie was buried in the Church of England section of the Wagga Wagga Memorial Cemetery. The pall bearers were her brothers, Albert and Arthur Hurst, her cousins, A Boyton and AC Angel, and family friends, AR Rudd and L Clark. Her sister was also at the grave.¹⁵⁶ It appears Henry and Maria had at least nine children, two of whom died before Elsie.¹⁵⁷

The six new patients were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Cullen	Elsie	Currawarna
Cullen	Hubert	Currawarna
Hitchman	Miss Ivy	Malebo
McKinnon	Arthur	Currawarna
Newton	L Esmá	Currawarna
Perrot	Master Willie	Malebo

14th June – Fourteen new cases were reported to council on Friday 13th June.¹⁵⁸ Nine patients were admitted to hospital and the total number of patients in the hospital was now sixty – a small increase on the previous day. There were now nine quarantined houses in Wagga wagga and these contained a total of forty one *contacts*.

¹⁵⁴ Daily Advertiser. 13th June 1919, p2.

¹⁵⁵ Daily Advertiser. 13th June 1919, p2.

¹⁵⁶ Daily Advertiser. 14th June 1919, p4.

¹⁵⁷ NSW BDM's. Birth registrations.

¹⁵⁸ Daily Advertiser. 14th June 1919, p4.

One more death had occurred, that of Norman Whiting, formerly of Tarcutta and Humula. Norman was thirty one years old and was the son of James Whiting of Adelong, and a son in law of Mr J Evans, late of Humula. He was survived by his wife.¹⁵⁹

The fourteen new patients were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Armstrong	Mrs Annie	Peter Street
Hurst	Edward	William Street, North Wagga Wagga
Oakman	Baby	Murray Street
Oakman	Ernest Herbert	Murray Street
Paris	Valentine	Peter Street
Power	Elsie	Johnston Street
Sainty	PR	Peter Street
Stockton	Alfred	George Street, North Wagga Wagga
Stockton	Baby	George Street, North Wagga Wagga
Stockton	Elizabeth	Wife of George
Stockton	Miss Susan	George Street, North Wagga Wagga
Sweeney	Arthur Joseph	Fitzhardinge Street
Taylor	Mrs Marion Emily	Trail Street
Wild	Frederick	Fox Street

16th June – There was only one new case reported on Saturday 14th June, and this was a local case. Three more local cases were reported on Sunday 15th along with one case from the Kyeamba Shire. There were four admissions to the hospital, which brought the total to fifty nine, at the end of day, Sunday. There were, at the same time, forty people still in quarantine.¹⁶⁰

One more death had been reported – that of fifty two year old Henry Hitchman, late of Malebo and Gobbagumbalin. His family were well known in these districts as was Henry, who for some years prior was employed by the trustees of the Wagga Common. Henry was twice married, and was survived by his widow, and a son and a daughter from his first marriage. His wife was also afflicted and was still in hospital.¹⁶¹ His first wife was Elizabeth Giltrap, who he married in 1899.¹⁶² Elizabeth was the daughter of Mr & Mrs George David Giltrap of North Wagga Wagga. She had eight siblings, one of whom was fighting at the front. Elizabeth drowned in the Murrumbidgee River, at Malebo, not far from her home, leaving behind a seventeen year old boy (Robert) and a seven year old girl (Ivy). Henry and Robert had been away working on the Tarcutta Road at Gumly Gumly, and Ivy was at school when the tragedy took place. Elizabeth was subject to fits and it was assumed she had taken a turn and fallen into the river.¹⁶³ Two other daughters of Elizabeth and Henry, May & Eileen, had died in either childhood or infancy.¹⁶⁴

¹⁵⁹ Daily Advertiser. 14th June 1919, p4.

¹⁶⁰ Daily Advertiser. 16th June 1919, p2.

¹⁶¹ Daily Advertiser. 16th June 1919, p2.

¹⁶² NSW BDM's. Marriage registration # 9084.

¹⁶³ Daily Advertiser. 4th October 1917, p2.

¹⁶⁴ NSW BDM's. Birth & Death registrations.

Henry's brother, William Hitchman had married Ethel Louise Giltrap, on the 23rd November 1903,¹⁶⁵ at St Mary's Church, North Wagga Wagga, but tragically, William died a year later in 1904. Henry's 2nd wife was Louisa Lilian Perrott, and they wed in Wagga Wagga in 1919.¹⁶⁶ Louisa also fell victim to the disease, passing away on the 17th June. She was only thirty two years old and was survived by one child.¹⁶⁷ Henry's children now had neither a mother nor a father.

The five new cases reported were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Elphick	George	Marne Street
Newton	Alfred	Darlow Street
O'Keefe	Mrs	Lake Albert
Purcell	Margaret Alice	Blake Street
Thomas	William B	Baylis Street

17th June – Three new cases reported on Monday 16th June - all local. The number of people in quarantine had fallen to twenty eight, while the total number of patients at the hospital had also declined, to fifty four.¹⁶⁸ One more death had eventuated at the hospital – that of fifty year old George Cameron, of Brooklyn Farm, Cartwright's Hill. George had originally moved from the Goulburn Valley in Victoria to take up farming in the Uranquinty district. In 1901 he and the family moved to Brooklyn Farm, where he resided until his death. He was survived by three sons (George, Thomas, and William), two daughters (Mrs J Hillam of Yathella, and Mrs George Russell of Cartwright's Hill), three step sons (Harry Thompson of Brucedale, Alec Thompson of Bendigo, and Ernest Thompson of Rainbow, Victoria), and two step daughters (Miss May Thompson of Brighton, Victoria, and Mrs J Peters, of Swan Hill, Victoria).¹⁶⁹ George was buried in the Church of England section of the Wagga Wagga Memorial Cemetery.

The three new cases were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Kendal	Mrs	Edward Street
Loughlin	Miss Bessie	Gurwood Street
Loughlin	Miss Margaret	Gurwood Street

18th June – Twelve more cases reported – nine locals and three in the Kyeamba Shire.¹⁷⁰ The number of people quarantined had jumped back up to fifty, while the number of patients at the hospital had declined slightly, to fifty two. Two more people had died, one was thirty two year old Mrs Louise Lilian Hitchman, whose husband had succumbed a few days earlier. She was survived by one child. The second death was that of thirty five year old Rupert Drummond. His death took place

¹⁶⁵ NSW BDM's. Marriage registration. # 9508. / Wagga Wagga Express. 24th November 1903, p2. / Virginia Kosman.

¹⁶⁶ NSW BDM's. Marriage registration # 1505.

¹⁶⁷ Daily Advertiser. 18th June 1919, p3.

¹⁶⁸ Daily Advertiser. 17th June 1919, p2.

¹⁶⁹ Daily Advertiser. 17th June 1919, p2.

¹⁷⁰ Daily Advertiser. 18th June 1919, p2.

at the Pastoral hotel. He was the eldest son of John & Mrs Drummond of *Essanarm*, Talgarno, Victoria, where he was born in 1884. The family were one of the best known on the Murray River. In 1907 Rupert joined the Albury branch of the Melbourne firm of auctioneers, Herbert Power & Co. where he stayed for a number of years. He afterwards moved to Wagga Wagga and took up farming. He leased *Rosewood Park* (Oura), from Mr TJ Mulholland, carrying on grazing and trading for several years, until he entered a partnership with Mr J Bouffler, and took over *Wisconsin* at Book Book. About two and a half years ago he married the eldest daughter of TJ Mulholland and the couple had one young daughter. He was a follower of the turf and had owned and raced several winners, at both provincial and metropolitan courses. These included Harvest Moon and Algous. The latter had won a sensational hurdle race at Randwick on the previous Monday.¹⁷¹

The twelve new cases were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Alchin	Harold	Forsyth Street
Bagust	Thomas George	Urana Road
Bagust	William John	Urana Road
Campbell	Harry	William Street, North Wagga Wagga
Campbell	Mrs Jane	William Street, North Wagga Wagga
Dwyer	Mina	Fox Street
Dwyer	Mrs Elsie Mayer	Fox Street, mother of Mina
Hill	Mrs Elizabeth	Trail Street
Kendall	Mrs E	Collins Street
McLean	Master	Police Paddock
Orr	Thomas	Fox Street
Wakem	Ernest	Forest Hill

19th June – Eleven new cases reported on Wednesday 18th – all locals.¹⁷² Seven of these were admitted to the hospital bringing the total number of patients there to fifty six. The number of quarantined contacts increased again, up to sixty five. There was one more reported death at the hospital, that of Mrs Hannah Isabel Armstrong the nineteen year old bride of Dawson Thomas, aka Jack, Armstrong. She was a native of Chewton, Victoria and only lived in the Wagga Wagga district for some twelve months.¹⁷³

The eleven new cases were as follows,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Boxsell	Roy	Baylis Street
Jarrett	John	Fitzmaurice Street
Johnson	William	Crampton Street
McCallum	Eileen	Tompson Street
McCallum	Esther	Tompson Street
McCallum	Michael	Tompson Street
McCallum	Owen	Tompson Street

¹⁷¹ Daily Advertiser. 18th June 1919, p3.

