



ALBURY & DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC BULLETIN

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REPORT ON AUGUST MEETING (13.8.2014)

Video presentations were an enjoyable segment of our August Meeting which opened with a film by Helen Newman which is part of the Emporium Exhibition currently running at the Albury Library Museum. Bridget then spoke on the extensive amount of work involved in planning and curating a large exhibition. She explained how these displays are meticulously designed, down to the exact shade of paint and the label font styles. Dr Bruce Pennay put the Exhibition into the wider context of regional museum development over the last forty years noting the current professionalism of the Albury Library Museum staff and the research based support of the ADHS members. (See Page 7) When attending the RAHS seminar in Wagga Bruce was interested to hear that Albury wasn't unique having the Abikhair shop as Lebanese hawkers had developed drapers stores all over NSW.

We then enjoyed a very timely but sobering talk by Doug Hunter on the events leading up to, and after the declaration of the Great War and the patriotic reaction of the people of Albury in supporting the mother country. Within months the first Red Cross branches were established in the city and surrounding districts. As Doug said, by the end of 1914 "In Albury, recruiting, fund-raising, care and support of our boys overseas continued unabated. The month of August was not only the bloodiest fighting of the Great War, but set the stage for the rest of the tragic conflict." For further reading Doug recommended two books which are available in the Albury library, Margaret MacMillan's "The War that Ended Peace", and Paul Ham's "1914 the Year the World Ended." We then watched another video on Red Cross: 100 Years introduced by Marion Taylor, saying that the formation of the Red Cross was a remarkable example of the fortitude and organisation of Australian women as by the end of 1914, they had half a million members out of a population of eight million.

NEXT MEETING WEDNESDAY 10 SEPT, 2014

7.30pm at Commercial
Club Albury

Speakers:
Dr Bruce Pennay
Once Upon A Time in
Wodonga.

Howard Jones "Ben Pelin.
An Agitator in Ireland &
Albury".

LAST DAYS
THE EMPORIUM
EXHIBITION FEATURING
ABIKHAIRS STORE
FINISHES SEPT 7TH
ALBURY LIBRARY-
MUSEUM
DON'T MISS IT!

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ALBURY & DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC

PO Box 822 ALBURY 2640

<www.alburyhistory.org.au>

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Bulletin Editor: Marion Taylor
<marion.taylor7@bigpond.com

Journals, Stock: June Shanahan

Meeting Greeter: Jill Wooding

Bulletin dispatch: Ron Haberfield

Meetings: 2nd Wednesday of the
month 7.30pm usually at Commercial
Club Albury.

Committee meets 3rd Wednesday of
the month 5.15pm at the Albury
Library Museum.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Single: \$25
Family: \$33
Corporate: \$50

Research undertaken \$25 first hour.
Enquiries in writing with \$25



AUGUST 1914: Europe & Albury

Doug Hunter

On 4th August 2014, 100 years to the day since Britain declared war on Germany taking with it into the war, Australia and more specifically Albury and District, an exhibition was opened in the Council Chambers to commemorate the momentous event. In this talk I have used research done by Joe Wooding in the *Albury Daily News* (ADN).

The Great War of 1914-1918 waged between Russia, France and Britain on the one hand and Germany, Austro-Hungary and Turkey on the other, was the world's first war conducted on a truly industrial scale. Earlier conflicts such as the American Civil War 1861-1865, the Franco-Prussian War 1870-71 and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05 had given a glimpse of what was possible, but it was the Great War which showed the efficiency of railways to mobilise and supply men in previously unheard of numbers; the speed of telegraphic communications which gave centralised control and direction to armies over vast distances; and the massive output of heavy industry supplying guns and munitions on a scale previously impossible. Austria, having German assurance of support, declared war on Serbia, even though it knew the smaller nation had assurances of Russian support. The reason for the declaration was trivial, much more to do with internal politics in the waning Austrian empire. Russia's generals, realising the danger of being drawn into conflict with Austria, pleaded for the Tsar's permission to mobilise. They received hesitant approval to 'half mobilise'. German High Command said 'there is no such thing as half mobilisation' so demanded and received the Kaiser's approval to mobilise. They did so knowing France was allied to Russia and in any case could not ignore a mobilised Germany on its shared border. So France ordered mobilisation. Germany declared war in Russia on 1 August and on France on 3 August. Britain at this stage had not declared its hand even though it had a treaty arrangement with France. Britain had however guaranteed Belgian neutrality so issued an ultimatum to Germany to withdraw from Belgium in 24 hours or a state of war would exist between Great Britain and Germany. Germany did not reply, so war it was.

