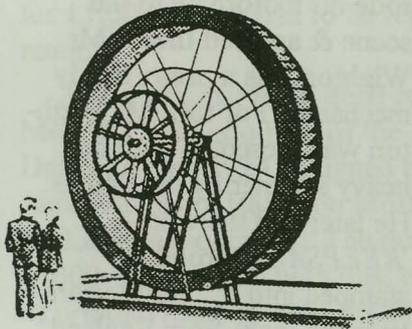


# BULLETIN



Patrons: Mr. Harold Mair, O.A.M.  
Mr. Ian Glachan

President: Mr. John Craig (02) 6025 6041

Secretary: Mr. Ron Braddy (02) 6021 2038  
P.O. Box 822, Albury, N.S.W. 2640

Meetings: Commercial Club, Dean Street, Albury.  
8.00 p.m., 2nd Wednesday of the month

Albury Regional Museum (02) 6051 3450  
Turks Head, Wodonga Place, Albury  
Open every day, 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Subscriptions: Individual Member \$20  
Corporate Member \$50

Registered by Australia Post, PP.225170/00019

ISSN 0813 6645

## NEXT MEETING

8pm Wednesday February 11  
Commercial Club, Dean Street, Albury

*BULLETIN* 432  
**FEBRUARY 2004**

## GUEST SPEAKER

**Ros Webb**  
from "Hawkesview" Hume Weir

## FUTURE EVENTS

March – April 2004. **Exhibition:** Albury Regional Museum: **Reflections & Intentions** – The history & future of the Museum.



Once again an enjoyable **Xmas Dinner** was held at the Commercial Club on 12<sup>th</sup> December 2003. 25 members & guests

attended the night. Talks were given by various people during the evening.

- June Shanahan.

**PLANNING TO SPEAK AT A MEETING?** Please remember to write it down and give it to the Chairperson or a Committee Member for the Bulletin Editor. Also, quote your sources.

**Anne Davies:** Embroidery, approx. 33cm x 28cm; colourful cottons on blue background, from Hmong stall at Salamanca market, Hobart. The Hmong are a hill tribe from Vietnam; they are a small people. From top right to bottom left, it depicts the story of their journey to Australia; a soldier fires at them & burns a hut. The people walk & walk until they come to a wide river & swim across. They arrive in another country, men in uniform welcome them. Finally, a two storey home & car.

**Anne Holloway:** A 'Beth Klinge' water-colour painting (approx. 18cm x 30cm) depicting hills, flat land, trees, & farm buildings at East Albury in 1920.

## REPORT ON THE DECEMBER MEETING

The following Society members responded to 'bring & tell' with the items described:

**Ron Braddy:** A rusty key 15cm long, found in the grounds of the old Albury Jail, built in 1861 by Thomas Allan, & demolished in 1949. St Matthew's retirement village is now on the site. Believed to be a key to a cell.

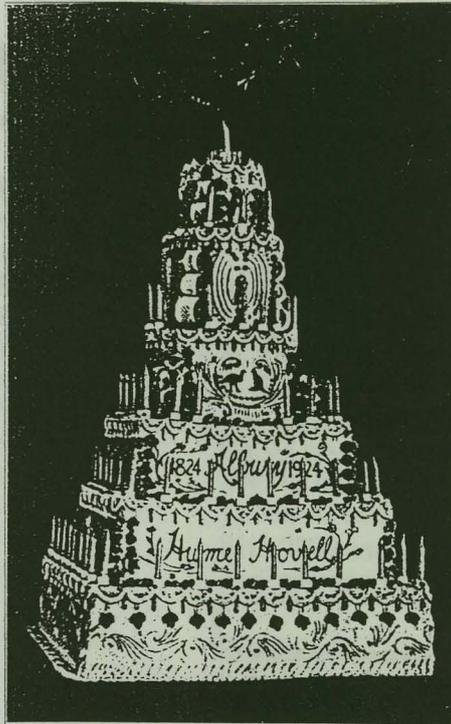
**Gerry Curtis:** 1. A portable wooden 'lap desk' for holding documents & writing equipment (a predecessor to the laptop computer). The lap desk is approx. 45cm x 28 cm x 15cm high & is made from Honduras mahogany & covered with rose wood veneer with double strung pine inlay. It has brass bound edges, lock & hinges. Inside are lift-out drawers, & now it has green vinyl lining.

It is 200 years old, from the Regency Period of 1800 – 1820 being the time of King George III. The lap desk belonged to Father Michael McAlroy, a Catholic priest. 'McAlroy' is inscribed on the lid. He may have purchased it before leaving England in 1854, or else when he arrived in Australia. He died in Albury in 1880 & his will was witnessed by Valentine Flood Nagle. A copy of the will is enclosed in the desk.

In 1922 Jack Nagle inherited the lap desk and, supposedly not knowing what it was, used it as a fishing box. Jack Nagle's initials are also inscribed on the desk. In 1994 a grandson, Mr Justice Nagle, handed the lap desk to Fr Moylan of St Patrick's Albury. The desk was incomplete & had undergone several repairs. The lift out tray & two uniting flaps were missing & the wrong hinges had been fitted.

The tray & two flaps are now made of Australian red cedar, polished with bees wax to resemble mahogany, & suitable hinges have been fitted. Restoration was by Gerry Curtis in 1994.

**Eric Wighton:** A spanner. In 1920 Keith & Ross Smith flew from England to Australia in a Vickers Vimy, taking thirty days. For this they won a £10,000 prize. They made a forced landing at Henty/ Culcairn. Eric's father was a blacksmith



Albury's Centenary Birthday Cake  
Hume & Hovell Celebrations

in Springhurst at the time. He rode his motorbike to the scene & assisted them. Mr Wighton was a pretty handy mechanic. For this, Mr Wighton was presented with this heavy spanner by the Smiths. He later had the word 'KEEPSAKE' proudly stamped into it. Eight years later the flight from England to Darwin was made by others in the time of fifteen days.

**Mary Thurling:** A copy of a picture of W. Malcolm Pastrycooks 'Albury Centenary Cake' of 1924; also large paper cupcake trays from Malcolm's. Malcolm's was in Kiewa Street, adjacent to Quinns bootmakers, which also appears in the photograph.

Gerry Curtis noted that the Albury Centenary of 1924 was 100 years from the discovery by Hume & Hovell. Marking this event was a children's display by students from Albury High School. The students each received a piece of the cake (which was 2.74m high, 454kg) in a tin – and some of these tins still survive.

**Howard Jones:** 1. A copy of an 8 page supplement to the Albury Banner & Wodonga Express of September 15<sup>th</sup> 1896. It features photos & text (much concerning local buildings etc., including the Exhibition Building in Dean St, now site of the State Office block) on glossy paper, & was obtained from Charles Stitz Bookshop.

2. A handwritten receipt on Border Morning Mail notepaper dated November 21<sup>st</sup> 1924 with a 2d. duty stamp. Receipt was for £10 deposit to buy the Albury Daily News. Howard recently wrote a history of the Border Mail; in 1924 there was three



Malcolm's Hall, in Kiewa Street, on right. (BMM 23/11/1957)

newspapers. Mott bought the Albury Daily News for £1,000, which had to be repaid at £100 per month.

3. An original **legal deed** re. purchase by H.C. Mott & Co of goodwill of the Albury Daily News. Dated 24 Dec 1924 & signed by Alf Waugh, James Stephen, Hamilton Mott, J.A. Brian & E. McLachlan (solicitor). The purchase price was £1000. Associated with this, concerning the sale of printing machinery, it stipulates that the new owner (Wilkinsons) could not set up a new printing business within 75 miles (120 km) of the Border Mail in Albury (the seller).

4. A sepia **photograph** by Mr Oakley Photographer. This photograph, c.1910-1920 is of Swain & Son funeral directors, Townsend Street, Albury, ph 222. It shows a street scene with hearse with two horses, & several people.

**Helen Livsey:** Two items formerly owned by the late Miss Olive Fellowes, daughter & sister of two curators of the Albury Botanic Garden:

1. A 'Mutax' **dry cleaning brush**, manufactured in Pendleton, Manchester. This bristle brush is about 10cm long, chrome finish, with a reservoir for Mutax Non-Flam Spirit, & a button to release the fluid onto the bristles. It is in the original box with instructions. Instructions are to brush with short, sharp, twist movements, lifting the dirt out of the material & sweeping it to the end of the garment. For use on suits, hats, feathers, gloves, silk ties & scarves, carpets & upholstery.



2. A **Cross-Fox hook** for picking up stitches & knitting up ladders in stockings. Approx. 10cm long.

**John Craig:** 1. A **brass pig tape measure** (approx. 3cm long). The 40" tape winds up inside the pig.

2. A pair of **cotton socks & white booties**, to suit a 1 year old, purchased early 1930's. These were John's first footwear, & were returned to him by his mother about 30 years ago.

**Helena Prosser:** Items from a tour of Borneo & Asia.

1. A **scarf**, of pure silk, from Iraq. It is

blue/grey, with decorative edging & patterns.

**Max Barry:** 1. A French **medal** from the D-Day landing of 6<sup>th</sup> June, 1944.

William the Conqueror, who was not married to his wife, provided both a men's abbey (Abbey Aux Hommes – built by William) and women's abbey (Abbey Aux Dames – built by William's wife), in Caen, to placate Rome. Abbey Aux Dames is now an administrative building for Normandy, where the medals were presented.

Max noted that at the recent Lancaster Bomber meeting in Canberra, that several people had these medals.

2. A small commemorative '**caterpillar**'. During WWII Max was a rear gunner in a plane. On one mission on the night of June 6-7<sup>th</sup> 1944, an engine caught on fire; then another engine failed; then a 3<sup>rd</sup> engine failed. The crew bailed out; the bomb-aimer first, then the engineer, the navigator, the wireless operator, & last of all the gunners bailed out from the back of the plane. The crew were equipped with the 'Irving (silk) parachute'. Whenever the Irving parachute saved a life, the Irving company awarded those saved a tiny 'caterpillar'.

## GENERAL NOTICES

1 **Report on the November Meeting;** Please note that the RAAOC Museum Bandiana was started by Col. Bob McLean Area Commandant.

2 **Helen Livsey** noted that the **demolition** of a section of the back of one of the oldest houses in Albury has been approved by Council. The house is 'The Frauenfelder/Gabel' at 791 David Street.

3 **GIFTS received with gratitude by the Society;** From June Shanahan; a book on The History of the Butter Factory at Eskdale.

4 **Members** are asked to consider changing the monthly meeting time from 8pm to 7.30pm.

## ALBURY REGIONAL MUSEUM

The 'afternoon tea' on 10/12/03 was attended by many. The new Museum + Library agreement

with the A&DHS was handed over to the AC Council; exhibits obtained from the A&DHS which are later found to be not required by the Museum would be returned to the Society.