¹⁷² Daily Advertiser. 19th June 1919, p2.

¹⁷³ Daily Advertiser. 19th June 1919, p2.

Surname	Given Names	Address
McKenzie	Kenneth C	Peter Street
Ricardo	Albert	Crampton Street
Ricardo	Mary	Crampton Street
Richards	James	Darlow Street

The scheduled meeting of the municipal council for the 19th June was cancelled, as a consequence of the restrictions on indoor meetings. This was the only council meeting to have been cancelled during the epidemic.¹⁷⁴

21st June – Only two new cases, both local.

The two new cases were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Dyer	F	Fox Street
Johnson	Steve	Crampton Street

A new death was that of twenty six year old John Jarrett. John was a labourer and a single man who had only just moved to Wagga Wagga from Sydney, to work on the railway line at Humula.¹⁷⁵

There were now thirty two people under quarantine, a significant drop, and forty six patients in the hospital.

23rd June – No new cases on Saturday 21st and only two on Sunday 22nd – both locals.¹⁷⁶

The two new cases were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Benson	Phil	Crampton Street
Walsh	Miss Agnes Eileen	Tarcutta Street

The number of contacts under quarantine was now twenty three. The number of patients in the hospital stood at forty two. These figures did not include the nursing staff that had been afflicted. Although the affliction of some nurses had been detailed, in the past, it seems most of such cases were not included in the data reported daily in the press.

24th June – Three more new cases – two locals and one from the Kyeamba Shire.

The three new cases were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Bull	Miss Jessie	Baylis Street
Jones	Ethel	Forsyth Street
Tatnell	Master Daniel	Lake Albert

¹⁷⁴ Wagga Wagga Municipal Council. Minute Book. Minutes 19th June, p72.

¹⁷⁵ Daily Advertiser. 21st June 1919, p4.

¹⁷⁶ Daily Advertiser. 23rd June 1919, p2.

The number of quarantined persons was now twenty seven, and the number of patients still in hospital stood at forty. There had been no more deaths.

25th June – Seven more cases reported – all local. The Wagga Cup was held on this day, it being the second day of the carnival. Despite the number of deaths and the continued transmission of the virus, the authorities found it difficult to cancel such events.

The number of contacts under quarantine had dropped to twenty three and the number of patients in the hospital was unaltered at forty.¹⁷⁷

The seven new cases were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Behan	Alice May	McKinnon Street
Carey	James	Fitzmaurice Street
Edwards	James William	Edward Street
Edwards	Master Fred	Edward Street
Hale	Charles James	Baylis Street
		Baylis Street, daughter of Charles
Hale	Miss Mona	James Hale
		Baylis Street, wife of Charles James
Hale	Mrs	Hale

26th June – Three more cases reported – all local. These plus several cases from Coolamon, were admitted to the Wagga hospital.

The number of quarantined persons was now twenty three, and the number of patients still in hospital had increased to forty seven. There had been no more deaths.¹⁷⁸

The three new cases were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Behan	Isabel May	McKinnon Street
Clancy	William	Baylis Street
Melrose	Miss	Baylis Street

27th June – Eight new cases – four locals and the four patients transferred from Coolamon, the day before. There were now forty seven patients at the hospital. Although not detailed, eight of the nursing staff were also off duty as a consequence of the virus.¹⁷⁹

The eight new listings were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Carey	Mrs J	Fitzmaurice Street
Curry	R	Coolamon
Heggart	DS	Coolamon
Holt	Master F	Broad Street
Kellehar	WP	Ganmain

¹⁷⁷ Daily Advertiser. 25th June 1919, p2.

¹⁷⁸ Daily Advertiser. 26th June 1919, p2.

¹⁷⁹ Daily Advertiser. 27th June 1919, p2.

Surname	Given Names	Address
O'Hanlan	Annie	The Esplanade
Powell	W	Coolamon
Rapley	Mrs	North Wagga Wagga

28th June – Only one admission to hospital, from Coolamon. The number of quarantined persons was now down to twenty, and the number of patients still in hospital had fallen by one, to forty six. There had been no more deaths.¹⁸⁰

30th June – Two new cases on Saturday 28th, both locals. Also one new local case on Sunday 29th. Three cases from Coolamon were also transferred to the Wagga Wagga hospital on the weekend. The number of quarantined persons had dropped substantially to just eight, and the number of patients still in hospital had fallen by one, to forty five. There was just one additional death that of Mr Isaac Conway, aged sixty, a station cook who had lived in and around Wagga Wagga for the past fifteen years. He was single man without any relatives in the state.¹⁸¹

The six new cases were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Devery	Leo	Baylis Street, horse trainer
Grandt	Agnes	Wollundry Street
Hancock	H	Coolamon
McCarthy	Constable John	Coolamon, and formerly of Wagga Wagga
Smith	Miss Alice	Harefield, nurse
Stanton	Muriel	Baylis Street

1st July – Two new cases reported – both locals.

The two new cases were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Deller	Miss Elsie	Fitzmaurice Street
Patterson	Miss Ida Maud	Railway Street

2nd July – Only one new case on Tuesday 1st July. Still forty six patients at the hospital.¹⁸²

Surname	Given Names	Address
Hicks	Private Percy	Fitzmaurice Street

3rd July – Only one case reported, from the Mitchell Shire. Balance of patients at the hospital on the 2nd July was still forty six, without any further deaths.¹⁸³

¹⁸⁰ Daily Advertiser. 28th June 1919, p4.

¹⁸¹ Daily Advertiser. 30th June 1919, p2.

¹⁸² Daily Advertiser. 2nd July 1919, p2.

¹⁸³ Daily Advertiser. 3rd July 1919, p2.

4th July – Ten more cases reported. Three locals and seven from the Kyeamba Shire. The latter consisted of a single family and they were being treated in their own home.¹⁸⁴ The number of people in quarantine had now dropped to ten, and the number of patients at the hospital stood at forty two.

The ten cases were as follows,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Burgess	Annie	Albury Road (Mitchell Shire)
Burgess	Eileen	Albury Road (Mitchell Shire)
Burgess	Elma	Albury Road (Mitchell Shire)
Burgess	Herbert	Albury Road (Mitchell Shire)
Burgess	Mary Ellen	Albury Road (Mitchell Shire)
Burgess	Mrs Eliza	Albury Road (Mitchell Shire)
Burgess	Mrs Hope Ellen	Albury Road (Mitchell Shire)
Dwyer	James	Baylis Street
Lewis	Catherine	Edward Street, wife of John
Lewis	John	Edward Street

5th July – Three new cases reported on Friday 4th July – all locals. Only one was admitted to hospital. The number of people in quarantine had now dropped to nine, and the number of patients at the hospital stood at thirty seven.¹⁸⁵ A gift, to the hospital, of two bottles of brandy was acknowledged – these were used to help restore the vitality of patients.

The three new cases were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Chandler	Arthur C	Johnston Street
Chandler	Henry	Johnston Street
Smith	William Alfred	Edward Street

7th July – Only one new local case reported on Saturday 5th and he was being treated in his own home. There were two new admissions to hospital, including one from outside the municipality – a patient who was very ill.¹⁸⁶ There were now twenty nine patients in the hospital.

The new case was,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Brennan	James	Tompson Street

8th July – Despite indications that the epidemic was fading, there were seven new local cases reported on Monday 7th July. The number of people in quarantine had increased to thirteen, and the

¹⁸⁴ Daily Advertiser. 4th July 1919, p2.

¹⁸⁵ Daily Advertiser. 5th July 1919, p4.

¹⁸⁶ Daily Advertiser. 7th July 1919, p2.

number of patients at the hospital stood at twenty nine. Mr Harris, of the Golden Age hotel, had donated another two bottles of brandy.¹⁸⁷

Twenty seven people had been summoned to appear in court, charged with failing to wear a mask in a shop. The police advised that there were even more people yet to be summoned, but as there were indications that the restrictions might soon be lifted he asked that the cases all be held over, pending further comment from the government. The cases were all adjourned for two weeks. On this same day the local Influenza Administrative Committee resolved to request, of the government officials, that the epidemic restrictions applied to Wagga Wagga be rescinded.

Part of the resistance to the restrictions was motivated by the inconsistencies in their application – billiard rooms were closed in Wagga Wagga, but not always in the city. Race meetings and sporting events were allowed, but there were restrictions on entering a hotel. Churches were allowed to remain open. The inconsistencies caused people to break the rules – the inspector at Wagga Wagga had counted as many as forty two men in a public bar, without any masks. There was clearly a strong resentment in the community, across a wide diversity of citizens, against the restrictions, which translated into pressure on local figures to rescind the imposts. The government Medical Officer, Dr Burgess, for example, was under a lot of pressure to support the push for the restrictions to be lifted, despite any reservations he might have.¹⁸⁸

The seven new cases were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Blackman	Harley Edward	Best Street
Cashman	Claude	Darlow Street
Paynter	Samuel	Darlow Street
Stephenson	John Burns	Simmonds Street
Stephenson	Mrs Amy	Simmonds Street, wife of John Burns
Wheeler	Gladys	Simmonds Street, step daughter
Wheeler	Linia	Simmonds Street, step daughter

9th July – Three new cases reported – two local and one from the Kyeamba Shire. The number of people in quarantine was static at thirteen, and the number of patients at the hospital stood at thirty. There had been one more death, but no details were provided.¹⁸⁹

The new cases were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Anderson	Christian	Docker Street
Anderson	Grace	Docker Street
Weilan	George Peter	Urana Road, Kyeamba Shire

10th July – No new cases. The number of people in quarantine had dropped to six, and the number of patients at the hospital stood at twenty eight.