The cause or causes of the war have and continue to be debated. The assassination of Grand Duke Franz Ferdinand; the struggle for colonies; the trade war; the challenge to naval supremacy; secret treaties; Germany's feeling of encirclement; collapsing empires: Austro-Hungary, Ottoman and Russia, are just a few of the contributing reasons. Some historians argue that Europe simply blundered into war. While diplomats including the royal cousins King George V, Kaiser Wilhelm II and Tsar Nicholas II, exchanged telegrams, their generals agonised over the possibility of being left behind in the mobilisation race. To them a day's delay might mean the difference between winning and losing the war. Equally once mobilisation began no one could stop it.

So how was Australia situated to react to the news that the nation was at war? Surprisingly well. For a long time the colonies had recognised their vulnerability. During the latter part of the 19th Century the likely enemy was seen as Russia and a variety of volunteer and militia units had been formed. Albury had "H" Company 1st NSW Infantry Regiment. In north east Victoria there was detachments of the Victorian Mounted Rifles. Men from both these units served in the Boer War 1899-1902.

In the first decade of the 20th century, a new threat appeared, one much closer to home, Japan. Following its resounding victory over Russia in 1905, Japan emerged as a rising Asian power. Also, the visit to Melbourne of the Great White Fleet in 1908 raised awareness of the rising power of the United States.

In 1910 the federal government invited Lord Kitchener to visit and advise on defence. Kitchener recommended the introduction of compulsory training for all youths, first in the cadets then in the Militia. He also recommended the establishment of an officer training school. These recommendations were implemented in 1911, the training school becoming the Royal Military

College, Duntroon.

With the outbreak of war the government of Joseph Cook announced its offer to Britain of 20,000 men had been accepted.

By 1914, Albury had a significant military presence. On Saturday 1 August 530 soldiers and cadets paraded at Albury Showground to be inspected by Colonel ET Wallach the Commander of the 2nd Military District. The parade was made up of 94 men of the 17th Battery Australian Field Artillery under the command of Captain Joseph Shellshear, an Albury doctor, and 98 men of 'F' Company 44th Infantry Regiment under Lieutenant James Simpson, a teacher at the Grammar School, now The Scots School. The remaining 330 were cadets. Had the Chiltern infantry detachment been present, Lieutenant Simpson's command would have been 120. Colonel Wallach addressed the parade, stressing the need for discipline in the face of the serious state of affairs in Europe. Even as he spoke affairs in Europe deteriorated further with the German declaration of war on Russia.

Immediately following the outbreak of war both the Artillery Battery and the Infantry Company were ordered to be available. A list of more than 100 artillery reservists was published in the newspaper and these men were advised of the likelihood of being recalled to the Battery.

While Australia was remarkably well prepared for defence, it was less prepared for war overseas. Militia service was restricted to service in Australia. So, in order to provide the 20,000 men for overseas service, a volunteer expeditionary force would have to be raised.

It was announced that names for the Expeditionary Force would be taken at the Albury Drill Hall from 10 August. Single men with previous military service either in the militia, or with British regiments, and in good physical condition were preferred. Under 19 year-olds were not eligible. Officers and NCOs could be married.

Recruiting was brisk. Two hundred had volunteered by 19 August when the first batch of 20 men under the command of Lieutenant Marks departed on the express for Sydney. Further batches followed daily.