## **JOURNEYING THROUGH THE JOURNALS**

*-compiled by John Craig*

**This list has been compiled to help members find items of interest.**

**These journals can be viewed at the Albury City Library – History Resources Room.**

ANCES-TREE: Journal Burwood-Drummoyne F.H.G.  
November 2003

1. German Migrants to Eastern Australia 1849-50. Part 3.
2. Report of NSW/ACT Association of FHS State Conference.

ARGYLE BULLETIN: Goulburn H S & F H S  
Journal November 2003

1. Ghost of Gallows Hill.
2. Richardson Place

BORDERLINE NEWS: Wodonga F H S Newsletter  
November 2003

1. Report on Bendigo Trip – FOI Laws Apply!
2. Notice of Clan McKenzie Gathering in Albury, 28/29/30 May 2004.

CHICK FAMILY PICNICS: Booklet Containing Photos with Captions & Comments, Kindly Donated to the Society by the Chick Family.

ESKDALE BUTTER FACTORY CO. LTD., Booklet  
1903 – 1968.  
Donated by June Shanahan.

HERITAGE: N S W Heritage Office, Spring 2003

1. Healthy Find – Archaeological Dig on Old Hawkesbury Hospital Site at Windsor.
2. Nissen Huts – The 'Huts' Were The True Birthplace of Our Multiculturalism.

HILLS DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
Newsletter November 2003

1. Program of Activities, Feb. – Mar. 2004, Celebrating Bicentenary of Castle Hill Rebellion & Battle of Vinegar Hill.

HISTORY: ROYAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY Magazine. December 2003

1. Ephemera – The Collecting of Printed Material Designed for Short Term Use. EG. 'Junk Mail &

Earlier Advertising Material".

2. Calendar of Events, Nov. 2003 to Mar. 2004.

INSITES: Historic Houses Trust NSW, Summer 2003

1. Events & Exhibition Calendar for 2004.
2. Conservation Rescue – Craigmere House, Hill End, 1875.

LINKS 'N' CHAINS: Liverpool F H S Journal  
November 2003

1. The Link Between Meredith & Allan Families.
2. Basics on Australian Divorce.

MUSTER: Central Coast (Gosford) Family History Society Journal, December 2003

1. Report on Conference of NSW/ACT Assoc. Of FHS 2003.
2. Copyright Issues.

PARRAMATTA PACKET: F H Group & Historical Society Newsletter Nov. 2003 to Feb. 2004.

1. Information Required on Names Listed Prior to Anniversary of Vinegar Hill Battle, Feb. 2004.

RICHMOND RIVER Historical Society Bulletin.  
December 2003

1. Sister Frances Kelly, 1935 – 2003.
2. Visiting Richmond River District 1893.

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
Newsletter, December 2003

1. Suffrage Work in NSW, by Margaret Hodge & Harriet Newcomb.
2. Claiming the Dead – Great War Memorials & Their Communities.

STOCKMAN'S HALL OF FAME December 2003

1. Tributes to RM Williams & Slim Dusty.
2. Many Letters to Editor & Outback Poems.

UNIVERSITY OF THE THIRD AGE (U3A)  
Albury/Wodonga Newsletter, December 2003

1. Course Brochure – Semester 1, Feb./June 2004.

UPDATE: Victorian State Government Newsletter  
Dec./Jan./Feb. 2004

1. Calendar of Events, Dec. 2003/Jan. 2004.

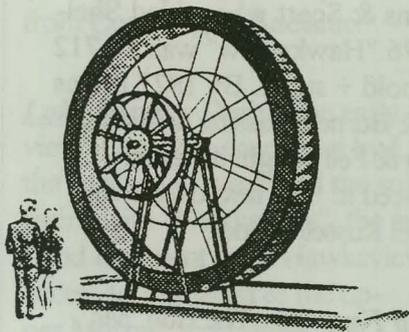
WAGGA WAGGA HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
Newsletter Dec. 2003/Jan. 2004

1. Snippets From The Scrapbook of Jack Ellis
2. Continuing Spotlight on the Collection.

## **NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING**

Tuesday February 23, 2004, 5.15pm, at  
ALBURY CITY LIBRARY.

# BULLETIN



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## NEXT MEETING

**8pm Wednesday March 10**  
Commercial Club, Dean Street, Albury

**GUEST SPEAKER Greg Howard**

on "*Sheriffs & Judges in Albury*".

## QUESTION OF THE MONTH

When was the first Court House built in Albury?

## FUTURE EVENTS

Albury Regional Museum -closed March to April 2004.

Wed. March 17, St Patrick's Day Bus Tour (Wodonga Historical Society), Walbundrie; Rand (Murrnong Homestead 1896); Lockhart (verandahs, Brooklock Studio for displays of spinning, weaving, hand-made paper & leather plaiting, Museum, Craft Shop); **Lunch** at Pleasant Hills Hotel (1917-18); then Culcairn Railway House 1883. **Depart** Havelock St Wodonga 9am, return about 5pm. Cost is **\$40** & includes coach, morning tea, mid-day meal & entrance fees. Book with Martin's Tours & Travel ph.02 6040 4400.

April 24 to May 2, Heritage Festival Week; Talk by Gerry Curtis on Wed. 28<sup>th</sup> April, 7pm at Albury Library. Display of maps & plans of buildings around the QEII Square Cultural Precinct.

BULLETIN 433

MARCH 2004

## REPORT ON THE FEBRUARY MEETING

## HAWKSVIEW

The Society was addressed by *Roslyn Webb* from historic 'Hawkview' sheep & cattle station, Riverina Highway Hume Weir. (For farm tourism ph. 02 6026 4317).

**Early History:** The Hume & Hovell expedition passed through this terrain in Nov. 1824 as they sought a crossing of Hume's River (renamed Murray by Charles Sturt in 1830). Eventually they & their six assigned convicts floated their two bullock wagons across with the help of tarpaulins. This was at a place where the hills ran steeply down to the river, not heavily timbered, near the present Lake Hume Resort.

**PLANNING TO SPEAK AT A MEETING?** Please remember to write it down and give it to the Chairperson or a Committee Member for the Bulletin Editor. Photographs (originals or small photocopies) are welcome. Also, quote your sources.

Photo: MJ Katalinic



Shearing Demonstration on the board at Hawkview -Michael Webb

# HAWKSVIEW

<<<< Eleven years later

(1835) William Wyse brought cattle south from Yass for his boss, Charles Hotson Ebden, & formed "Mungabareena Run". It extended from Albury to Table Top to the Murray River beyond Bethanga Bridge & followed the Murray back to Albury. Wyse also crossed the river & formed the "Bonegilla Run".

In 1836, brothers Charles & Paul Huon de Kerrilleau (known as Huon) arrived & squatted south of the river on what became the "Wodonga Run". Soon after, another brother, Aime, & brother in law Robert Brown, arrived. They were persuaded to set up a store for travellers near Hume & Hovell's first sighting of the river (near the present Union Bridge). This store, at what was known as "The Crossing Place", was the start of Albury.

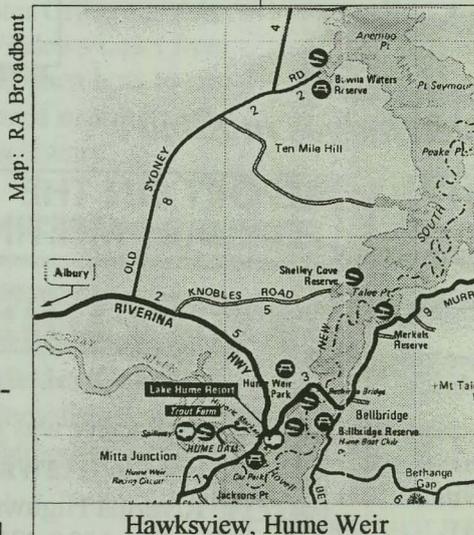
**The Mitchells:** By 1837 "Mungabareena Run" was gazetted in the name of the Mitchells. Mrs Elizabeth Mitchell (sister of the Huon brothers) was widowed soon after & sent her eldest son Thomas, aged 19, down from their home "Brisbane Meadows" at Bungonia, near Goulburn, to take charge. Following the death of her mother in 1842, Elizabeth brought the rest of her children down to the Hume. "Mungabareena Run" was enlarged & then gradually eroded by the encroaching city of Albury & the effects of the Robertson Land Act. Under her pre-emptive right Elizabeth bought as much of the riverside land as was permissible & around 1859 gifted the upstream portion to her son John Francis Huon Mitchell. He named it "Hawksview" after the view from Mt Hawk & soon made it freehold. Mt Hawk may have been named after the Peregrine Falcons flying about. The third riverside home of the Mitchells was built in 1852 on the western slopes of Mt Hawk & is still standing today. The previous homesteads were near the present day Albury Pumping Station & at the end of Hawkscote Rd. JFH Mitchell's infant daughter Mabel is said to be buried on present day "Hawkscote" after dying as a result of scalding (1869). Mrs Mitchell became known as "The Mother of Albury" & her children played a key role in settlement of the Upper Murray.

**Following the Mitchells:** In 1875 "Hawksview" was purchased by Elms & Scott who added Shelleys land to it. In 1876 "Hawksview" was 10,712 acres (4,335 ha) freehold + stock. By 1877 it was owned by Mackellar & Burnett, passing to King in 1888. In 1902, Hogan & Fell bought it, added Smith's land & also fenced it. The next owner was the Hon. William Lionel Russell Clarke.

**The Heywood & Webb Families:** The Hon. Mr Clarke sold "Hawksview", now 4,300 acres (1,740 ha), to his friend Mr P.T. Heywood in Sept. 1919. The purchase fulfilled a promise to Mr Heywood's son, Mr P.H. Heywood who was recently discharged from the British Army after being gassed & held prisoner in Germany during WWI. Later, P.T. Heywood's grandson, Mr S.P.P. Webb (Phil) joined the property (1941). It is interesting to note that Phil & his uncle Captain P.H. Heywood married sisters (Dainty & Beatrice Gillett). The property is now owned by P.T. Heywood's great grandsons John & Michael Webb. Michael & his family live in the old homestead, making a fifth generation of Heywood/Webbs at "Hawksview". Hence the present property "Hawksview" is the remainder of the first run on the Murray.

**Mining:** The Hawksview range was tunnelled for gold in the 1880's without exciting results. There are many vertical shafts on the western slopes. The "Pride of the Hume" crushing battery was visible on the banks of the Murray off Smith's paddock when the weir was low but it's state is now unknown.

**Wildlife Refuge & Conservation Interest:** It was thought that the hills were denuded of trees during the mining time by gangs of Chinese workers. However in 1925 "Hawksview's" lagoon area was declared a Wildlife Sanctuary & the remainder was declared a wildlife refuge in the 1940's. Approx. 200 species of birds have been recorded on the property. Mr & Mrs Phil Webb were very interested in wildlife & conservation & many of the projects started by them are being continued by their children & grandchildren today. Eg. Fencing & revegetation of the banks of Hawdon's Lagoon. Hawdon was the first mail contractor between Melbourne & Sydney



(1838). He used to camp at "Hawksview" on his run from Corryong to Adelaide.