¹⁸⁷ Daily Advertiser. 8th July 1919, p2.

¹⁸⁸ Daily Advertiser. 8th July 1919, p2. / Wagga Wagga Municipal Council. Minute Book. Minutes 17th July, p91.

¹⁸⁹ Daily Advertiser. 9th July 1919, p2.

On the 9th July a government proclamation was received, removing the restrictions that had been imposed on the 31st May 1919.¹⁹⁰

11th July – No new cases. The number of people in quarantine had dropped to two, and the number of patients at the hospital stood at twenty six.¹⁹¹

12th July – No new cases. The government decides that most schools will reopen on Monday 14th July. The number of people in quarantine had dropped to zero, and the number of patients at the hospital stood at twenty one.¹⁹²

14th July – One new case – a local.¹⁹³

Surname	Given Names	Address
Haynes	Phil	Kincaid Street

There were no longer any people in quarantine, and the number of patients at the hospital had fallen to fifteen.

15th July – No new cases. Still fifteen patients at the hospital and these had been transferred from the main building to the “*infection branch*.” The main building was being fumigated in preparation for the return of regular patients.¹⁹⁴

16th July – Two new cases – both serious – were reported on Tuesday 15th July, along with one death.

The two new cases were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Peasdale	Victor George	Baylis Street
Sheather	Miss Rita Olive	Albury Road

Both of the above were admitted to the hospital. Peasdale had only arrived in Wagga Wagga some six days earlier. The death was that of thirty three year old George Anderson, a single man who had travelled to Wagga Wagga as a representative for Messrs Beale & Co.¹⁹⁵

17th July – Three new cases reported – all locals. Two of these were admitted to the hospital.

The three new cases were,

Surname	Given Names	• Address
O'Brien	Baby	Morgan Street
O'Brien	John	Morgan Street
O'Brien	Phyllis	Morgan Street

¹⁹⁰ Daily Advertiser. 10th July 1919, p2.

¹⁹¹ Daily Advertiser. 11th July 1919, p2.

¹⁹² Daily Advertiser. 12th July 1919, p4.

¹⁹³ Daily Advertiser. 14th July 1919, p2.

¹⁹⁴ Daily Advertiser. 15th July 1919, p2.

¹⁹⁵ Daily Advertiser. 16th July 1919, p2.

Four contacts were placed under quarantine and the number of patients at the hospital now totalled sixteen.¹⁹⁶

18th July – One new case reported – a local. There was also one more death, that of thirty nine year old Victor George Peasdale, a travelling salesman. His wife, who resided in Sydney, was also afflicted.¹⁹⁷ There were still four contacts in quarantine, and the number of patients in the hospital totalled fifteen.

The new case was,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Petts	Miss Ruby	Baylis Street

19th July – There were three new cases admitted to the hospital on Friday 18th July, presumably all locals. No details were provided, other than that the number of patients in the hospital stood at eighteen.¹⁹⁸

21st July – No new cases reported on either the 19th or 20th July. Hospital patients now total seventeen.¹⁹⁹

22nd July – Three new cases admitted on Monday 21st July – no details provided. The balance in hospital now totalled eighteen.²⁰⁰

23rd July – No new cases. Now fourteen patients in the hospital.²⁰¹

24th July – Three new admissions (no details provided) to hospital bringing net total to sixteen.²⁰²

Two of these were,

Surname	Given Names	Address
Andison	Mrs W	Blake Street
McGruer	Mrs	not listed

25th July – Five new admissions to hospital, but no details provided. Total number of patients now eighteen.²⁰³

26th July – Eight new admissions to hospital on Friday 25th July – no details provided. Now twenty five patients in hospital.²⁰⁴

¹⁹⁶ Daily Advertiser. 17th July 1919, p2.

¹⁹⁷ Daily Advertiser. 18th July 1919, p2.

¹⁹⁸ Daily Advertiser. 19th July 1919, p4.

¹⁹⁹ Daily Advertiser. 21st July 1919, p4.

²⁰⁰ Daily Advertiser. 22nd July 1919, p2.

²⁰¹ Daily Advertiser. 23rd July 1919, p2.

²⁰² Daily Advertiser. 24th July 1919, p2.

²⁰³ Daily Advertiser. 25th July 1919, p2.

²⁰⁴ Daily Advertiser. 26th July 1919, p4.

28th July – Two new admissions over the weekend. Now thirty patients in hospital.²⁰⁵

29th July – Four new admissions, but no details provided. Now thirty five people in hospital.²⁰⁶

30th July – Three new admissions, but no details provided. Now thirty one people in hospital.²⁰⁷

31st July – One new admission on Wednesday 30th - no details provided. Balance of thirty one patients in hospital.²⁰⁸

1st August – Two new admission on Thursday 31st - no details provided. Balance of thirty three patients in hospital.²⁰⁹

2nd August – Three new admission on Friday 1st August, but no details provided. Balance of thirty six patients in hospital. There had also been another death, that of fifty six year old Mary Ann Andison of Blake Street. She was the wife of the late Walter Andison, and was survived by her son, Walter Oliver Andison, also of Blake Street, and a daughter, Mrs McGruer, of Morgan Street. Mary Ann was born at Yass and her parents were the late Mr & Mrs Thomas Butts of Brucedale. She also had four brothers and four sisters who were still living.²¹⁰

3rd August – Nil report found.

5th August – Five new admissions to hospital on Monday 4th August, but no details provided. Now thirty seven patients in the hospital.²¹¹

6th August – Only one new admissions to hospital on Tuesday 5th August, but no details provided. Now thirty two patients in the hospital.²¹²

7th August – Two new admissions to hospital on Wednesday 6th August, but no details provided. Now thirty five patients in the hospital.²¹³

8th August – Two new admissions to hospital on Thursday 7th August, but no details provided. Now thirty patients in the hospital.²¹⁴ The hospital matron was still stressing the need for donations to the hospital, especially brandy.

9th August – One new admissions to hospital on Friday 8th August, but no details provided. Now thirty two patients in the hospital.²¹⁵

11th August – Five new admissions to hospital over the weekend, but no details provided. Now thirty two patients in the hospital. There had been one death, that of Ah Tan, a forty year old Chinese man

²⁰⁵ Daily Advertiser. 28th July 1919, p4.

²⁰⁶ Daily Advertiser. 29th July 1919, p4.

²⁰⁷ Daily Advertiser. 30th July 1919, p3.

²⁰⁸ Daily Advertiser. 31st July 1919, p2.

²⁰⁹ Daily Advertiser. 1st August 1919, p2.

²¹⁰ Daily Advertiser. 2nd August 1919, p4.

²¹¹ Daily Advertiser. 5th August 1919, p2.

²¹² Daily Advertiser. 6th August 1919, p2.

²¹³ Daily Advertiser. 7th August 1919, p2.

²¹⁴ Daily Advertiser. 8th August 1919, p2.

²¹⁵ Daily Advertiser. 9th August 1919, p4.

who was well known amongst the Chinese population of Wagga Wagga. He was associated with Qhong Num Lee, in one of the North Wagga Wagga gardens.²¹⁶

12th August – Two new admissions to hospital on Monday 11th August, but no details provided. Still thirty two patients in the hospital.²¹⁷

13th August – Four new admissions to hospital on Tuesday 12th August, but no details provided. Now thirty four patients in the hospital.²¹⁸

14th August – Nil report.

15th August – No new admissions to hospital. Now twenty nine patients in the hospital. The Board of Health decides that influenza is no longer a reportable disease..²¹⁹

16th August – Nil report.

18th August – No new admissions to hospital. Now nineteen patients in the hospital.²²⁰

19th August – Two new admissions to hospital. Still nineteen patients in the hospital.²²¹

20th August – No changes. Still nineteen patients in the hospital.²²²

21st August – No changes. Now seventeen patients in the hospital.²²³

22nd August – Only one new admission – no details provided. Now thirteen patients in the hospital.²²⁴

23rd August – No new admissions. Now twelve patients in the hospital.²²⁵

25th August – Only one new admission over the weekend – no details provided. Still twelve patients in the hospital.²²⁶

26th August – 30th August: Nil reports.

By the 31st August the number of patients in the hospital had declined to nine.²²⁷

²¹⁶ Daily Advertiser. 11th August 1919, p2.

²¹⁷ Daily Advertiser. 12th August 1919, p2.

²¹⁸ Daily Advertiser. 13th August 1919, p2.

²¹⁹ Daily Advertiser. 15th August 1919, p2.