Misses M Colquhoun, L O'Connor and L Manning volunteered for service as nurses.

The Battery pursued the possibility that it volunteer for the Expeditionary Force as a formed body but this did not eventuate. 'F' Company was called up and sent to Sydney for a month's garrison duty in October.

Men were needed, and so were horses, especially big horses for pulling guns and wagons. Stock and station agents, Dalgety & Co were contracted by the Defence Department to purchase 1000 suitable horses. The Albury mayor Ald Alf Waugh was asked to contact local car owners to provide transport for buyers to visit local stations. The buyers' job was made easier by gifts of horses from Sir Samuel McCaughey of Yanco Station and Messrs Otway and Norman Falkiner of Widgiewa Station. Mr F J Mitchell of Maryvale donated £100 as he had no suitable horses available.

Ever the practical men, Henty Farmers and Settlers' Association donated forage for army horses. In the ADN of Thursday 13 August, the Mayoress, Mrs Waugh, posted a notice addressed to the Ladies of Albury:

"I hereby convene a meeting of Ladies at the Town Hall at 3.30 p.m. tomorrow (Friday), to assist the movement for providing clothing for the Australian Expeditionary Force which will shortly leave for the war. A large attendance is requested. E Waugh, Mayoress."

The wording of the notice referring to 'the movement for providing clothing' indicates Mrs Waugh had received a letter from Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, the wife of the Governor General who had formed an Australian branch of the British Red Cross Society. Lady Helen had written to Councils and Shires across the country suggesting action be taken by women to provide clothing and comforts to departing troops.

The meeting was well attended and a sewing group was formed to meet twice weekly at the Town Hall supper room to sew items such as pyjamas, shirts, flannel binders, handkerchiefs and housewives. Sewing machines were loaned and donations of flannel, flannelette, buttons, tapes and safety pins were received. Donations of money, towels, socks and knitted items would be accepted at the Town Hall.

Sewing Bees were held twice weekly, Tuesday and Friday afternoons and evenings.

First mention of Albury Red Cross in the ADN is on 15 September where Mrs Aikins, Honorary

Secretary of the Albury branch of the Red Cross Society advises that the sewing meetings at the Town Hall would recommence following suspension over Show week. The reason why the Albury women formed a sewing group rather than a Red Cross branch when they met in August is not clear. Nor is there an indication as to why a month later the group suddenly and without comment became a branch of the Society.

Henty formed a branch of the Red Cross Society at a well-attended meeting at the School of Arts on Thursday 13 August. Wagga Wagga and Germanton had also formed branches in August. On 22 August the mayor Alderman Alf Waugh opened the subscription list at a 'Patriotic Demonstration' to raise funds for the Albury Patriotic Fund. Alderman Waugh was reportedly "never seen to better advantage". He began by reading a telegram from Mr Charles L Griffith of Melbourne saying he would donate £100 to start the fund. This message was accepted with applause as the mayor went on listing other promises he had received: John Burrows £50, Mr Edward Pardey 5 guineas, Mrs Watson £50, Mate & Co £50, and Mr & Mrs L C Griffith £50. He then appealed to the floor and received a flood of donations big and small. Mr Tom Robinson gave £25 and the Albury Ladies Hockey Club one guinea. The mayor talked the fund up to £526 which he declared to be a 'broken amount' and suggested £550 was a tidier sum. Mr F W Tietzen's brought it up to £600. Fund raising continued through community activities. A Patriotic Concert at the Theatre Royal featured the Albury Town Band, vocal and instrumental items, a single stick display, and Miss Ursula Scanlan, Albury's talented elocutionist, recited Byron's "The Eve of Waterloo." £15 was raised. A Grand Patriotic ball was planned for 16 September. Albury ladies formed a committee to manage the catering. The committee comprised Mesdames Waugh, Baker, Hammond, G A Thompson, Wright, T Ryan, Pardey, Nottage, J Wilkinson, Heath, Bellion, Johnson, Lester and Harris, and Misses Nathan, Wilkinson and Ryan. The purpose of the Patriotic Fund is given in a letter to the editor of the ADN from Lieut S R Richardson, a teacher at the Albury Superior School, urging the community to support a concert planned by St David's Girls' and Boys' Club to swell the local Patriotic Fund for the relief of the dependants of those who have volunteered to serve their country in the present crisis.