**Lake Hume:** During the early 1930's rich "Hawksview" flats were inundated by Lake Hume. Although the acreage was reduced the submerged land still remains with "Hawksview", the authorities owning flood easement only. Hawksview bridge, which gave access to Bethanga & the upper Murray, went under the water & was replaced by the Bethanga Bridge. The road from Albury to Lake Hume sliced through the property.

**Buildings:** One of the original buildings still standing (built 1852) has pit sawn slabs, wooden shingles, home made bricks, hessian ceiling, a large cellar & gun slits in the walls for defence against aboriginal attacks. The Mitchell family enjoyed an easy relationship with the local Woradgery tribe, but following a night raid from another tribe some years before at the Thurgoona homestead, they were taking no chances. By 1860 most of the aborigines had gone, succumbing to European diseases & competition for resources.

The Heywoods roofed over three of the original five buildings in 1926 to form the present homestead. Many of the old features were retained. The inner brick walls rest on log foundations & the shingles are covered by tin. A beam with the date 1838 was found during renovations but sadly one of the workmen burnt it!

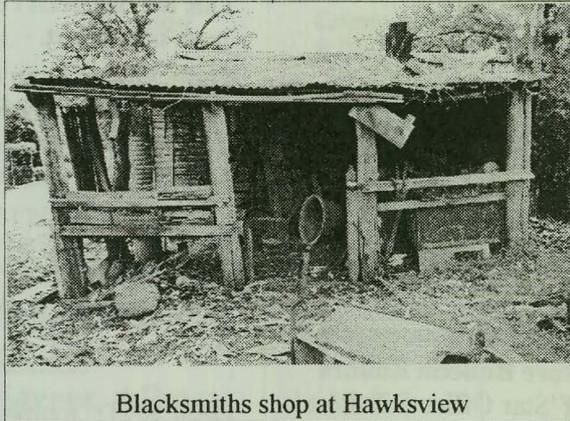
The original wool shed (built in the 1870's) is still in use & was converted from an eight stand blade shed to a six stand machine shed in 1909. A 1905 Hornsby Oil engine was used to drive the overhead gear & this has been restored by Mr Bernard Smith of Tallangatta. Later a Lister Petrol engine & subsequently an Electric engine were installed. The main supports for the shed are whole tree trunks & the catching pens are all wood.

There is a machinery shed with a central drive way for easy access for loaded wagons (probably 1890's). Unfortunately the stables with stalls, hay loft, chaff house & harness room was ravaged by white ants & replaced. A blacksmith's shop with forge, bellows & anvil still stands. Shearer's Quarters by the lagoon, originally one hut in the 1870's, with tiered bunks, was altered in keeping with the Rural Accommodation Act.

These buildings were used by the local Naval Cadet Unit for fifteen years. Just west of the Shearer's Quarters is a grove of Elms that were planted to shade the sheds for the station dog pack of 40 to 50.

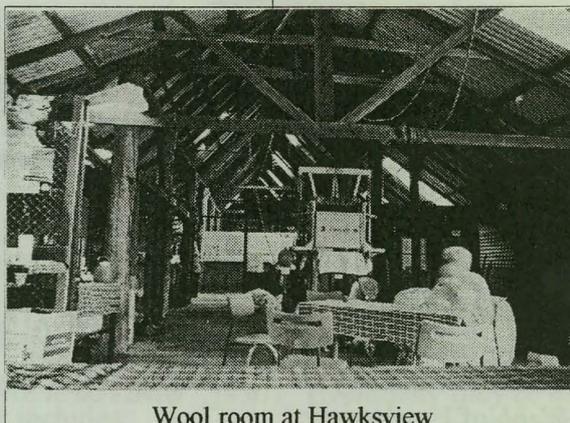
Diaries of 1927 show "rabbiting" entries every second day. Whippets & greyhounds were used to chase rabbits. In Jan. 1928 a cyanide machine was bought to gas the burrows. Rabbit stew was common food. They had a full time "rabbiter" who had his own hut. During the 1950's, 200,000 rabbits were killed on "Hawksview" over three years at a cost of £6,000. Wages were around £15 per week at the time so it was an expensive exercise. The introduction of myxomycosis had a profound effect!

Photo: MJ Katalinic



Blacksmiths shop at Hawksview

Photo: MJ Katalinic



Wool room at Hawksview

**Present Enterprise:**

"Hawksview", now just 3,000 acres (1,214 ha), has seen it's share of flood, pestilence & drought but still grazes Hereford & cross bred cattle for the export market, fine wool Merino sheep & cross bred fat lambs. Sires are purchased each year from well respected studs. Gone are the days when six or seven year

old steers were walked to the rail head at Ebden for transport to the Newmarket Sale Yards in Melbourne. Similarly the family no longer watch the wool being sold at the auction rooms in Dean St Albury (now the Commercial Club). Cattle are trucked to Wodonga or sold direct from the property. Wool is sold by description in Sunshine Vic, although samples are still made available for overseas buyers to handle. Farm forestry, Landcare &



small scale Farm Tourism have been introduced.

We members of the Webb family are thankful to those who have come before us & are proud to be associated with "Hawksview". Hopefully, as our understanding of sustainable agriculture grows, we will be able to hand this land on in even better condition than it is now. *-Roslyn Webb- 11/2/04*

**NOTES:** 1924 Diary entries show:

1. Kerosine (petrol) tins & wooden case.
2. Parties were motored around the "weir" (weir opened in 1936)!
3. 16<sup>th</sup> Feb. rained 77points (20mm) overnight.

### GENERAL NOTICES

**1** Members aspiring to be future Bulletin Editors should obtain a 'free' copy of 'Star Office 5.2' &/or 'OpenOffice.org 1.1' for their PC-Windows/Linux from Helen Livsey (Ph.02 6021 3671) & learn how to use it. It should simplify the problem of members who would otherwise have different software.

**2** A vote decided to retain the A&DHS monthly meeting time of **8pm start**.

**3** The bungalow (original kitchen) at the rear of the old house, "**The Frauenfelder/Gabel**" at 791 David St Albury, has been demolished. Council agreed to photograph the building before demolition.

**4** June Shanahan (Ph 02 6025 1324) is proceeding with the purchase of a high quality tape recorder & a video recorder on behalf of the A&DHS, so that members can engage in the recording of **oral history**. Melbourne Archives have requested a copy of all historical recordings.

**5** **GIFTS gratefully received by the Society:** From Roslyn & Michael Webb of Hawksview; the late Mr SPP (Phil) Webb's Albury Sheep Show & Show Society records including *Prize List, Rules & Regulations, & Catalogue of Exhibits* at the first Albury Sheep Show & Fair in 1946, *Annual Reports, details* of the transfer of the Albury Show Grounds from Young St to Mate St (1936), & some *Historical Facts* about the Albury Sheep Show.

Printed by..



(Bulletin Editor: Michael J. Katalinic, Phone 02 6025 9347)  
Albury & District Historical Society Inc., PO Box 822, ALBURY, NSW, 2640.  
bulletin 433, March 2004. Page 4

### ANSWER TO QUESTION OF THE NIGHT (February 11)

When did the Heywoods first take over Hawksview?

The land was purchased in September 1919, & the family moved in a month later.

### JOURNEYING THROUGH THE JOURNALS compiled by John Craig

This list has been compiled to help members find items of interest.

These journals can be viewed at the Albury City Library – History Resources Room.

ANCESTOR: Journal of Wagga Wagga FHS.  
January 2004

1. Early Days (Part I) Reminiscences by Mr Geo. Seymour.
2. Wagga Wagga FHS Annual Seminar, Sat 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004.

DESCENT: Journal of Society of Australian Genealogists  
Dec 2003

1. Free Railway Passes – A New Source For Research.
2. Archival Anecdote, Notes and News.

HAWKESBURY CRIER: F.H.G. Newsletter  
December 2003

1. The Persells & The Coromandel. The Voyage. -Final instalment cont. From Sept. 2003 issue-

MEMENTO: News from National Archives  
Jan 2004

1. Serendipitous Discoveries on Norfolk Island.
2. Communists, Spies & Red Tape.

MRS "ROLF BOLDREWOOD'S" THE FLOWER GARDEN IN AUSTRALIA: Part I  
by Dirk H R Spennemann

SAMOAN MAIL FRAUD & JAMES FALLON, by Dirk H R Spennemann.

SOCIETY OF AUSTRALIAN GENEALOGISTS (SAG) Pamphlet,  
January 2004

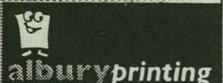
1. What's on at SAG, Jan 10/ Jun 25, 2004.

VITAL SIGNS: State Record Office NSW  
December 2003

1. Russian Ark – Shooting of an Entire One & One Half Hour Film in a Single Shot, by Alexandr Sokurov.

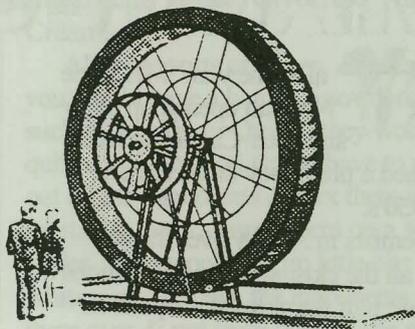
### NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING

5.15pm Tuesday March 23, 2004, at Albury City Library.



Ph: (02) 6025 2138

# BULLETIN



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Mr. Ian Glachan

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8.00 p.m., 2nd Wednesday of the month

Albury Regional Museum (02) 6051 3450  
Turks Head, Wodonga Place, Albury  
Open every day, 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Subscriptions: Individual Member \$20  
Corporate Member \$50

Registered by Australia Post, PP.225170/00019

ISSN 0813 6645

## NEXT MEETING

**8pm Wednesday April 14**  
Commercial Club,  
Dean Street, Albury



# BULLETIN 434

## APRIL 2004

**GUEST SPEAKER Ms CHRIS STEWART**, Regional Tourism Manager  
on "*Tourism & History for Small Regional Communities*".

## QUESTION OF THE MONTH

What happened to the Chinese miners after the gold mining days (1850's) finished?

## FUTURE EVENTS

- ① Albury Regional Museum -closed April 2004. Open again in May.
- ② Easter, Fri. 9<sup>th</sup> - Sun. 11<sup>th</sup> April.
- ③ April 24 to May 2,

# HERITAGE FESTIVAL WEEK

Wed. 28<sup>th</sup> April, 7pm at Albury Library.  
The Library & A&DHS present a talk by  
*Gerry Curtis & Ray Gear*, on "**The Works  
of the Gordons, Architects 1868-1913**".  
Slide show, supper, display of maps & plans  
of buildings around the QEII Square Cul-  
tural Precinct.