²²⁰ Daily Advertiser. 18th August 1919, p2.

²²¹ Daily Advertiser. 19th August 1919, p2.

²²² Daily Advertiser. 20th August 1919, p2.

²²³ Daily Advertiser. 21st August 1919, p2.

²²⁴ Daily Advertiser. 22nd August 1919, p2.

²²⁵ Daily Advertiser. 23rd August 1919, p4.

²²⁶ Daily Advertiser. 25th August 1919, p2.

²²⁷ Daily Advertiser. 1st September 1919, p2.

Reports

The Government Health Inspector reported to council on Thursday 24th April. Since the 22nd March there had been fifty seven cases from within the municipality and thirty six from outside areas. Fifteen patients had been treated in their own homes, while seventy eight had been admitted to hospital.

There had been four deaths – two Wagga Wagga residents, and two from outside the municipality. Eighteen patients had been transferred to the convalescent hospital and eleven of these had been discharged, in good health.

Thirty premises had been quarantined, including one hotel. One hundred and forty six contacts had been confined and treated by Dr Burgess, the Government Medical Officer, in their own homes. There were still six houses displaying the yellow flag, which contained twenty four occupants.²²⁸

A report to the secretary of the Department of Health on the 26th April, confirmed that as at the end of day, on the 25th April, there had been ninety nine cases admitted to the hospital, and there had been four deaths – three males and one female. These figures included victims originating in Wagga Wagga plus cases brought in from out of town and admitted to the hospital.²²⁹

At the end of day, on the 6th May 1919, a total of one hundred and thirty five afflicted persons had been admitted to the hospital – eighty five from within the municipal boundaries and fifty from outside. The death toll still stood at four. There were only four patients left in the convalescent hospital.²³⁰

Council's Health Officer, Mr WJB Tinsley reported to council on the 22nd May 1919, to advise that since the 21st February, when four cases of influenza from Yerong Creek were first admitted to the hospital, a total of one hundred and seven patients had been received into the hospital. Of these fifty three were from within the municipal boundaries and fifty four were from outside. Another thirty patients from within the municipal boundaries were treated in their own homes, making a total of one hundred and thirty seven cases treated in the municipality. There had been a total of six deaths.²³¹

Mr WJB Tinsley reported to council on the 5th June, to advise that since the 2nd outbreak, on the 27th May, one hundred and eight cases had been reported from within the municipality. Sixty eight of these were being treated in their own homes. There was now a total of one hundred and thirty eight *contacts* quarantined in their homes.

On the 17th June 1919 it was reported that since April 14 last, to date, 21 deaths, due to pneumonic influenza, had been registered by the Wagga District Registrar, Mr. J. Saunders, and a report on the subject had been forwarded by him to the Board of Health. These deaths were of residents from the various districts, as follows:²³²

Ganmain - 2	Downside - 1	Currawarna - 1	Tarcutta - 1
Malebo - 1	Brucedale - 1	Wagga and North Wagga - 14	Total - 21

²²⁸ Daily Advertiser. 25th April 1919, p2.

²²⁹ Daily Advertiser. 26th April 1919, p4.

²³⁰ Daily Advertiser. 7th May 1919, p2.

²³¹ Daily Advertiser. 23rd May 1919, p2.

²³² Daily Advertiser. 17th June 1919, p2.

As at 24th June the total number of deaths attributed to the epidemic, in NSW, stood at 2,624 - made up of 1,675 males and 949 females. 1,944 of these occurred in the metropolitan area, 126 in Newcastle, and the remaining 504 throughout the rest of the state.²³³

The above figures do not include the many patients in the towns around Wagga Wagga. Places like Coolamon, Junee, Gamain, Tarcutta and many others experienced considerable numbers of patients and a number of deaths.

The Wagga Wagga hospital incurred extra expenses during the epidemic, which was reckoned at £1,066. This included the costs for the additions to the nurses' home. Outstanding accounts stood at £873 and the total number of patients treated during the outbreaks was three hundred and twenty seven.²³⁴

Mr Tinsley, the council's health inspector, reported to the council on the 17th July to advise that during the two week period commencing on the 14th July there were twenty two cases of influenza reported from within the municipal boundaries, which was thirty two less than for the previous two week period. Three cases from outside the boundaries had been admitted to the hospital in this latter fortnight, and one patient, from the Lockhart Shire, had died. There were now nil persons under quarantine and nil persons being treated in their own home. Since the restrictions were lifted there had been only one new case reported, from within the municipality.

The total costs to council, till this date, was £112 11s 6d.

Tinsley confirmed that the first case of influenza, in the current epidemic, was reported on the 21st February, and that since that date three hundred and twenty cases had been reported from within the municipality and one hundred and forty two patients from outside the municipality had been admitted to the Wagga Wagga hospital. There had been a total of thirty two deaths, including those that died at home.

The mayor noted that Dr Burgess had supported the lifting of restrictions with the understanding that dances would not be allowed until the epidemic was clearly finished. To the dismay of Dr Burgess, who considered dancing to be the most risky form of amusement, and the mayor, a number of dances had been held and more were advertised to take place. The council had no legal authority to stop these events. The only option open to them was the influence of public opinion.²³⁵

It is clear that some people would put profit before public safety and that others had scant regard for the well being of their fellow citizens and were quiet prepared to risk another outbreak. It should of course be remembered that the nation had just experienced five years of war, which had shaken the nation to its very core. This war was finally over and the last thing the people of Australia wanted was another catastrophe and more restrictions. They yearned for a new era of safety and happiness.

1919, 15th August – Mr Tinsley reported that for the fortnight ended the 11th August, seven cases of influenza were reported from inside the municipal boundaries, and another six from outside. These were all admitted to hospital during this two week period.²³⁶

1919, 3rd December – National statistics released that show the number of deaths in Australia, since the 17th December 1918, was 10,531. 5,870 deaths occurred in NSW, which was, on a per capita

²³³ Daily Advertiser. 25th June 1919, p2.

²³⁴ Daily Advertiser. 16th July 1919, p3.

²³⁵ Daily Advertiser. 18th July 1919, p2.

²³⁶ Daily Advertiser. 16th August 1919, p2.

basis, 30% higher than for Victoria.²³⁷ An alternative report from the NSW Department of Health stated that there had been 6,244 deaths in the state, of whom 3,770 were males - most of the latter were young men.

It was estimated that 290,000 people in the metropolitan area had been afflicted with influenza and that this represented 36% of the metropolitan population. 3,902 of these had died yielding a mortality rate of 1.3%.²³⁸

Indigenous Communities

There is a lack of detail for indigenous cases. It is not known if Aboriginal cases were required to be reported.

On the 9th July 1919 there was a report that an adult male residing in the Aborigines' camp near the police paddock, was ill, and an ambulance was sent out but it was not influenza.²³⁹

Given the nature of the accommodation many indigenous people were forced into, and their lack of access to medical care, it is hard to imagine that the local indigenous populations were not afflicted by the epidemic. Centres such as the Warangesda Aboriginal Mission [and Station] had, by 1919, forced most of the residents off site, leaving very few people residing there, which would help explain the lack of any official reports of the impact of the epidemic on the local indigenous population in such centres. A NSW Office of Environment & Heritage report noted that from 1909,²⁴⁰

“The Aborigines Protection Act, which was intended to incorporate Aboriginal people into white society, in fact dislocated communities such as Warangesda. These were then forced to resettle in other camps and reserves. Some people such as Iris Clayton's family moved onto the river flats nearby, near the sawmill at Bunyip Bend or near Waradgery Beach (Iris Clayton: pers. comm.). Others moved onto the Darlington Point Reserve (on a former police paddock). Communities also formed at the Narrandera Sandhills, Grong Grong, and at Three Ways near Griffith.”

It is hard to believe that these groups avoided the epidemic, and it is conceivable that the afflictions and deaths amongst the indigenous population were not reported or recorded.

²³⁷ Daily Advertiser. 3rd December 1919, p4.

²³⁸ Daily Advertiser. 25th December 1919, p2.

²³⁹ Daily Advertiser. 10th July 1919, p2.

²⁴⁰ NSW Office of Environment & Heritage. History of Warangesda Aboriginal Mission.

[<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5055095>]



Above: Part of the old Warangesda Mission. Courtesy NSW Office of Environment & Heritage.

The Chinese Population

The Chinese were another ethnic group that were discriminated against in the community. There was one person clearly identified as Chinese in local press reports, but the true figure is likely higher than this. There was a significant Chinese population at the bottom of Fitzmaurice Street, where the inhabitants were commonly living in cramped and unhygienic conditions. The existence of opium dens, the custom whereby the Chinese men often worked in large gangs, and the existence of brothels and gambling houses in that part of the town should have been a precursor to susceptibility of affliction. It is again conceivable that the rate of affliction, and the number of fatalities, within the Chinese communities, were both under reported.

A similar argument could be put forward for those unfortunates who lived in less than ideal conditions on the riverbanks or reserves around town, with limited access to proper medical care. It is suspected that afflictions and fatalities in these camps were also not reported.