The outbreak of war between Britain and Germany raised questions about the likely reaction among the large populations of people of German heritage in South Australia and in the Riverina. Mr Pflaum, a member of the South Australian Parliament and of German heritage, was asked "What would be the

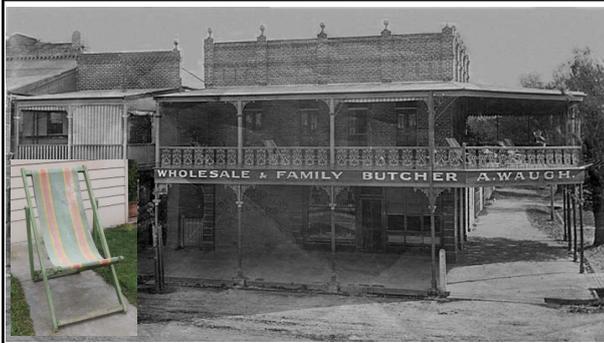
position of Germans in South Australia, in the case of war between Britain and Germany?" He replied, "...the Germans would go out with their fellow Australians and stand shoulder to shoulder to retain this beautiful land as a pearl in the British crown." Closer to home, Walla Walla residents, who had gathered on 5 August to discuss additions to the town's Lutheran church, carried a resolution "...of unswerving loyalty to the British flag and as Australian born are prepared at any moment'...to give their money and their blood in defence of this country...no matter who the invader may be." There appears not to have been any question of men of German heritage being refused enlistment in the Expeditionary Force. We do know that it did occur in Albury 12 months later.

The newspaper carried resumes of events in Europe together with snippets, usually of German defeats and losses in places with strange sounding names and near impossible to find on any map.

Where did 1914 leave us? Armies of unprecedented size clashed in a series of furious battles. The use of modern field guns and machine guns caused casualties in undreamt of numbers. A stalemate developed on the Western Front as the exhausted armies dug in. Only German support mediated the Austro-Hungarian and Russian revolution in seeds of war. The regulars of the Army mated, and the elements ceased to exist.



Kitchener's face appeared on posters in every British village declaring "I want you!" Especially troubling was the loss of experienced regimental officers and sergeants. Kitchener's New Army would be indifferently trained and led by inexperienced officers and doomed to costly frontal attacks in daylight on strong defences on the Somme. In Australia the first 20,000 have gone, but recruiting continued to provide many thousands more. Gallipoli beckoned and after that Fromelles, Pozieres, Bullecourt and Passchendaele. In Albury, recruiting, fund-raising, care and support of our boys overseas continued unabated. August 1914 was not only the bloodiest fighting of the Great War, but set the stage for the rest of the tragic conflict.



**THE
WAUGH
COLLECTION**

**NOEL
JACKLING**

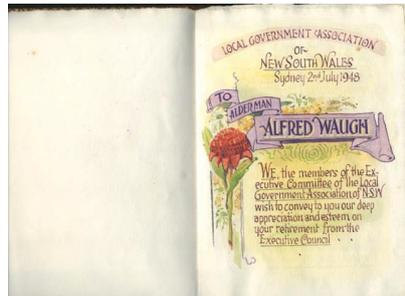
**DONOR
PATRICIA
YOUNG**



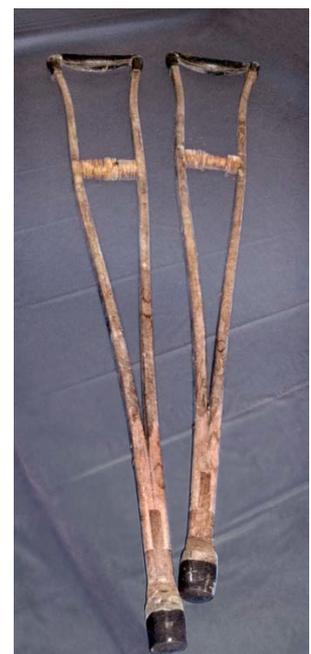
Left: Photo of Alfred Waugh's butcher shop on the south-west corner of Townsend and Smollett Streets taken after the addition of a top storey. Deck chairs are seen on the balcony where the Waughs lived. Inset photo, the actual deck chair in the Collection.