- ④ 1-3 May, Stockman's Hall of Fame,  
Landsborough Highway, Longreach Qld.  
"**..Outback Muster & Drovers' Reunion**".  
Rodeo, Bronco Branding, Live Music, Out-  
back Games, Gymkhana. RSVP 'ASAP' to GPO  
Box 1, Brisbane Qld 4001, Ph 07 3221 5600, with  
number & names of those attending or  
Email: [jstuart@outbackheritage.com.au](mailto:jstuart@outbackheritage.com.au)

# PHARMACIES REPORT ON THE MARCH MEETING IN ALBURY

The Society was addressed by *Jack Friedlieb* on  
the topic "*Pharmacy Days in Albury, late  
1920's to 1950*".

*Jack Friedlieb* was in the  
Pharmacy business at the **Olive St  
Pharmacy** Albury for about fifty  
years, from the 1930's, through  
WWII, to 1973. *Jack* was born in  
1914 at Rokeby Hospital in  
Albury, & then lived behind the  
pharmacy until 1930 when the  
family shifted further up Olive St.

In the 1920's when *Jack* was at  
school there were five Chemist  
shops in Albury. Bob Blackie's  
was the biggest; he had two chem-  
ists working for him, Mr Gil Japp  
& Frank Thomas. When Blackie  
died Thomas carried on; he retired & sold the business to Ian &  
Margaret Watson when the shop was shifted to the Globe Hotel in  
Kiewa St. Claude Lillyman had a Chemist shop in Dean St just  
west of Kiewa St; Alan Bryan & Brian Fairbridge took over  
on his death, & in later years Don Felton & Margaret



Mr Jack Friedlieb

# PHARMACIES IN ALBURY

Savanyo were there. Mrs Burt was on the corner of Wilson & Olive St. it was not a real pharmacy, it was more of a dispensary & had two doctors opposite her, so it kept her pretty busy. Jack Kenna worked as an apprentice, till he qualified in the early 1930's.

*Jack's father* came to Albury & opened up a Pharmacy in the Globe Hotel from 1906 to 1910, & then at 504 Olive St until his death in 1933. It stayed in the family. His sister carried the business on after she finished her degree in Melbourne & she was a pharmacist there until 1938. She then travelled overseas. While she was running the business, *Jack* was training to be a pharmacist as well; when he finished his degree in 1937 he worked as a locum around the district & he then took over from his sister & worked there until 1973 running **Friedlieb's Pharmacy**. The fittings from the Olive St pharmacy ended up in Simon & Kathleen Horsfall's Thurgoona pharmacy.

There was another pharmacy up the north eastern end of Dean St called Hanson's; he sold out to Peter Rowe during the early 1930's.

During the depression years there were quite a few chemist shops opened up in Albury. Blakes was the first; he was well known as "soapy Blake" as he was always rubbing his hands together. He had quite a connection with people; he invited customers to come & to be interviewed & give advice. He later sold the business to Mr Richards. Jack Kenna, who had been working with Mrs Burt, opened during the 1930's in premises now occupied by Evans Shoes in 541 Dean St.

During the 1930's, Blackie's Pharmacy, just below Harangozo's jewellery shop, was taken over by the Richard's family. They shifted a few shops eastwards. John MacLennan had the property where Florence chemist shop was, on the corner of David & Dean St. It was later purchased by the Richards family.

Gissing & Denison also opened a pharmacy in the west end of Dean St close to Nolan Bros Sports Store.

In the 1940's quite a lot of chemists came along. In 1938 Fred Willson-White came to Albury & opened a pharmacy in Ryan's Hotel building. He carried on for quite a while & then moved up near Mate's corner, & sold out to Ron Leith years later, who in late years sold to Rod Pike. Rod Pike is now on the corner of Dean & Townsend St. Ern Russell moved into his premises in the Ryan building, selling out later to Paul Wallace. John Wanklyn now operates Lillyman's old pharmacy in West End Shopping Centre.

Mrs Pearson opened up a shop in Mate St Nth Albury which was later taken over by Peter Carrick after WWII.

A lot of them didn't open up until

after the war. Mrs Rene Norman opened up opposite Peter Carrick in Mate St. Don Felton also opened a pharmacy in the eastern end of Dean St in the 1950's.

There were fifteen chemists in Albury over the last few years. Of late with all the closing & amalgamations of the pharmacies there are half the chemist shops in Albury that there used to be.

**Pharmacies in those days** were different to what they are now. *Jack* worked 8.30 to 7.30pm every day & Friday night opened till 9pm, Saturday 9 till 12 noon & 7pm to 8pm, & Sunday was 10 to 12 noon & 7pm to 8pm. *Jack* was averaging about 12 hours per day. The work was different altogether; these days you hand a prescription in & they would take the item off the shelf, put a label on it & they might give you a bit of advice. In the earlier days a prescription might have three or four different items on it; each would have to be made up & would be handed to you. Instead of waiting five or ten minutes as you do now, you would have to come back in half an hour or an hour. People didn't mind.

*Jack* had a lot of country customers who would ring him up & write in for a prescription; not only did they want a script, they also wanted some groceries or other goods to be sent out on the mail car or would be picked up by friends that had come into town. *Jack* would put it onto their account & hope that he would get paid some day.

*Jack* enjoyed the pharmacy those days. Later on when it modernised it wasn't the same

game. He enjoyed mixing up complicated mixtures of cream; occasionally you would get a batch of pills. Very rarely would you get a batch of suppositories to make, you would have special machinery for all those prescriptions. While you were open 12 hours a day you had time to speak to people. They would come in from the country & have a yarn; you can't do that these days you're too busy (& would get the sack).

Those days there were a lot of **patent medicines** which you may remember. Wood's Peppermint Cure, Heame's Bronchitis Cure, Hearne's No 7 Mixture, Bido-mak, Buckley's Canadiol, Bex & Vincents APC's Powders, Blackie's Cold Cure, Lillyman's Footrot Liniment, Friedlieb's Nevakof, Friedlieb's Ferrona Iron Tonic, Friedlieb's Sulpha Hair Restorer. Well known remedies sold over the counter included Acriflavine Paint, Mercurochrome Paint, Iodine Paint,



Photo: J. B. Thomson p 3

Photo: Mr R C Friedlieb's (Jack Friedlieb's father) Pharmacy in Olive St Albury

Tincture of Iodine, Glycerine, ABL Liniment & Zinc Cream.

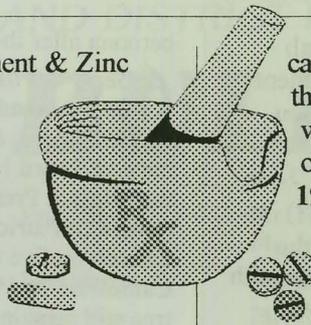
All those sorts of things, & occasionally you would have a batch of powders to make, such as Aspirin or Quine; they would take quite a while as you would have to measure out all the ingredients & mix them in the mortar & then measure them on a set of scales. You would cut up little bits of white paper & push the ingredients onto the paper & roll them over & put them over a little roller. You would be lucky to get 20 cents or two shillings for them, that is how things were.

Chemists used to have to make their own preparations of cough mixtures, & you would get away with murder. They would be calling them cures, which you could not call anything now. Neva Cough, Cure-Em-Quick, Ferrona Iron Tonic & lots more I can't remember. Our specialty was Friedliebs tomato sauce essence that was for making tomato sauce; I can still remember the formula.

For the supply of goods there was no local depots & you would rely on commercial travellers. They would take the orders & the goods would arrive by rail & then the local delivery drivers, Tom, Dick & Harry or Harry Mudge would deliver them to the shop. They would always come in wooden crates (a great waste of timber) & you would have to get out the hammer & chisel to levy the boards off. It would take over an hour to unpack & sort everything out & put everything in its right place.

Often some mixtures would have to be delivered. Before WWII we didn't have cars or buses; we had a messenger boy on a bike & he would have to deliver all of the medicines all over Albury & hope that he wouldn't drop them on the way. That was our way of keeping in touch with the customers. Once WWII started & blackouts came in we had to close early at 6pm & all the chemists cheered when that happened. That is when rationing came in; films & things of that nature were rationed, & you had to be careful not to offend your customers, or give things to the wrong people. After a few years Fred White said that we were a lot of stupid people for all working on the weekend, so we adopted a roster during the mid 1940's & early '50's; only one chemist shop worked on the weekends, & we had some recreation at weekends.

The drugs those days were nearly all organic preparations. In the late 1930's in the war years we were very fortunate that the sulpha group of drugs came on the market; sulphanilamide, sulphadimide, sulphadiazine, sulphathiazole. They changed things quite a lot. Instead of having all of these different mixtures you would give them a dose of sulpha tablets. Then in the 1950's the penicillin preparations



came on the market & it was a God send. Most of the preparations became obsolete; when I sold out we still had a lot of drugs & bottles of medicines on the shelves. I am not going any further after 1950 because after that all the pharmacies changed. A lot of cosmetics came into the game. In the early days we had a few cosmetics on the counter; Ponds creams & face powders. As the supermarkets arrived most of them disappeared.

-Jack Friedlieb 10/3/04

-To be continued in BULLETIN 435 - "How a prescription was made in the early 1930's".

**Max Barry** - What was the significance of the old style "coloured" medicine bottles? **J.F.**- Safety was a consideration. The castor oil was in blue bottles. Lintments were in the brown bottles, so people wouldn't drink them. In those days nearly all of the bottles you would have to buy in crates from Melbourne, or you had to clean the ones that came back to the shop from customers. The messenger boys cleaned them with the brush & soap.

**Ron Braddy** - Did the red & green bottles have particular significance? **J.F.**- no! When Don Felton was here he had some beautiful carboys; he brought them from Claude Lillyman's shop years before. Before he died he was offered £3,000 for them. Unfortunately ours got smashed & I was unable to cash in on them.

Ron's grandmother would pour "4711 Eau de Cologne" from a pint bottle into the bath (it is now worth \$89.00 per pint (0.57 litres).

**Geoff Hamilton** - Were there drug problems in those days? **J.F.**- We use to use heroine, morphine & cocaine. We had to keep a record of what we sold. There was a lady who use to come in once a week & I think she went to every other chemist shop in Albury. She would buy half a dozen bottles of "Lawson's Bronchitis Cure" which had a little bit of heroine in it. She was living on that heroine for a long while. There was a doctor here for a while & he was writing out morphia scripts for his wife & he got into trouble over that.

There was a poisons cupboard too. Strychnine was supplied to country people to poison rabbits; you had to keep a record of all that.

♣ - Some of the old cough medicines seemed to be extra good in those days? **J.F.**- Codeine & caffeine were in a lot of the mixtures. They got away with murder.

**John Craig** - In the early 1940's, families would live in flats above the Pharmacy shops. They would sleep in the balconies over the footpath, but these were later replaced by cantilever awnings.