The Medical Profession

The medical profession were critical in the responses to the epidemic, and they bore much of the work load. All of the doctors, and the nurses, were exposed to the virus on a daily basis. Many of them fell victim to the pathogen, including Dr Burgess, who was forced to recuperate in Sydney.

Nurses

Nurses were compelled to work up to sixteen hours per day.²⁴¹ There was a regular flow of nurses from Sydney and other areas in times of need.²⁴² When numbers declined the nurses would be sent elsewhere.

Matron Brennan, of the hospital, was afflicted by the virus, but was back on duty in the first week of June.²⁴³ A number of the nurses were afflicted by the virus,²⁴⁴ which exacerbated the shortage of trained staff.

Matron Brennan had held her position at the Wagga Wagga hospital for several years, but as a consequence of the impacts of the epidemic she handed in her resignation on Saturday the 23rd July and took sick leave, travelling to Melbourne in order to recuperate. Acting matron Simpson took over temporarily until such time as a new matron was appointed.²⁴⁵

Several more nurses were diagnosed as victims during the first week of July 1919 – one was a regular nurse at the hospital while the other was an emergency nurse, sent by the Board of Health. At that time two more nurses had recovered by Saturday the 5th July, leaving nine still incapacitated.²⁴⁶

The matron was normally responsible for the dispensing of medications from the hospital, but during the epidemic this role was assumed by Elwyn Glazier and his brother, Mr RL Glazier, who provided their services gratuitously.²⁴⁷

There were never enough nurses to meet the demands imposed by the epidemic.²⁴⁸



Above: A nurse in a temporary isolation ward tent at Gundagai. Courtesy National Library. Gabriel Collection.

²⁴¹ Daily Advertiser. 15th April 1919, p2.

²⁴² Daily Advertiser. 4th June 1919, p2.

²⁴³ Daily Advertiser. 5th June 1919, p2.

²⁴⁴ Daily Advertiser. 16th June 1919, p2.

²⁴⁵ Daily Advertiser. 7th July 1919, p2.

²⁴⁶ Daily Advertiser. 26th August 1919, p2.

²⁴⁷ Daily Advertiser. 18th June 1919, p2.

²⁴⁸ Daily Advertiser. 8th July 1919, p2.

Doctors

Dr Burgess was the Government Medical Officer. Local practising doctors were Messrs Martin, Tivey, and Leahy.

Doctors such as Dr Harold Ritchie travelled from Sydney to spend short periods in Wagga Wagga (one day in his case).²⁴⁹

Dr Martin and Dr Tivey were admitted to hospital on the 17th April, but were isolated in tents within the hospital grounds, there being no other suitable accommodation available. Urgent messages were sent to Sydney and Dr Weedon agreed to return to Wagga Wagga as soon as possible.²⁵⁰

Dr Martin was released on the 4th May, but was still recovering.²⁵¹

Dr Weedon suffered from the volume of work undertaken and was compelled to rest at one time, but by the 2nd June he was ready to resume his normal duties.²⁵²

Dr Burgess, the Government Medical Officer, was diagnosed as suffering from pneumonic influenza on the 1st June, by Dr Leahy.²⁵³ Dr Leahy acted as temporary Medical Officer, in his place. Mrs Burgess, who had been visiting Sydney, returned to be at her husband's side. The purpose of her visit to Sydney had been to spend time with her elderly mother, Mrs W Whittley, who had recently suffered a stroke. Not long after returning to Wagga Wagga Mrs Burgess received notice that her mother had passed away.²⁵⁴

Dr Burgess took time off to travel to Sydney for some respite, and returned to Wagga Wagga on the 14th June, ready to resume his normal duties.²⁵⁵

Mr Tinsley was the council's health officer during the epidemic and worked tirelessly in his endeavours.

The health officer for the Kyeamba and Mitchell Shires was CL Daley.²⁵⁶

Contributing Factors

The issues that contributed to the spread of the virus in Australia, and that contributed to the relatively high mortality rate, were magnified exponentially in 2nd world countries like India. A report in June 1919, gave some insight into the matter.²⁵⁷

"Some idea of the seriousness of the influenza epidemic in the Punjab between October and November last year, may be gained from a circular issued by Colonel Forster, Sanitary Commissioner, through the Punjab Government. Describing the effect of the outbreak in the province, he said – 'The hospitals were choked so that it was impossible to remove the dead quickly enough to make room for the dying; the streets and lanes of the city were littered with dead and dying people; the

²⁴⁹ Daily Advertiser. 22nd April 1919, p2.

²⁵⁰ Daily Advertiser. 18th April 1919, p2.

²⁵¹ Daily Advertiser. 6th May 1919, p2.

²⁵² Daily Advertiser. 2nd June 1919, p2.

²⁵³ Daily Advertiser. 2nd June 1919, p2.

²⁵⁴ Daily Advertiser. 4th June 1919, p2.

²⁵⁵ Daily Advertiser. 14th June 1919, p4.

²⁵⁶ Daily Advertiser. 4th June 1919, p2.

²⁵⁷ Daily Advertiser. 16th June 1919, p2.

postal and telegraph services were completely disorganised; the train service continued, but at all the principal stations dead and dying people were being removed from the trains; the burning ghats and burial grounds were literally swamped with corpses, while an even greater number awaited removal; the depleted medical service, itself sorely stricken by the epidemic, was incapable of dealing with more than a minute fraction of the sickness requiring attention; nearly every household was lamenting a death, and everywhere terror and confusion reigned. Throughout the length and breadth of the province from Gurgaon to Campbellpur, from Simla to Multan, in towns and in villages, the disease raged with a fury new in our experience. The great malaria epidemic of 1908 and the worst years of the plague fade into insignificance beside the epidemic, which in the two months of October and November killed more than 800,000 people.”

A cable message received a few months ago stated that 5,000,000 people in India had died from influenza.

Treatments

The government recognised that many people would not visit a doctor, for various reasons, and publicised advice to these people – one such notice read as follows,²⁵⁸

“The Department of Public Health issues the following advice to those, who fall sick and cannot secure the services of a doctor:

If attacked with sudden shivering, headache, pains in the back and limbs, together with, perhaps, inflamed eyes and nose, a person so affected should go to bed at once and remain there until at least four days have elapsed from the time of the disappearance of all such symptoms.

Secure the following medicine if possible:

Mixture R.

Liq. Ammon. Acet. 1 to 2 drams

Sp. Aeth. Nitrosi. ½ dram

Pot. citratis. 15 grains

Sacch. ust. q.s.

Aq. chlorof. Ad. ½ oz

Sig. ½ oz every 3 to 4 hours for adults; 1 dram for child under 6 years; 2 drams for child from 6 to 12 years.

Mouth Wash - Take one teaspoonful of boric acid or borax, one teaspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful of baking soda, and dissolve in a large tumbler full of hot water. Gargle the throat and mouth with this solution frequently. This solution may also be used for sniffing up the nostrils at frequent intervals.

Diet - Should be of a light nature, such as milk, beef tea, soups, gruel, milk foods. Lemon drinks and water may be partaken of freely.

The bowels should be opened daily by means of Epsom salts, citrate of magnesia, or some such purgative.

Feverishness - Sponge the face and body with tepid water, keeping the body covered except such portion as is being so treated.

Delirium - Apply hot compresses to the feet first, and then apply cold compress to the head.

Pain and vomiting may also be relieved by the application of hot compresses or poultices.

Bleeding from the Nose. — Apply cold compress to the back of the neck, and raise the patient's head - not the feet.

The patient's room should be well ventilated and airy, and be used exclusively by the sick person.

Visitors must not be allowed to enter the sick room, and only one member of the family should

²⁵⁸ Daily Advertiser. 14th August 1919, p4.

attend on the patient. The patient, the attendant, and all the members of the family should wear masks composed of four layers of butter cloth, muslin, or surgical gauze. Such masks should be well fitting, so as to cover the nose and mouth. The sick person when sneezing, coughing or expectorating, should do so into clean rags, which should be burnt at once. Any person handling such rags should immediately wash the hands after such attention.”

Comments.

Given the extent of the consequences of the epidemic in Australia, the lack of commemorative recognition is surprising. The writer is unaware of any plaque, or other form of recognition that exists in Wagga Wagga, despite the death of thirty two people.

There is also a dearth of photographs from the period. No photos of people in masks, of the temporary hospital accommodation, or the Edward Street Public School temporary quarantine centre could be found. No photos of the many houses flying the yellow flag, or of daily life during the epidemic were able to be obtained.

The local press reported on the epidemic, on just about every day, establishing the fact that the community were very interested in what was happening, making it more difficult to understand why a variety of photographs from the period do not exist in the public arena.

The centenary of the Spanish Flu pandemic has seen a significant effort to research the impacts of the contagion on numerous metropolitan and rural or regional areas, which is a positive outcome, and the people who have instigated and led this project are to be congratulated on their efforts. The roles of Dr Peter Hobbins [University of Sydney] and the Royal Australian Historical Society are specifically recognised.

Appendix A. Alphabetical list of reported cases.