Right: Photo of Alfred Waugh's butcher shop on the south-west corner of Townsend and Smollett Streets taken after he established the business soon after his marriage in 1895. Waugh is in a white shirt. Waugh Collection Photos Courtesy: Albury Library/Museum

The Waugh Collection is a fascinating assortment of photographs, ephemera, personal effects and souvenirs collected by one of the most significant mayors in the history of Albury. The donation by Patricia Young of Alfred and Ellen Waugh's possessions will enable us to recall, recapture and record significant chapters of their civic duty, spanning the period 1905 to 1948. The collection also enables us to recall and record Albury's involvement in the Uiver episode, especially the involvement of Alfred Waugh as mayor in a subsequent goodwill mission with Fred Tietyens (president of the Albury Racing Club) to the Netherlands East Indies in January 1935 and with his wife Ellen in a goodwill mission to Holland in August 1935. Alfred and Ellen Waugh became extraordinary ambassadors for Albury and for Australia and fostered the development of outstanding relationships with the Dutch people. The collection enables us to gain insights into provincial inland town in they contributed to local civic outreach to State, national and international levels.



The Book of Appreciation dated 2 July 1948 was presented to Alfred Waugh on his retirement from the Executive Council of the Local Government Association of Albury, recording its appreciation of civic life through 28 years as a member of the Local Government Association and '45 years service as a member of the Albury Council'. Alfred Waugh died in Albury just a few weeks later on 19 August 1948 aged 78 years. Alfred Waugh was last elected in 1948, but resigned in May 1948, about three months before his death. It appears that he served 43 terms as an Alderman, not 45 years as claimed in the Book of Appreciation. He was mayor on 19 separate occasions, the first in 1907, the last in 1938. The Book of Appreciation specifically recalls 'the incident in which your display of initiative and humane determination brought the aviators Parmentier and Moll out of danger to a happy landing'. According to family oral tradition, Alfred Waugh was at the club when advised of the missing Uiver and a call was made over radio 2CO for cars to go to the Albury Racecourse. He immediately organised cars to go to the racecourse and was driven there himself. According to family sources, Alfred Waugh was diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis in 1915, which developed into osteoarthritis, which from 1922 resulted in a need to use crutches in order to maintain balance. Probably in 1925 or 1926, he used a walking stick when in the Albury Botanic Gardens with Governor-General Lord Stonehaven and Lady Stonehaven. It appeared that his reliance on crutches gradually increased, but there was a period during which he used the walking stick on official occasions. On 30 December 1926 Waugh was operated on in a private hospital in Corowa. Early in 1927, the Albury Banner reported he had suffered chronic pain in his right hip for some four years due to 'the hardening of the matter in the hip joint' leading 'to a contraction of the sinews and muscles of the leg'. On the 19 January 1927, when he came out of hospital, he made his way to the Town Hall on crutches, and on 7 May 1927, he used crutches at the Albury Railway Station during the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York.



Alfred Waugh's Crutches



Exhibition Photos: Courtesy
Albury LibraryMuseum

Curating the ‘Abikhair Emporium’ exhibition

Bridget Guthrie

When the iconic Abikhair store closed its doors in the mid-1990s, AlburyCity was fortunate in acquiring its merchandise and stock for the Museum and Social History Collection. This included original merchandise and advertising material from previous decades, especially the 1950s. The store’s owners and operators, Saad and Shefia Abikhair, had emigrated from Mount Lebanon to Australia in the late 1800s. They opened the Swift Street store in 1928, after arriving in Albury in 1895 as hawkers from Melbourne. At first, Saad Abikhair relied on Melbourne manufacturers and wholesalers for his stock, but eventually he began importing and supplying goods himself. Goods on offer included girdles, stockings, clothing, household supplies, beauty supplies, toiletries, sewing supplies (haberdashery), shoes, hats – and much more in the style of the emporium.