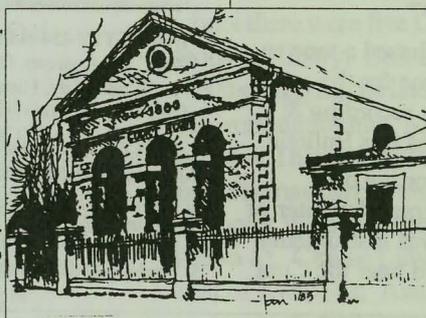
## ANSWER TO QUESTION OF THE MONTH (March)

When was the first Court House built in Albury?

>>>

 **SPEAKING AT A MEETING?** Please write it down and give it to a Committee Member. Photographs (originals or small photocopies) are welcome. Also, quote your sources.

Drawing by Jan Martin. A&DHS p 3



Old Albury Court House (8/1860)5

THURGOONA

FAMILY PHARMACY

6043 1444 • Plaza Shop 10

Albury & District Historical Society Inc., PO Box 822, ALBURY, NSW, 2640.

BULLETIN 434, April 2004. Page 3

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① The requirements of the law caused the establishment of a Court of Petty Sessions, the appointment of a Clerk of Petty Sessions (John Roper <sup>2</sup>.) on January 1, 1847, & the establishment of the first court house 'at the foot of Hume St' on Wodonga Place <sup>3</sup>., in a small slab building on the reserve <sup>4</sup>.. (date built?)

② Subsequently a two-roomed brick building on the north-east side of Kiewa St just along from its junction with Dean St <sup>5</sup> on a one acre reserve <sup>6</sup>., was the Court House.

③ The Customs House (built 1851 <sup>7</sup>.) at the corner of Wodonga Place Reserve then became the Courthouse (c1853). This Court House also served as an Anglican Church & Council Chambers & later became a lime & salt store for T. H. Mate <sup>8</sup>.. It was demolished in 1885 <sup>9</sup>..

④ 1859 the "present Court House" had just been built, & the officials moved in <sup>10</sup>..

⑤ A new Court House was built by 15/8/1860, (now known as the "Old Court house" in Dean St), by Thomas Allen <sup>11</sup>..

⑥ The new Court House was built in Olive Street in 1987.

- *Geoff Hamilton*

## GENERAL NOTICES

1 Greg Howard was unavailable for the March Meeting.

2 Everyone who receives a "BULLETIN" please post the A&DHS your Email Address, if you have one.

### 3 REPORT ON THE FEBRUARY MEETING (Notes)

Hume & Hovell had departed from Lake George & because of the hilly country abandoned their two-wheeled light cart. They crossed the Murrumbidgee River by converting their carts to punts <sup>12</sup>.. Because of the heavily timbered country they abandoned their carts. They had trouble crossing the Murray River near Albury in Nov. 1824. They had pack horses & cattle <sup>13</sup>.. (but no bullock wagons). Thomas Boyd <sup>14</sup>.. swam across the river with a rope, & then towed their possessions across in a sapling framework covered with tar paulins <sup>15</sup>, <sup>16</sup>.. They later had several other rivers to cross (Mitta Mitta, Little River, etc.) <sup>6</sup>..

- *Gerry Curtis & Roslyn Webb*

#### "Hawksview" References by R. Webb

■ Andrews, Dr A. "The First Settlement of the Upper Murray" -notes, compiled by Fielder, W. 1963

■ Bayley, W.A. "Border City" 1954

■ Dunlop, A.J. "Wodonga Over River & Plain" 1976

■ Hawksview farm diaries, records & documents

■ Heywood, P.H. "Talk to A&DHS" 1963

■ Jones, H.C. & Boyes, R. "Booklets"

■ Jones, H.C. "Albury Heritage" 1991

■ Martin, D "Tale of Twin Cities" 1981

■ Oral family history & comments from friends

■ Table Top History Committee "Table Top 1824-1984" 1984

■ Webb, S.P.P. "Talk to A&DHS" 1981

■ Webb, P "Notes for A&DHS visit to "Hawksview" 1987"

4 June Shanahan (Ph 02 6025 1324) purchased a tape recorder & remote control playback machine for the A&DHS, so that members can engage in the recording & transcribing of oral history. June transcribed this Bulletin.

5 † Mrs Florence McCann died in Melbourne on 14/3/04, aged 95. † She was the great granddaughter of Robert Brown, Albury's first settler. She was instrumental in having the Robert Brown plaque re-placed near the Cur

berooona after the Noreuil Park Kiosk was demolished.

6 Gerry Curtis reported that he attended a two day reunion for the Head family. On 6<sup>th</sup> March 2004 they met at Mullengandra, & on 7<sup>th</sup> March they met in Smollett St Albury. Edward Head married Susannah Hamilton in 1866 in the original Presbyterian Church in Smollett St Albury (where St Patrick's Church Hall now stands). In 1905 the Church on five acres (2 ha) land was purchased by the Catholics. In 1925 the old church was demolished, but a fig tree still remains after 140 years. In 1874 bagpipes were heard in Albury for the first time at this church, & they were played again at the reunion. A book, "Head into History" has been produced.

## JOURNEYING THROUGH THE JOURNALS

compiled by John Craig

This list has been compiled to help members find items of interest. These journals can be viewed at the Albury City Library - History Resources Room.

#### ALBURY/WODONGA VOLUNTEER

RESOURCE BUREAU: February 2004

1. O.H.&S. Induction for Volunteers, May 6<sup>th</sup> '04.

ARGYLE BULLETIN: Goulburn H S & F H S Journal February 2004

1. World's First Pony Express - Launceston / Hobart 1816.

BORDERLINE NEWS: Wodonga F H S Newsletter February 2004

1. Gillian Kelly Will Speak of the Lacemakers From Calais (France) Who Migrated to Australia April 1848 - (at the April 20<sup>th</sup> Meeting).

DEVONDALE NEWSPAPER: No. 12 December 2003

1. Coverage of the 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Eskdale Butter Factory.

INSITES: Historic Houses Trust NSW, Autumn.

1. Calendar of Events & Exhibitions for Mar/ Apr/ May '04.

2. Red Gold - Early Red Cedar Industry in the Colony.

3. Under One Roof - Unearthing of Earthenware Pipes Under Old Coining Factory.

LINKS 'N' CHAINS: Liverpool F H S Journal February 2004

1. The Custom Department Pre-Federation Australia.

2. Members Interest Directory 2004.

NATIONAL TRUST AUSTRALIA (NSW):

1. Heritage Festival Program of Events 24<sup>th</sup> April - 2<sup>nd</sup> May

WAGGA WAGGA HISTORICAL SOCIETY Newsletter Feb./Mar. 2004

1. President's Report of Think Tank Meeting, Looking at the Future of the Society.

## NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING

5.15pm Tuesday April 27, 2004, at Albury City Library.

BULLETIN 434 REFERENCES: ■ A&DHS "Albury CBD Walking Tour" ■ Andrews, Dr A. "The History of Albury" 1988 ■ Bayley, W. A. "Border City, History of Albury" 1976 ■ Dunlop, A.J. "Wodonga Over River & Plain" 1976 ■ Thomson, J.B. "Albury Illustrated"

1. Daily News Souvenir Edition 6/10/1919

2. Bayley p32

3. Bayley p32

4. Bayley p55

5. Bayley p32

6. Andrews p7

7. Andrews p82

8. Andrews p29 30

9. Andrews p29 30 82

10. Andrews p36

11. Bayley p55

12. Bayley p16

13. Andrews p3

14. Andrews p 1 2 40

15. Dunlop p12

16. Andrews p3

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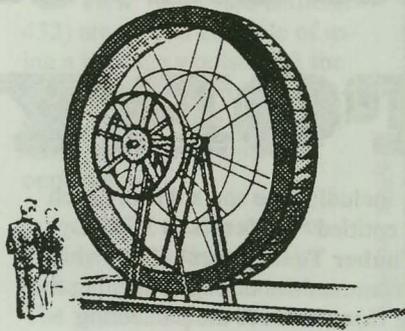
BULLETIN 434, April 2004. Page 4



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Ph: (02) 6025 2138

# BULLETIN



Patrons: Mr. Harold Mair, O.A.M.  
Mr. Ian Glachan

President: Mr. John Craig (02) 6025 6041

Secretary: Mr. Ron Braddy (02) 6021 2038  
P.O. Box 822, Albury, N.S.W. 2640

Meetings: Commercial Club, Dean Street, Albury.  
8.00 p.m., 2nd Wednesday of the month

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## NEXT MEETING

8pm Wednesday May 12  
Commercial Club, Dean Street, Albury.

## GUEST SPEAKER - Geoff Kent

from *Albury Ambulance Station*: (Branch Manager, Albury Ambulance Service).



*BULLETIN* 435  
MAY 2004

## QUESTION OF THE MONTH

When did the Albury Ambulance Station open?

## FUTURE EVENTS

### 1 Albury Regional Museum

May-December. Exhibition. *Reflections & Intentions* – The history & future of Albury Regional Museum.

May. Exhibition. *Albury City Staff Collections*.

### 2 to May 16, HERITAGE FESTIVAL WEEK

exhibitions etc, "New Light Through Old Windows":-

3 to May 16, "Decades of Fashion", Explore-A-Box costumes from 1880's, 1920's, & 1960"s. Albury Regional Museum. \$10/day. Ph 02 6051 3450.

4 to May 16, "Heritage Afresh", Photography Exhibition, Albury Regional Art Gallery. Ph 02 6051 3480.

5 August 7<sup>th</sup>. *Introduction to Archives*: Felltimber Community Centre, Ritter Rd Wodonga. Register by 23/7/04, Ph 03 9348 5757 -Laura Daniele. (\$16.50)

## REPORT ON THE APRIL MEETING

# TOURISM & HISTORY

The Society was addressed by *Christine Stewart* O.A.M., President of the Albury Wodonga Regional Tourism Forum Inc., on the topic of "Tourism & History for Small Regional Communities".

Christine was originally from the north of Corowa & spent 22 years living in Sydney. Her great grandfather was one of the fathers of Federation. Small communities & heritage have always been a passion & the reason for her moving from Sydney back to the country. Christine believes that there are many opportunities for rural people to make a living from their existing assets whether it is their local heritage, their farm or natural environment.

Eight years ago Christine learnt there is a common interest that binds rural communities together & that is the pride they have in their heritage.

To showcase the heritage & other tourism opportunities in small communities she went ahead & co-founded the **Albury Wodonga Regional Tourism Forum Inc** in 1997. The main aim of the Tourism Forum is to increase the level of visitation to the region, there are now more than 100 members based in 13 shires. It is incorporated association in both NSW & Vic & is driven by its members in a voluntary capacity.