Surname	Given Names	Date Reported
Abbey	Ernest	30/05/1919
Abbey	Mrs E	30/05/1919
Alchin	Harold	18/06/1919
Alchin	Marjorie Ann	2/06/1919
Alchin	Walter	2/06/1919
Allan	Miss Clara	4/06/1919
Alters	Oliver	3/06/1919
Anderson	Christian	9/07/1919
Anderson	FJ	27/05/1919
Anderson	George	16/07/1919
Anderson	Grace	9/07/1919
Anderson	Sydney	3/06/1919
Andison	Mary Ann	25/07/1919
Andrews	S	6/06/1919
Armstrong	Mrs Hannah Isabel	14/06/1919
Avney	Maudalin	2/06/1919
Bagust	Thomas George	18/06/1919
Bagust	William John	18/06/1919
Baker	Edward	6/06/1919
Baker	Ida May	4/06/1919
Baker	Mrs Anna	31/05/1919
Baker	Mrs Rose Matilda	12/06/1919
Ball	Emma	6/06/1919
Behan	Alice May	25/06/1919
Behan	Isabel May	26/06/1919
Benson	Phil	23/06/1919
Berrigan	Veronica	12/04/1919
Bicket	John	2/05/1919
Blackman	Harley Edward	8/07/1919
Borrett	J	25/04/1919
Bowman	H	27/05/1919
Boxsell	Roy	19/06/1919
Boyton	Edward	9/06/1919
Boyton	Mrs Emily	9/06/1919
Brant	Martin	31/05/1919
Brennan	James	7/07/1919
Brennan	Mrs	4/06/1919
Brennan	William	31/05/1919
Brown	Lena	30/05/1919
Brown	Lottie	30/05/1919
Bruton	Fred	30/04/1919

Surname	Given Names	Date Reported
Buckle	FW	4/06/1919
Buckley	William	2/06/1919
Bull	Henry	2/06/1919
Bull	Miss Jessie	24/06/1919
Burgess	Annie	4/07/1919
Burgess	Dr TW	2/06/1919
Burgess	Eileen	4/07/1919
Burgess	Elma	4/07/1919
Burgess	Herbert	4/07/1919
Burgess	Mary Ellen	4/07/1919
Burgess	Mrs Eliza	4/07/1919
Burgess	Mrs Hope Ellen	4/07/1919
Burt	George	2/06/1919
Butts	Kathleen	7/04/1919
Callaghan	Anna	2/06/1919
Cameron	George	17/06/1919
Cameron	Mrs T	5/06/1919
Cameron	Reginald	30/05/1919
Campbell	Harry	18/06/1919
Campbell	Mrs Jane	18/06/1919
Carey	James	25/06/1919
Carey	Mrs J	27/06/1919
Cashman	Claude	8/07/1919
Chambers	Master J	25/04/1919
Chambers	MG	14/04/1919
Chandler	Arthur C	5/07/1919
Chandler	Henry	5/07/1919
Church	Rita	2/06/1919
Church	William	27/05/1919
Clancy	William	26/06/1919
Clear	Francis George	3/05/1919
Clear	Jack	5/05/1919
Clear	Jean	5/05/1919
Clear	Mary Eileen	3/05/1919
Cleveland	Ronald	14/04/1919
Clough	Frederick Arthur	10/04/1919
Clough	Gladys	11/04/1919
Clough	John	14/04/1919
Clough	Mrs	14/04/1919
Clout	Miss Addie	4/06/1919
Clout	Miss L	25/04/1919
Clout	Mrs	28/04/1919
Cole	Hamilton	3/06/1919

Surname	Given Names	Date Reported
Cole	Mrs Hamilton	3/06/1919
Collins	Alfred	14/04/1919
Collins	Eileen	7/04/1919
Collins	Isabella	14/04/1919
Collins	Mr W	12/04/1919
Collins	Mrs	8/04/1919
Conlon	Hubert	4/06/1919
Connelly	Jonnan	28/05/1919
Connelly	Zilla	30/05/1919
Conway	Isaac	30/06/1919
Corbett	Edith	3/06/1919
Corbett	Miss Marie	3/06/1919
Corbett	Miss Rose	3/06/1919
Cormack	Mr G	26/04/1919
Cowsley	George	28/04/1919
Craft	Master Colin	3/06/1919
Craft	Master George	3/06/1919
Craft	Master Jack	3/06/1919
Craft	Master Kenneth	3/06/1919
Craft	Master Lindsay	3/06/1919
Craft	Miss Catherine	3/06/1919
Creagh	Annie Mary	31/05/1919
Cronin	John	6/06/1919
Cullen	Elsie	13/06/1919
Cullen	Hubert	13/06/1919
Cullen	Mrs Nugent	3/06/1919
Cullen	Robert	2/06/1919
Curry	Mrs Emily	27/05/1919
Curry	R	27/06/1919
Curtis	WJ	7/04/1919
Darwill	Master Albert	3/06/1919
Darwill	Miss Elsie	3/06/1919
Davidson	Thomas	30/05/1919
Dehn	Richard	7/06/1919
Dehn	Victor	7/06/1919
Dehn	William	3/06/1919
Deller	Miss Elsie	1/07/1919
Dennis	James Leslie	31/03/1919
Devery	Leo	30/06/1919
Dill	John Scott	28/05/1919
Dill	Mrs John	28/05/1919
Doyle	John	14/04/1919
Doyle	Mary Katrine	9/04/1919

Surname	Given Names	Date Reported
Doyle	Samuel	22/04/1919
Drummond	Rupert	12/06/1919
Dunshine	Patrick	10/06/1919
Durkin	James	27/05/1919
Dwyer	James	4/07/1919
Dwyer	Mina	18/06/1919
Dwyer	Mrs Elsie Mayer	18/06/1919
Dyer	F	21/06/1919
Earle	Baby	30/05/1919
Earle	Mrs S	30/05/1919
Edwards	James William	25/06/1919
Edwards	Master Fred	25/06/1919
Elphick	George	16/06/1919
Elphick	William	2/06/1919
Ewart	George	27/05/1919
Fern	Hilda Beatrice	31/05/1919
Fern	Walter	31/05/1919
Fitzsimmons	Elizabeth	4/06/1919
Ford	Michael	26/04/1919
Fox	Richard H	29/03/1919
Fuller	Miss Marjorie	31/05/1919
Gates	James William	2/06/1919
Gates	Miss Josephine	2/06/1919
Gates	Miss Kitty	2/06/1919
Gates	Miss Mary	2/06/1919
Gibbons	Rosey	2/06/1919
Goodman	Samuel	30/05/1919
Grainger	Baby	28/04/1919
Grainger	James	30/04/1919
Grainger	Mrs Julia	28/04/1919
Grainger	Mrs Lena	28/04/1919
Grainger	Thomas M	6/06/1919
Grandt	Agnes	30/06/1919
Grant	Catherine May	31/05/1919
Grant	Charles	4/06/1919
Grant	Daisy	4/06/1919
Grant	John Alexander	31/05/1919
Grant	Miss Ruby May	3/06/1919
Grant	Morris	4/06/1919
Green	Miss Greta	2/06/1919
Griffiths	Richard	3/06/1919
Hale	Charles James	25/06/1919
Hale	Miss Mona	25/06/1919

Surname	Given Names	Date Reported
Hale	Mrs	25/06/1919
Hall	Master Ray	28/05/1919
Hall	Mrs H	28/05/1919
Hamilton	Annabel	3/06/1919
Hamilton	Mrs, senior	3/06/1919
Hamilton	Reg	3/06/1919
Hancock	H	30/06/1919
Hann	Dick	31/05/1919
Harvey	Miss Clara	2/06/1919
Hatton	Mrs Mary	2/06/1919
Haynes	Phil	14/07/1919
Heggart	DS	27/06/1919
Henderson	Mrs A	22/04/1919
Henman	Alfred	30/05/1919
Henman	Alice May	30/05/1919
Henman	George James	31/05/1919
Henman	Martha	30/05/1919
Herbert	Vera	7/04/1919
Heron	Master David	4/06/1919
Heron	Master Harry	4/06/1919
Heron	Master Sam	4/06/1919
Heron	Miss Isabel	4/06/1919
Heron	Mr S	4/06/1919
Heron	Mrs S	4/06/1919
Hicks	Private Percy	2/07/1919
Hill	Mrs Elizabeth	18/06/1919
Hill	Peter	31/05/1919
Hitchman	Henry, aka Harry	12/06/1919
Hitchman	Miss Ivy	13/06/1919
Hitchman	Mrs Louisa Lilian	12/06/1919
Hogan	Flossie	2/06/1919
Holt	Master F	27/06/1919
Houseberry	Miss Mabel	28/05/1919
Hurst	Baby	30/05/1919
Hurst	Edward	14/06/1919
Hurst	Elsie Mabel	13/06/1919
Hurst	Minnie	6/06/1919
Hurst	Miss Dolly	12/06/1919
Hurst	Mrs G	30/05/1919
Hyalnd	Master Lorrie	31/05/1919
Hyalnd	Miss Annie	31/05/1919
Hyalnd	Miss Gwen	31/05/1919
Ingram	Agnes	26/04/1919