Abikhair’s Emporium had three entries, a main entrance plus one each for men and women, which navigated patrons to appropriate sections of the store. As it was considered inappropriate for men to see, let alone purchase, women’s unmentionables, the entry for men took them through sporting goods and men’s supplies. Women were directed past the women’s, children’s and household supplies counters before reaching the register.

As part of the exhibition design, we have incorporated three separate entries for gender to convey the layout and atmosphere of the store. Although far from an identical floor plan, the main elements and philosophy of the store are re-created in the exhibition. On exhibit is the original Abikhair counter with imperial cash register; flying fox cash handling system; and the densely lined walls with wooden shelving, stocked with hundreds of merchandise boxes in various sizes.

The exhibition, like the store, is broken down into themed areas: haberdashery, children’s clothing, men’s clothing and women’s clothing. For community museums, interpretation is the way in which the significance of items in their collections is shared and used to tell the stories associated with them. It involves the ways in which objects are grouped for display, what historical and other supporting information is provided with them, and how it is presented.

The research for the exhibition design involved looking at the Abikhair Collection itself, the objects and clothing and the original shop interiors and exteriors.

Previous research by Jacqui Durrant and Bruce Pennay particularly in regard to layout of the shop was particularly valuable. Shop exteriors and shop front windows of the 1950s were investigated with regard to the style of window dressing and the mannequins used. These windows are almost vignettes in that they tell a story in themselves.

The next step is to use a software program CAD (Computer Aided Design). This program is invaluable in working out an exact floor plan and where everything will fit.

Sight Lines in the exhibition space are extremely important but they also have to draw people into the entry point as well as giving direction in successfully moving the audience from

Continued.....Curating the 'Abikhair Emporium' exhibition

Bridget Guthrie

one area to another. This traffic flow, or how you want people to navigate, is not always successful but often the idea is to move them along in a chronological order.

Colour and lighting play a key part in exhibition design and atmosphere and we wanted to create a colour palette from the 1950s. Colour affects your whole exhibition layout and the way objects work in the space. The assembly of the flying fox was challenging as clear cable lines were required. Easy interpretation for a general audience is essential and providing kids questions enables a conversation to be held between adults and children about the objects on display.

Abikhair's Emporium was an important influence on the lives of Albury's citizens. Many older residents hold memories of the store, the building, the staff and the gender roles expressed throughout the business. It reflected the lifestyle and climate of the 1950s and the fashions aspired to by Australian women. The beauty myth of the idealised woman stretched far from the bustle of the cities to the country streets of Albury. In the same vein as the Mad Men television series, this exhibition investigates the role of women – from their dress and their hobbies, to their work in the home and the messages portrayed in the 1950s-era marketing materials.

'Emporium' is an accessible exhibition that connects to the everyday and our consumer heritage. In the merchandising and marketing material on exhibition, stylised 1950s women promote toiletries, women's garments – even vacuum cleaners! This stunning material demonstrates the context of the 1950s woman and the society in which she lived.

To see more of the Abikhair Emporium Collection, visit us on Flickr at:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/alburycollection/sets/72157644342336450/>



Bruce Pennay put the 'Emporium exhibition into a wider context of museum development.

He explained how the Turks Head Folk Museum and the Albury branch of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences was regarded in 1975 as one of the weakest county towns museums in North-East Victoria and the Southern Riverina. Today he suggested it was one of the best.

Bruce singled out five people whom he considered influential in making that change. First and second were Keith Burnham and John Alker-Jones in the early 1980s. Keith negotiated

the transfer of Albury and District Historical Society's collection to Albury City Council. John, as chairman of the new Albury Regional Museum advisory group, oversaw the professionalization of the museum service.