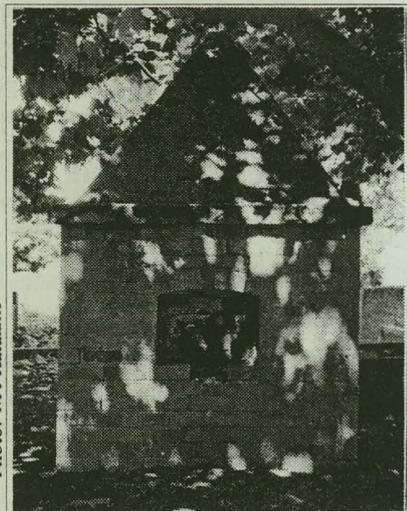


Photo: M J Katalinic

Chinese Ceremonial Structure at Albury Cemetery

# TOURISM & HISTORY

Members participate in cost effective marketing campaigns including being in the **Albury Wodonga Regional Tourism Guide** – 200,000 copies have been produced so far. All members go to the website [www.albury-wodonga-region.com.au](http://www.albury-wodonga-region.com.au). It is worth noting that the website gets up to 80 hits a day. Members also enjoy promotion of their business through having in-kind marketing support from radio 2AY. The Commercial Club in Albury, Lake Hume Resort & the City of Albury provide support for printing promotional material.

A 15 x 1 day tour itineraries brochure was produced to attract more groups to the region, visits to historic places are included throughout the itineraries. This brochure is being updated with more special interest tours being developed that have an educational component attached to them. This will increase the yield of the visit to people's businesses. Some farm families have now become successful with tourism with 1/3 to 1/2 of their income coming from hosting visitors. The Tourism Forum exists on membership subscriptions, sponsorship, plenty of in-kind support & grants.

To gain support & encourage communities to participate in promoting their heritage *Christine* holds **public meetings** & gives everyone the chance to participate. Groups have been set up, **oral history recorded & books published**. Several small communities didn't have a legal structure in place that made it difficult for them to apply for **grants** & do **heritage restoration** work & create opportunities to create new income streams. *Christine* has auspiced several groups until they are confident enough to incorporate in their own right.

**North East Victoria** has an important **mining history** & when the mining finished, people moved away, shops, hotels & many services went. The historic mining communities of **Beechworth, Yackandandah, Chiltern & Rutherglen** have become successful tourism towns & promote their heritage well.

② There are many small villages (less than 100 people) that were mining communities that *Christine* has worked with including **Granya**. Granya being a small community that has a rich mining history & located along the Murray River 57kms east of Albury. Activities since the mid 1990's has seen many things achieved including the establishment of the **Granya Pioneer Museum**.

The Museum was previously a much-loved school that had closed but was used extensively by the community as a meeting place. Unfortunately during the Kennett era the Victorian education department wanted to sell the wooden school building & grounds. The community were given 3 months to find \$40,000 for the one class roomed school or it would be auctioned off. Strong lobbying took place & the school was purchased by another State Government department who now allow a local committee of management to run & maintain the school as a museum (*which is open 2-4pm on Sat & Sun or appointment*).

Two books have been published

Albury & District Historical Society Inc., PO Box 822, ALBURY, NSW, 2640.

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by the Granya community including the social history such as the Granya publication entitled "**& Here's to Wallaby Jack**" (out of print) & "**Timber Tombstones**" (\$44) which talks about the impact on communities through changing the Murray River to create the Hume Dam & the pioneering farming families. Some families have also gone ahead & done their own history & held the launch at the Granya Pioneer Museum. Granya has now added an extra building on the site, produced a brochure, restored a scout hut in the Granya State Park, held a heritage festival & a now holds a music festival each Australia Day. Work has also been done on the **cemetery**, & on the **15 May 2004** a launch to celebrate the completion of a lich gate will be held at the cemetery. (*For further information contact Enid Warnock phone: 02 6072 9534*).

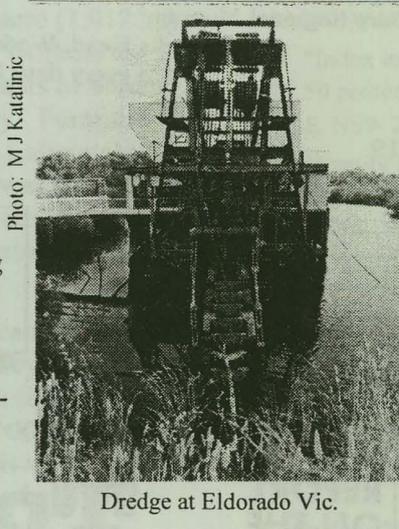
At **Bethanga**, there was once the significant Wallace Smelting Works, *Christine* spent time documenting the site & its history hoping to have it listed on the National Estate Register. A waste transfer station was proposed close to the site, the community

averted this happening. Parks Victoria have now closed the site off, created a parking area & erected a billboard giving the history of the Works.

*Christine* encourages 'value adding' of existing community & government assets plus the natural environment & the existing ecology & geology. Two landcare groups have joined the Tourism Forum & both of these groups have **self-drive eco-tours** that showcase significant native vegetation at cemeteries, old stock reserves through to newly created **tree corridors** to attract more **birds** to the region & stop the die back of trees. She maintains that you don't need to build expensive infrastructure to attract people to communities. It is a matter of getting people organised, skilled up & committed to doing things for the good of all.

The following are some of the **other activities** that members of the Tourism Forum are involved with. The **Murray to the Mountains rail trail** has been established along disused railway lines. The **Hume & Hovell walking track** goes through the region. The **Wonga Wetlands** have been established west of Albury – the wetlands existed along the edge of the Murray River prior to damming to create **Lake Hume**.

Treated waste water from Albury is spread across the 80 ha site, the wetlands have now many **bird species** there & an **interpretative centre** & full-time manager provide educational tours for visitors. People like Clem & Dorothy Orton from **Murmungee** have coach groups visit their property where you will see an interesting collection of items that this couple have gathered over the years – Clem's humorous commentary is not to be missed.



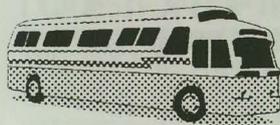
Dredge at Eldorado Vic.



**BILL STRANG**  
MEN'S HAIRDRESSER  
6021 6051 Albury Village

③ Roslyn Webb's "Hawks-view" tours (see Bulletin 432) are a good example of using a heritage woolshed & the property's history to create income; tours of the farm's wetlands will be a new income opportunity.

In NSW, the Henty community has produced a Historic Village Walk booklet. The small Hamlet of Humula stages a singalong for groups & displays beautiful costumes from yesteryear as well as a village tour. *Christine* helped to establish the Humula Community Development Network Inc so that the community could create a new future for themselves. The Pioneer Women's Hut near Tumberumba attracted 55 paying coach groups last season; a men's hut is being established so that even more visitors can be attracted. At Savernake Station, Ann & Alex Sloane have eco-heritage tours of the 300 ha box pine woodland & the historic woolshed & shearer's quarters. They have produced books & video's on the property & its heritage. Accommodation providers are using old timbers (Gaddleen Grove Cottages), Baranduda Homestead (House & Lotties cottage), & restored old buildings are used extensively as B & B's in places like Beechworth. The region is home to many museums & also the history of Ned Kelly has become a new tourism drawcard.



Exciting times are ahead, over the past 4 years *Christine* has spread her voluntary activities further. She has gathered much material & interest & will work with her group to have more special interest tours that take in local Chinese history, military heritage, gardens, antique shops, historic towns & bird trails.

She believes that we need to work quickly in communities where land is being sold off to create new lifestyle blocks. She says that it is changing the culture & heritage of areas from being agriculturally based to lifestyle living with people working elsewhere for their main income steam. Any existing history needs to be recorded & collected so that the 'new' communities can learn about the rich cultural heritage of the area.

**The future** - *Christine* will be involved in bringing groups from overseas to visit the communities & businesses she has grown to love. Not only will heritage be on display but also new initiatives created through land management activities such as **landcare** where local rural communities have won national awards for their pursuits. **Three levels of presentations** will be offered to groups: **1.** Introductory (overview of the geology & farming practices), **2.** Intermediate (how to go physically about addressing environmental problems) & **3.** Advanced (scientific explanation on how to record & measure work/ changes). **The internet** will play a major role in marketing these tours along with partnerships with others including a travel agency. Farmers & local communities will be paid for hosting groups & it is going to be a serious attempt at creating long term sustainable futures for these communities.

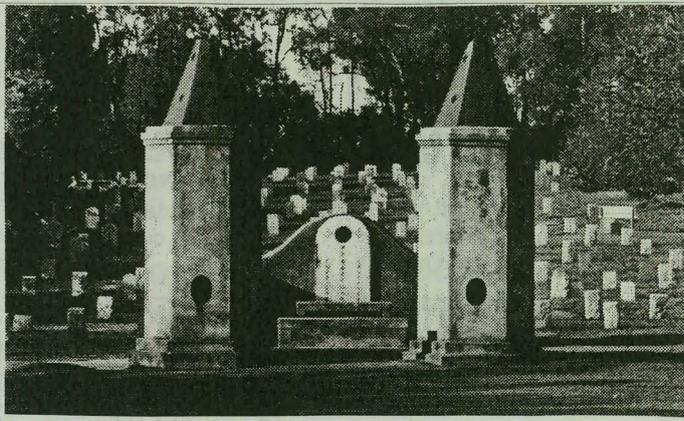


Photo: M J Katalinic

Chinese Cemetery at Beechworth Victoria

Local people will be trained to be guides. Six embassy cocktail parties will be held in Canberra over the next 4 month period to promote these tours, the first one being held on 12 May.

*Christine* feels that if you don't know where you came from you will probably end up somewhere, she is pleased she has made the sea change back to where she came from

several years ago. In 1990 she was awarded the Order of Australia medal for services to abused & neglected children. The neglected heritage both natural & man-made are now her challenge.

- *Christine Stewart* 14/4/04

Ph: 03 5728 7311, Fax: 03 5728 7242.

Website: www.albury-wodonga-region.com.au

## REPORT ON THE MARCH MEETING- PHARMACIES IN ALBURY

-Continued from BULLETIN 434-

The Society was addressed by *Jack Friedlieb* on the topic "The Early Pharmacy Days in Albury".

"This is how a prescription was made in the early 1930's". You would read it very carefully to make sure that the doctor hadn't made a blue with his dosage, if you could read it. You would have to ring up some of them up to find out what he was writing about. Then you copy them into a big prescription book, & only then you start getting your preparations together. It might

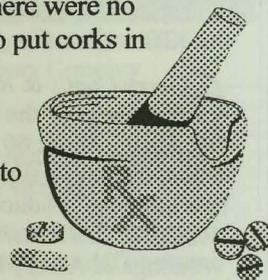
### PLANNING TO SPEAK AT A MEETING?

Please remember to write it down & give it to the Chairperson or a Committee Member for the Bulletin Editor.

Photographs (originals or small photocopies) are welcome. Also, quote your sources.

take you a quarter of an hour to get a couple of prescriptions or a bottle of medicine, or a bit longer for a complicated cream or bulk powders & different things like that, or liniments. You would check everything to make sure you didn't make any mistakes, then label them by hand in the early days before the typewriter. Fortunately, *Jack's* writing

was a lot better than it is now. There were no such things as screw caps; you had to put corks in the bottles, label them & then wrap them up in nice white paper & fold it over & seal it top & bottom with bottling wax. Then you would be ready to hand it over to the customer. It was very different to what it is now; I go in with a prescription for two or three items handed over the counter & I have it in ten minutes.