Surname	Given Names	Date Reported
James	Master Eric James	11/06/1919
James	Matilda	11/06/1919
James	Stanley	11/06/1919
Jarrett	John	19/06/1919
Jarrick	CF	4/06/1919
Johnson	Charles	9/06/1919
Johnson	Miss Alice	31/05/1919
Johnson	Steve	21/06/1919
Johnson	William	19/06/1919
Jones	Ethel	24/06/1919
Jones	JW	5/06/1919
Jones	Miss Essie	9/06/1919
Joyce	Charlotte	30/05/1919
Joyse (sic)	James Murray	1/05/1919
Kellehar	WP	27/06/1919
Kelly	David	12/06/1919
Kelly	Dennis	22/04/1919
Kelly	Master Leslie	3/06/1919
Kelly	Nurse	5/05/1919
Kendal	Mrs	17/06/1919
Kendall	Mrs E	18/06/1919
Keogh	Edward	29/04/1919
Kerr	Mrs	3/06/1919
Keys	Andrew James	2/05/1919
Keys	Myrtle	2/05/1919
Kopp	Carl	3/06/1919
Lampe	Elsie Mary	2/06/1919
Lawrence	Edwin James	3/06/1919
Lawrence	Jean	3/06/1919
Lawrence	Pearl	3/06/1919
Ledwidge	Amie	6/06/1919
Lewis	Catherine	4/07/1919
Lewis	John	4/07/1919
Liptrot	Mrs	9/06/1919
Loughlin	Miss Bessie	17/06/1919
Loughlin	Miss Margaret	17/06/1919
Lovikin	Eric	31/05/1919
MacPherson	Mrs	5/06/1919
Malone	Tom Stanley	31/05/1919
Mathew	Annie	23/04/1919
Maxworthy	George	28/05/1919
McCarthy	Constable John	30/06/1919
McCallum	Eileen	19/06/1919

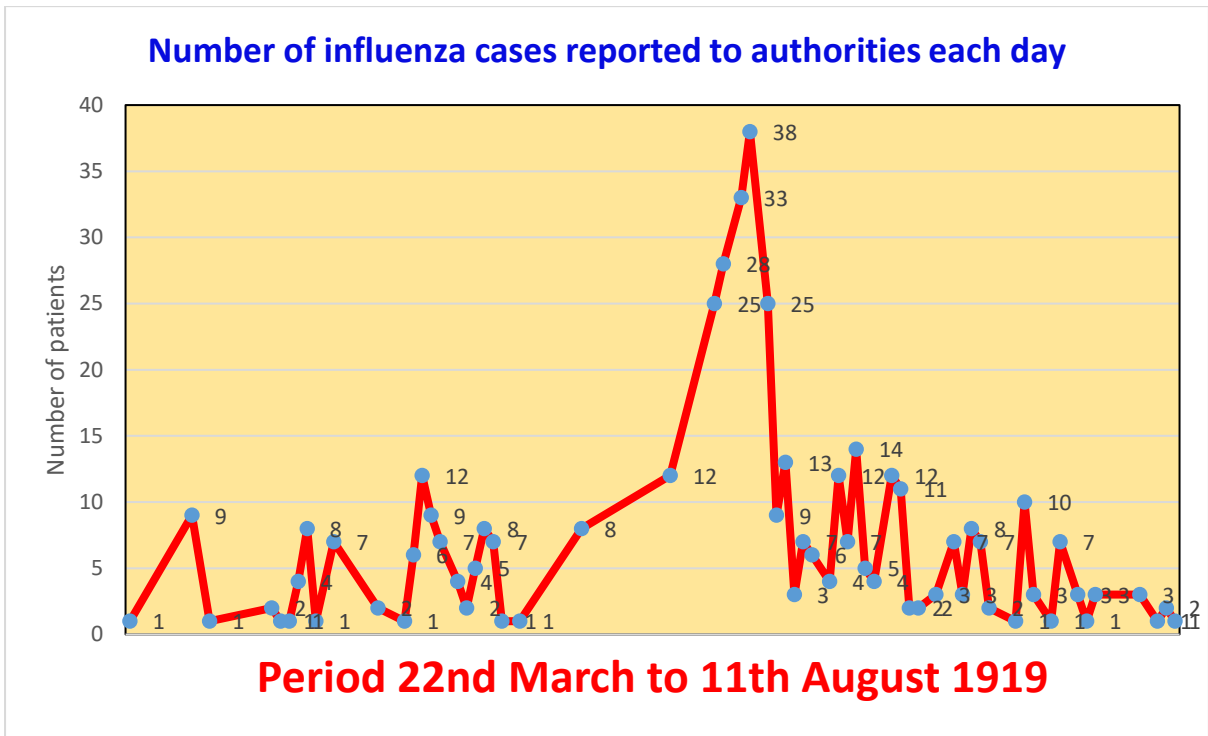
Surname	Given Names	Date Reported
McCallum	Esther	19/06/1919
McCallum	Michael	19/06/1919
McCallum	Owen	19/06/1919
McClelland	Mrs Minnie	2/06/1919
McCrudden	Mr S	3/05/1919
McDonald	Baden	6/06/1919
McDonough	Mrs Alice	2/06/1919
McGowan	Mr W	29/04/1919
McGrath	Miss	27/05/1919
McGruer	Mrs	25/07/1919
McGuire	Sarah	5/06/1919
McIntosh	Mr TP	28/04/1919
McIntosh	Mrs E	28/04/1919
McIntyre	Gerald	26/04/1919
McIntyre	Gus	26/04/1919
McIntyre	Jean	5/05/1919
McIntyre	Master	26/04/1919
McIntyre	Mr	26/04/1919
McKenzie	Kenneth C	19/06/1919
McKinnon	Arthur	13/06/1919
McLean	Master	18/06/1919
McMullen	Matthew	5/06/1919
McNamara	Master Frederick	10/06/1919
McNamara	W	10/06/1919
McRae	Alexander	28/05/1919
Melrose	Miss	26/06/1919
Miles	Mr	26/04/1919
Miles	Mr W	29/04/1919
Miller	James	30/05/1919
Miller	John Dowd	28/05/1919
Miller	Laurel	30/05/1919
Milliken	Boswell A	2/05/1919
Moin	Thelma	5/05/1919
Mondy	Frank	3/06/1919
Moore	Oswald	2/06/1919
Morris	Richard	3/06/1919
Moye	Alfred	5/06/1919
Moye	Ethel	5/06/1919
Moye	William	5/06/1919
Mulholland	Mr JA	12/06/1919
Munro	Bella	3/05/1919
Murray	Bessie	29/03/1919
Mynot	Mrs	24/04/1919

Surname	Given Names	Date Reported
Neary	Lawrence	30/04/1919
Newton	Alfred	16/06/1919
Newton	L Esma	13/06/1919
Nixon	Miss Muriel	2/06/1919
Norris	H	25/04/1919
Nugent	William Thomas	22/03/1919
Oakman	Baby	14/06/1919
Oakman	Ernest Herbert	14/06/1919
O'Brien	Baby	17/07/1919
O'Brien	John	17/07/1919
O'Brien	Miss Dorothy	2/06/1919
O'Brien	Phyllis	17/07/1919
O'Connor	Mary	10/06/1919
O'Hanlan	Annie	27/06/1919
O'Keefe	Agnes	6/06/1919
O'Keefe	Mr JJ	6/06/1919
O'Keefe	Mrs	16/06/1919
O'Keefe	Mrs W	6/06/1919
Oliver	Master Louis	2/06/1919
Orr	Helen	31/05/1919
Orr	Thomas	18/06/1919
Owen	Thomas Stanley	10/06/1919
Paris	Valentine	14/06/1919
Parry	James	3/06/1919
Patterson	Miss Ida Maud	1/07/1919
Paynter	Samuel	8/07/1919
Pearse	Miss EM	23/04/1919
Peasdale	Victor George	16/07/1919
Percy	Charles	31/05/1919
Percy	Herbert	30/05/1919
Perrot	Master Willie	13/06/1919
Petts	Miss Ruby	18/07/1919
Picone	Robert	10/06/1919
Pleming	John Thomas	3/06/1919
Powell	W	27/06/1919
Power	Edward	26/04/1919
Power	Elsie	14/06/1919
Power	Samuel	4/06/1919
Price	Rachel	26/04/1919
Price	Thelma	26/04/1919
Purcell	Margaret Alice	16/06/1919
Purtell	Reg	4/06/1919
Quarmby	Fred	28/04/1919