Elizabeth Close in the mid-1990s made an outstanding contribution by getting Council to agree to a long-term strategic development plan that had the museum collecting as well as storing and displaying materials. She was even able to win \$10,000 to purchase stock and fittings from Abikhair's store as it was closing. The 'Emporium' is based on the collection she established.

Today, Bridget Guthrie has brought energy, flair and professional expertise to her task as curator as the 'Emporium' exhibition shows. The Albury LibraryMuseum now has 30-40 exhibitions each year, 10 of them constructed from the local collection. Doug Hunter, as president of the society, fostered the development of a research-centred society. Unlike other historical societies, which spend so much time on managing their local museum, the Albury and District Historical Society not only works at augmenting and organising its collection, but members actually use it.

Bruce noted that two of his top five most influential people in the local museum world were museum professionals. The other three had positions in the Albury Wodonga Development Corporation, which, he thought, indicated something of the human legacy of the Growth Centre experiment.

RAHS REGIONAL SEMINAR



The Royal Australian Historical Society in conjunction with the Charles Sturt University Regional Archives, Wagga Wagga and District Historical Society and Wagga Wagga & District Family History Society held a very successful regional seminar at the Blakemore Building at Charles Sturt University in the first week of August. Regional Seminars are an important part of the RAHS outreach programme. Along with the annual state conference they provide an opportunity to network, share technical skill and research. Participants of the Wagga Wagga seminar enjoyed a series of local history lectures with a multicultural-theme, as well as workshops on land records, social media and research resources at the Charles Sturt University archives. There were representatives from many historical societies in the region, including The Rock (just established) and Henty (recently re-established).

RAHS Senior Vice-President Christine Yeats explained to the *Daily advertiser*, Wagga Wagga's local newspaper, that the seminar wanted to highlight the untold about Italian, German, Chinese and Lebanese migrants. In the same newspaper interview, Vice-president of the Wagga and District Historical Society Geoff Burch said the seminar had opened minds. "It makes you think of all the influences on Wagga," he said.

RAHS eNewsletter 2014 August Issue 2

The ADHS was represented by Ray Gear, Dr Bruce Pennay and Richard Lee. Possibly we could work toward having the Regional Seminar in Albury in the future.

Ferrier Wool Presses: Locations Requested



Geoff Humble has contacted the Society recently requesting some help from our members. He is compiling a current register of Ferrier wool presses manufactured by Humble & Nicholson and later by Humble & Sons in Geelong, Victoria, from the 1860s

to 1933 when the firm went out of family hands. The wool presses were sent throughout Australia, as well as exported to New Zealand, South America, and Africa. They were the 'benchmark' for wool presses for many years until hydraulic action replaced the ratchet lever action. Are any Ferrier wool presses still in existence in our area? The original Register compiled by the Humble firm has some information, but quite often presses were sent to a dealer or agent, or the sale of the press was not entered into the Register.

Please contact Geoff Humble at geoffreyhumble@hotmail.com or PO Box 207

Mortlake, Victoria.
3272.

Any assistance will be most welcome.



Ferrier Wool Press
No 1557
Table Top Homestead

Correction for Bulletin No 548

Queen Wilhelmina was a Queen Regnant and there was no King. Her husband was known as Prince Hendrik and he died on 3 July 1934, just a month before Alfred and Ellen arrived in Holland. Queen Wilhelmina had one child only (and several miscarriages), a daughter, who therefore also became Queen Regnant. That was Queen Juliana. Uiver co-pilot Jan Moll met Princess Juliana in Canada a couple of times during WWII.



Find us on
Facebook

You can now find the Albury District Historical Society on Facebook! Thanks to some good work by our new Committee man Greg Ryan we now have a Facebook Page. It is not necessary to sign up for Facebook to view the page.

To have a look please go to <https://www.facebook.com/Albury.DHS>