-*Jack Friedlieb* 10/3/04

This space is available for ADVERTISING

## ANSWER TO QUESTION OF THE MONTH (April)

**What happened to the Chinese miners after the gold mining days (1850's) finished?**

**Max Barry** – the Chinese became contractors, removing trees for farming, grubbing roots to 1-2 ft (30 – 60 cm) deep. They were also contracted to dig farm dams using a pick, shovel & wheelbarrow. Their work can be identified as having three steep sides & one sloping ramp side where they wheeled the dirt out.

**Gerry Curtis** – at Balldale, on a 2,500 acre (1,012 ha) property, the owner employed Chinese workers to clear all of the trees. They became "beasts of burden". They also got into the furniture industry. Furniture had to be stamped "Made by European Labour Only", because of the Chinese. The situation was similar in 1849 on the Californian gold fields. Because they brought no women with them (they remained back in China) they died out.

**Charles Brackenridge** – The Chinese came here for only four years, then returned home; they then sent more from their families. This went on for about 25 years. When the Chinese were buried, the tombstone was placed at their feet. Otherwise, if it were placed at their head, they wouldn't see their God coming to take them to heaven.

**John Craig** – The Chinese also became market gardeners.

## GENERAL NOTICES

**1** **Carole Whitbourn** supplied copies of the ACC Heritage Week events brochure (to 16/5/04, Ph 02 6023 811 for info), & showed the "Explore-A-Box" from the Museum (to 16/5/04), featuring historic Australian costumes. (Ph 02 6051 3450).

**2** The A&DHS Committee is arranging for copies of back issues of the Bulletin are to be supplied to local Senior Schools & Colleges.

**3** **Jean Whitla** from the Wodonga HS said the Wodonga Library was exhibiting Ned Kelly's Jerilderie Letter & a pistol from explorer Robert O'Hara Bourke.

**4** RAHS annual elections voting form was tabled.

**5** Many passenger train services to Albury have ceased – replaced by 25-30 buses which are much cheaper than the XPT train. –*Geoff Hamilton*.

**6** **Gerry Curtis & Ray Gear** presented a talk on "The Buildings of the Gordons", (Architects 1868-1913) on 28<sup>th</sup> April. About 60 people attended & enjoyed the presentation, display & supper. An illustrated book (80p.) of that title has been produced by **Gerry Curtis, Ray Gear, Jean Whitla, & Uta Wiltshire** (\$20, or \$15 for members of the Wodonga & Albury Historical Societies). Also, a video was recorded.

**7** A&DHS members wishing to learn how to use the Society's slide projector, tape recorder, remote control play-

back machine, & video camera, for the presentation, recording & transcribing of oral & pictorial history should contact **Helen Livsey** Ph 02 6021 3671. (Conditions apply).

**8** **Howlong History Book: WANTED** - a copy of "*The Howlong Selection*", published 1988, which is no longer needed. A Qld relative of the Lester family would like to purchase a copy. Please write to the A&DHS, or phone **Helen Livsey** on 02 6021 3671 if you can help.

## NEW BOOKS

**1** "Researching Australian School Records, A Guide" by Dr Geoffrey Burkhardt. \$20 posted. G & J Burkhardt, 11 Larakia ST, WARAMANGA, ACT 2611 Ph 02 6288 1939.

**2** "Index to Queanbeyan Newspapers, 1860-1861." \$27.50 posted. Archive Angels, 18 Moreton St, RUSSEL VALE, NSW 2517

**3** "Family History Companion" by Wendy Eldridge. \$23 posted. W Eldridge, 1087 Great Western Highway, Lithgow NSW 2790. Ph 0411 539 182

## JOURNEYING THROUGH THE JOURNALS

compiled by **John Craig**

This list has been compiled to help members find items of interest. These journals can be viewed at the Albury City Library – History Resources Room.

**ANCES-TREE: Journal Burwood-Drummoyne F.H.G.**  
March 2004

**1.** German Migrants to Eastern Australia on Ship "San Francisco", 1852. Part 4.

**HISTORY: ROYAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY Magazine.** March 2004

**1.** Hazelwood Brothers Nurseries, Epping 1908-1976.

**2.** Annual Report & Ballot Papers for 2004.

**INHERIT: Heritage Victoria** Feb. 2004

**1.** Strategic Projects & Registrations.

**MINISTRY OF THE ARTS (NSW) Booklet.**

**1.** Guidelines for NSW Premier's History Awards 2004.

**MRS "ROLF BOLDREWOOD'S" THE FLOWER**

**GARDEN IN AUSTRALIA: Parts II & III**

by Dirk H R Spennemann.

**PARRAMATTA PACKET: F H Group & Historical Society Newsletter.** Mar. to Jun. 2004.

**1.** History of Schools in Parramatta.

**2.** In God's Acre.

**REDISCOVER: Albury Library Newsletter – Autumn '04.**

**1.** Meet John Marsden (Author) – an Evening Event, 29 May 2004.

**RICHMOND RIVER Historical Society Bulletin. (Lismore)**

**1.** A Stone for Every Situation. From Aboriginal Use to the Building of Dry Stone Walls in the Richmond River District.

**UPDATE: Information Victoria Newsletter.**

Mar./Apr. 2004

**1.** Info on Broad Range of State Government Activities.

## NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING

5.15pm **Tuesday May 25, 2004**, at Albury City Library.

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(Bulletin Editor: Michael J. Katalinic, Phone 02 6025 9347)

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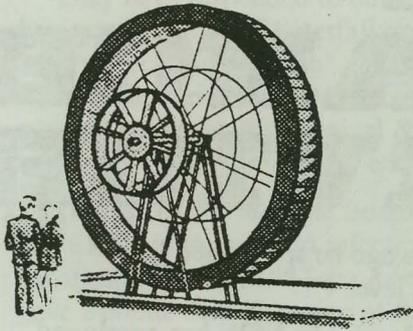
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# BULLETIN



Patrons: Mr. Harold Mair, O.A.M.  
Mr. Ian Glachan

President: Mr. John Craig (02) 6025 6041

Secretary: Mr. Ron Braddy (02) 6021 2038  
P.O. Box 822, Albury, N.S.W. 2640

Meetings: Commercial Club, Dean Street, Albury.  
8.00 p.m., 2nd Wednesday of the month

Albury Regional Museum (02) 6051 3450  
Turks Head, Wodonga Place, Albury  
Open every day, 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

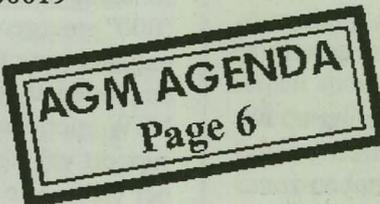
Subscriptions: Individual Member \$20  
Corporate Member \$50

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ISSN 0813 6645

## NEXT MEETING

8pm Wednesday June 9  
Commercial Club,  
Dean Street, Albury.



*BULLETIN* 436  
JUNE 2004

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** followed by the

Monthly Meeting:- *Jane Longhurst will briefly talk about the Noreuil Park Development Report*

## FUTURE EVENTS

### 1 Albury Regional Museum

18 June-27July.  
Exhibition.  
*More Than Dinosaurs: Evolution of Life.* An Australian Museum Travelling Exhibition.

23 June, 7-8pm. A Talk with La Trobe Uni Lecturer, Martin Fussell:  
*Palaeontology of South East Australia.*

2 August 7<sup>th</sup>.  
*Introduction to Archives:* Felldimber Community Centre, Ritter Rd Wodonga.  
Register by 23/7/04,  
Ph 03 9348 5757  
-*Laura Daniele.*  
(\$16.50)

## REPORT ON THE MAY MEETING



# ALBURY AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Society was addressed by *Geoff Kent*, Branch Manager of the Albury Ambulance Service. *Geoff* talked about the *History of the Ambulance Service in Albury.*

### 1 ABOUT GEOFF KENT:

*Geoff* is married with three daughters (7, 18 & 20 yo), & a son (10yo). The **importance of history** was highlighted when his son had to ring his grandmother in Sydney about a school project. He couldn't understand that she didn't have a computer, internet, or mobile phone!

Not many records can be found of the Albury Ambulance Station. **Historical information** is being obtained from retired officers, and Border Mail archives. However, when the Deniliquin control room closed, significant records were moved to the Albury station.

The staff of the **previous Albury stations** have all retired, moved on wherever. Though today's staff are young, they have some of the longest serving officers in the state. In Sydney, the average service of the officer is about three years



Photo: Albury Ambulance Service

Albury Ambulance Station

# ALBURY AMBULANCE SERVICE

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(& regarded as senior). In Albury, the average ambulance service officer has served for about ten years, & most are on twenty years service & quite experienced. There has been a general migration of officers from Sydney to the wonderful lifestyle of rural areas.

Before joining the NSW Ambulance Service *Geoff* did his **Nursing at Concorde Hospital** in Sydney. However, always as a little kid he wanted to be an "Ambo". Why? His mother says that one day they came upon an accident in the car; his father got out, & all *Geoff* wanted to do was to go & have a look at the injured men. Of course they wanted to shield *Geoff* away from that & keep him in the car; but ever since he had an interest in medical things – so his mother tells him. *Geoff* was eager to finish his nursing to join the **NSW Ambulance Service**.

When *Geoff* joined it was a matter of ringing up & saying "I would like to be an ambulance officer". They (this is Sydney) said "Oh, great! – can you come in tomorrow"? "Fine", so I went to Sydney Headquarters (in 1979) wearing a suit & tie & sat down. There were three of us. One gentleman there had hair down to "here", & the superintendent came out, looked at us & said, "you & you into my office - & you might as well leave now & get a haircut"! Today if one was to say that you would be up before a discrimination court.

The interview was the strangest I have had; it was a matter of "this is how much you will get paid – you have been a nurse – when can you start"? I have never regretted my experience with the Ambulance Service as I have learned a lot & enjoyed it thoroughly.

*Geoff* did his time at **Liverpool Ambulance Station**. He trained in rescue techniques, & worked on an

ambulance rescue truck for a number of years. From there he specialised into communications & the control room which was at Liverpool – which is now closed & gone to Sydney itself. From there he decided that rather than go into Sydney Headquarters & work the control room he'd come to the country.

When *Geoff* applied for **Albury** he didn't even know where it was – it just sounded good. A phone call told him "you've got the job", so he came to have a look. It is a wonderful place to bring a family up. So

*Geoff* moved down to Albury &

then about eleven years ago he specialised in "advanced life support level 4".

② The Ambulance Service in NSW has continued to improve both performance & organisational systems as a key clinical push forward in today's modern society.