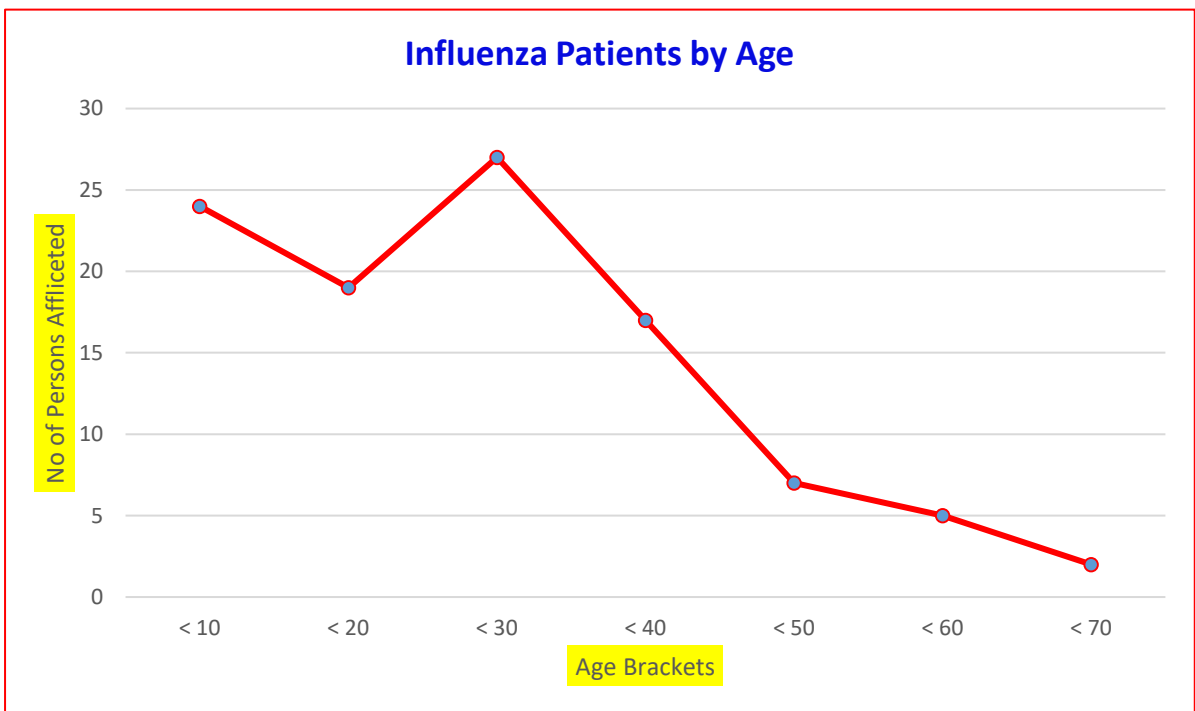
Surname	Given Names	Date Reported
Quarmby	Stanley	26/04/1919
Rae	Victor	5/06/1919
Raliegh	Arthur R	31/05/1919
Raliegh	Mrs AH	28/05/1919
Rapley	Mrs	27/06/1919
Redhead	Henry	4/06/1919
Renkin	Miss Eileen	31/05/1919
Renkin	Mrs	31/05/1919
Renkin	Thomas	30/05/1919
Rial	Mary Day	11/06/1919
Ricardo	Albert	19/06/1919
Ricardo	Mary	19/06/1919
Richards	James	19/06/1919
Richards	Joseph	14/04/1919
Richards	Master Roy	31/05/1919
Richards	Mr F	22/04/1919
Richards	Mrs	22/04/1919
Richards	Richard	30/05/1919
Richards	Unknown	22/04/1919
Richards	Unknown	22/04/1919
Risby	Mr	28/04/1919
Roach	Ethel	2/06/1919
Rodd	Beatrice	30/05/1919
Rodd	Ernie	30/05/1919
Rodd	Zilla	30/05/1919
Rossely	Leo	31/05/1919
Rossely	Master Peter	3/06/1919
Rossely	Peter	3/06/1919
Ryan	Madeline	7/04/1919
Ryan	Mark	7/04/1919
Ryan	Mary	7/04/1919
Ryan	Mrs BL	7/04/1919
Ryan	Selby	7/04/1919
Ryan	Thomas	2/06/1919
Sainty	PR	14/06/1919
Sanderson	Master Chester	12/06/1919
Sanderson	Miss Eileen	12/06/1919
Sanderson	Mr F	28/05/1919
Sanderson	Mrs	12/06/1919
Scanlan	W	3/06/1919
Schofield	William Thomas	12/04/1919
Sheather	Miss Rita Olive	16/07/1919
Shortland	Dr LJ	30/05/1919

Surname	Given Names	Date Reported
Slatyer	Mr HT	5/05/1919
Sloan	Mr E	1/05/1919
Smith	Joseph	9/06/1919
Smith	JS	25/04/1919
Smith	Miss Alice	30/06/1919
Smith	William Alfred	5/07/1919
Smith	Horace Albert	2/05/1919
Spies	Bert	12/04/1919
Spinks	Henry	6/06/1919
Stanton	Muriel	30/06/1919
Stephenson	John Burns	8/07/1919
Stephenson	Mrs Amy	8/07/1919
Stewart	Mrs	3/06/1919
Stewart	Ronald	4/06/1919
Stinson	Clement	7/06/1919
Stockton	Alfred	14/06/1919
Stockton	Baby	14/06/1919
Stockton	Elizabeth	14/06/1919
Stockton	Miss Susan	14/06/1919
Sullivan	Miss A	31/05/1919
Sullivan	Miss F	28/05/1919
Swan	Miss S	12/05/1919
Sweeney	Arthur Joseph	14/06/1919
Symons	Miss A	25/04/1919
Tackin	Hilary	22/05/1919
Tan	Ah	11/08/1919
Tapscott	Roy	5/05/1919
Tate	Miss Blanche	31/05/1919
Tatnell	Master Daniel	24/06/1919
Taylor	Mrs Marion Emily	14/06/1919
Thomas	William B	16/06/1919
Tighe	August	2/06/1919
Tilden	M	6/06/1919
Tilden	Mary Jane	9/04/1919
Toby	Richard Witty	4/06/1919
Trim	Mrs	27/05/1919
Turnbull	Mr N	3/05/1919
Turner	Elizabeth	12/06/1919
Turner	Ernest James	30/04/1919
Turner	James	29/04/1919
Turner	Mrs HW	29/04/1919
Turner	Mrs JJ	3/05/1919
Turner	Walter	29/04/1919

Surname	Given Names	Date Reported
Venable	Unknown	19/04/1919
Wakem	Ernest	18/06/1919
Walsh	Miss Agnes Eileen	23/06/1919
Weilan	George Peter	9/07/1919
Wheeler	Gladys	8/07/1919
Wheeler	Linia	8/07/1919
Wheeler	Miss Mary	2/06/1919
Whillams	Ellen	3/06/1919
White	George	29/04/1919
White	Reginald J	3/05/1919
White	William	3/05/1919
Whiting	Edward	4/06/1919
Whiting	Norma	4/06/1919
Wild	Frederick	14/06/1919
Wild	G	9/06/1919
Wildrum	Henry James	4/06/1919
Wilson	Miss Doris	2/06/1919
Wise	David	12/06/1919
Wod	Robert	2/06/1919
Woods	Mrs	3/06/1919
Woods	Robert	31/05/1919



Above: Graph showing dispersion of reported cases (in Wagga Wagga).



Above: Number of patients per age bracket. Of the 451 patients officially recorded only 103 of these included age details. The chart is based on these 103 patients, and as such, may not be an accurate representation of the full data set.

Appendix B. Alphabetical list of fatalities.

Surname	Given Names	Date Reported	Death
Anderson	George	16/07/1919	15/07/1919
Andison	Mary Ann	25/07/1919	1/08/1919
Armstrong	Mrs Hannah Isabel	14/06/1919	18/06/1919
Cameron	George	17/06/1919	16/06/1919
Clear	Jack	5/05/1919	9/05/1919
Conway	Isaac	30/06/1919	28/06/1919
Dehn	William	3/06/1919	11/06/1919
Dill	John Scott	28/05/1919	31/05/1919
Drummond	Rupert	12/06/1919	17/06/1919
Gates	James William	2/06/1919	4/06/1919
Hatton	Mrs Mary	2/06/1919	6/06/1919
Henman	George James	31/05/1919	10/06/1919
Hitchman	Henry, aka Harry	12/06/1919	14/06/1919
Hitchman	Mrs Louisa Lilian	12/06/1919	17/06/1919
Hurst	Elsie Mabel	13/06/1919	12/06/1919
Jarrett	John	19/06/1919	20/06/1919
Johnson	Charles	9/06/1919	7/06/1919
McNamara	Master Frederick	10/06/1919	12/06/1919
Morris	Richard	9/06/1919	7/06/1919
Peasdale	Victor George	16/07/1919	17/07/1919
Rial	Mary Day	11/06/1919	10/06/1919
Richards	Mrs	22/04/1919	21/04/1919
Sanderson	Mr F	28/05/1919	30/05/1919
Schofield	William Thomas	12/04/1919	11/04/1919
Tan	Ah	11/08/1919	10/08/1919
Toby	Richard Witty	4/06/1919	3/06/1919
Venable	Unknown	19/04/1919	18/04/1919

Notes

1. The death rate for Wagga Wagga was about 7% of reported cases.
2. Not all fatalities were able to be identified – there are twenty seven names above, but there were at least thirty two fatalities.