For 2002-2003 the A/S of NSW assisted & assists someone every 40 seconds. In 2003 some 895,000 "000" emergency calls were responded to; 595,000 patients were transported; 3,000 people were employed at 266 locations across the state. The A/S of NSW operates over 800 ambulance vehicles & 300 support vehicles, & travels on average 20 million km per year. The A/S of NSW is the largest A/S in the world for organisation & distance travelled & everything. Some years ago they were listed by the World Health Organisation as one of the top pre-hospital care providers in the world, & they aim to keep up with modern technology in that area.

Three years ago the "Southern Division (the

Murray)" merged with the "Riverina (Wagga)" to become the "Southern Division". So there is the "Sydney Division", "Western Division (Dubbo, Broken Hill)", the "Northern Division (Newcastle, Hunter etc)", & the "Southern Division (from Wollongong to the Vic border & across to Albury & Balranald & the Sth Australian border)".

In the **Southern**

**Division** there is about 58 stations & a population up to about 800,000 people. They have about 84,000 emergency responses, & transport about 50,000 people in emergency situations. Most of the staff have been trained in the use of 4WD specialist vehicles & have 4WD ambulances within the district (Albury has one, which also covers other areas such as for bush fires down the coast. New stations have opened at Sussex Inlet, Queanbeyan, Kangaroo Valley, & recently the Hay Ambulance Station was opened. A new station is almost finished & refurbished at Holbrook as part of the Holbrook multi purpose complex centre.

Photo: Albury Ambulance Service



Stretcher in Early Ambulance

**K G HIGGINSON & CO**  
**ACCOUNTANTS**  
531 Wilson St ALBURY  
Ph 02 6021 7155

Albury & District Historical Society Inc., PO Box 822, ALBURY, NSW, 2640.

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They have responded to bush fires throughout the Division; even the "Waterfall train disaster" & the "Berry mountaineer crash". For the Sydney Olympics all officers were taken to Goulburn & trained in anti-terrorist activities & biological & radiological situations - & that training is on going.

**③ HISTORY:** 1881 the Board of Health established a service to transport infectious disease cases to isolation wards. In 1887 the Army Medical Corps gave a public demonstration of first aid, resulting in a proposal to form the first Sydney based Civilian Ambulance Brigade. Receiving much support, they decided to attend major sporting events only; their motto, "for the love of life". Despite this the Army still dealt with most casualties. At a Military Review a person fractured their leg & required treatment & transport; & then the need for a full time Civilian Ambulance Service became apparent. So in 1894 the **Redfern Bicycle Club** had the first bicycle ambulance; a report stated "it could reach the scene with dazzling speed". The bicycle was the first of the mechanical ambulances.

A meeting was held & the **Civil Ambulance & Transport Brigade** was formed. In 1895 the Civil Ambulance & Transport Brigade commenced operations with officers occupying part of an old police station in George St Sydney: & equipment was one hand pushed stretcher (litter) & a bicycle. This was the direct forbearer of the Ambulance Service of NSW.

Regarding **Hand Litters**, in the Corowa Federation Parade there was an Ambulance Litter. Some of it was restored & officers were in original uniforms. It was probably very uncomfortable, especially where it was used on cobblestone roads in Sydney.

In 1902 the ambulance serviced the population only within 20 miles (32km) of Sydney, & travelled over 9,000 miles (14,500 km) that year, treating more than 2,000 patients. Then many other ambulance stations opened around greater Sydney & around rural NSW. In 1904 the brigade was renamed to the "**Civil Ambulance & Transport Corps**". In 1914 WWI was declared & the corps was equipped & it's vehicles were given to the State Government: they went off to the war. In 1921 Ambulance was again renamed to "**The NSW Ambulance Transport Service**".

Two way **radios** in ambulances didn't exist, however in 1937 they were introduced allowing more rapid

response times. (Geoff showed one of the old radios, of which no one else has one). They had a vehicle with a big thick metal mast to the roof on the front of the car. It had a limited range of a few blocks to Sydney Headquarters in Quay St (whereas today they talk on the mobile to Wollongong (Warilla). The former control room at Albury & radio room at Wagga were closed by the government & merged into a new Control Room at Wollongong. Wollongong controls the whole of the division, & they talk to Balranald. They now have satellite **Global Positioning Satellite** (good in bushfires) to give position to a helicopter within four metres.

In Sydney, down the coast from Wollongong, & from about Tarcutta back to Goulburn is all controlled by **Mobile Data Terminals**. So ambulances have a voice radio, but most of the information is downloaded by satellite to a small computer in the ambulance. The screen shows the car number, cross street, & additional information which could say such as "CPR is being administered" or "someone will meet you". One wonders about the technology in ten years time!

In 1941 the first **Ambulance Cliff Rescue Unit**

was brought into service. Rescue in this area (vehicle rescue etc.) is done by the VRA, working with the Ambulance Service & the Fire Brigade in Sydney. Rescue is done by the Ambulance Rescue, Police Rescue, & Fire Brigade Rescue.

At Albury, in 1934 the current station was opened (there were previous stations). (Pay) records (from

1932) are still deemed confidential & cannot be released. The front of the station is protected by National Trust Heritage Listing. Several years ago it was painted in its original heritage colours. The amenities have not changed much - the original kitchen for eight officers now caters for 27. The front used to have a plant room; they used to drive the ambulances out the front of the station. It is all closed in now & the plant room is at the rear. They now have nine vehicles; four Mercedes, two smaller VW's for routine transport, a 4WD & several smaller vehicles used for relief.

They have a **standard of care**: level 3 officers (qualified); then two levels of "paramedic" (level 4 & 5 in NSW). So the likelihood of getting the intensive care unit is fairly good. Officers can deliver pre-hospital care; intensive care standard, even at the side of the road. At Albury about 85% of the staff are "gold badge" level 4 trained; four officers are

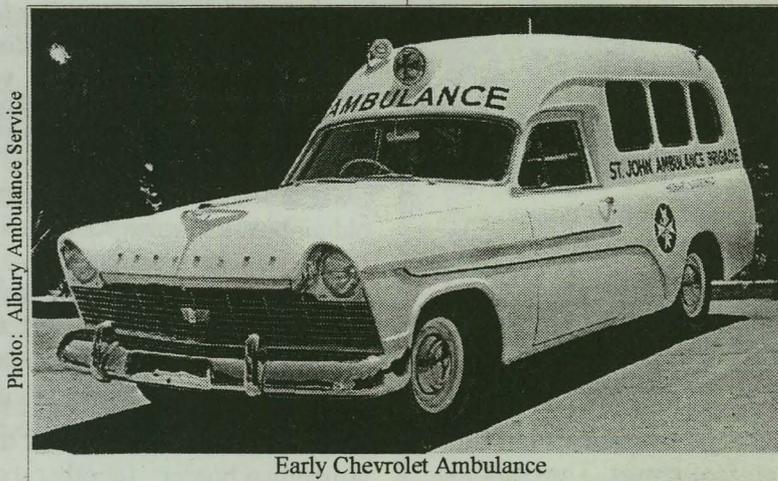


Photo: Albury Ambulance Service

Early Chevrolet Ambulance

This space is available for **ADVERTISING**



"silver badge" level 5; & three officers are currently training in Wollongong for even further advanced care.. The Government aims to have a Paramedic in every ambulance.

- *Geoff Kent* 12/5/04

**ANSWER TO QUESTION OF THE MONTH (May)**

**When did the Albury Ambulance Station open?**

*Helen Livsey* - Prior to getting a motor ambulance, & the Station in 1934, Albury had the St John Ambulance Association. In 1908 Ald *Alf Waugh* was President, *Mr Phibbs* was Vice President, & the Secretary was *Frank Shepard* (who was a brewer who lived at Brasseurville – the brewer's house – now decaying & vandalised near the Union Bridge).

In May 1908 *Frank Shepard* suggested a horse ambulance was "an absolute necessity" for a town & district the size of Albury". He considered "some provision should be made for the district where accidents were of frequent occurrence" & referred to an incident at Morven from where a child was brought by mail train to Albury after suffering burns.

The hand ambulance was useful in the town for conveying people from places within easy reach of the hospital – although it needed two carriers, & two reserves for when they got tired. One in front, one behind, & one used to run along each side. It had no wheels apparently, it was all foot power. The hand ambulance was known as "Shepard's Litter" & *Frank Shepard* was a major contributor to medical care in Albury for many years.

*Gerry Curtis* – The present A/S is the 3<sup>rd</sup>, **1.** There was once one down in David St on the east side towards Hume St. **2.** One was in Young St slightly north of Dean St. **3.** The present A/S was the last building designed by *Louis Harrison* -architect. *Alf Waugh* laid the foundation stone in August 1934 & referred to *Harrison's* illness & coming death. *Harrison* died at the end of October, about a week after the "Uiver" landed here, & *Mrs Waugh* opened the A/S in December: it was built in five months. *Harrison* came to Albury in 1916 & died in 1934 & is buried in the Albury Cemetery.

*Narda Reid* – Are all A/S's in this area manned 24hrs/day? *Geoff Kent*.- Only Albury (a headquarters & training station) & Wagga; otherwise they open from

8am to 4pm or 9am to 5pm, then "on call".

Albury currently has 3 trainee officers from Sydney. Albury has 3 ambulances (2 officers per car) 8am – 8pm; then 4 officers at home with an ambulance "on call" to provide backup; & then there is a night shift from 8pm – 8am.

**Workload:** Starting from 18 years ago, they would do 2 or 3 jobs/ week on nightshift – now it it 43 jobs from 12am to 12am. Now more metropolitan, with drug & other problems.

*Jan Hunter*- Who funds the Ambulance? *G.K.*- There was fundraising when I first joined: we are run by the NSW Govt. We have defibulators needing

replacement with the better "zoll defibulators" worth about \$8,500 each (2 from Govt. for 8 vehicles). Officers have given talks & demonstrations; the Commercial Club donated one, & also the Lions Club, & similar. Now we have 6 for Albury within the last 6 months.

*Ron Braddy*- in "Apex days" when *Harley Davidson* was in charge, you had to raise your own money (& wages); Apex had an Xmas spinning wheel.

*Geoff Kent*- photos show that the old ambulance was a converted sedan, but now we have seat belts for stretchers & everyone. The NSW Air Ambulance was started with the backing of the Royal Flying Doctor Service; now the RF Doctor Service runs the Air Ambulance.

*Max Barry*- 35-40 years ago a local committee was in control, from the Hume Weir to Balranald or South Australian border; (& other districts had a similar situation). The Committee was of local representatives, meeting once a month at the A/S. *Alf Barker* was the superintendant. Each committee was responsible to raise funds to run the service & replace vehicles.

**VEHICLES** were converted Holden utilities & later, Ford F100's. The Fords were more comfortable, but the Holdens were less expensive. The staff had to raise funds with a spinning wheel at the Albury show, at Mate's corner; & they held a Melbourne Cup sweep which was mostly ignored by the Police. People would subscribe annually for free ambulance services.

*Geoff Kent*- we no longer have a subscription scheme. That was taken off us & handed over to the Health Funds. Otherwise, if you are on a pension you get free ambulance service.

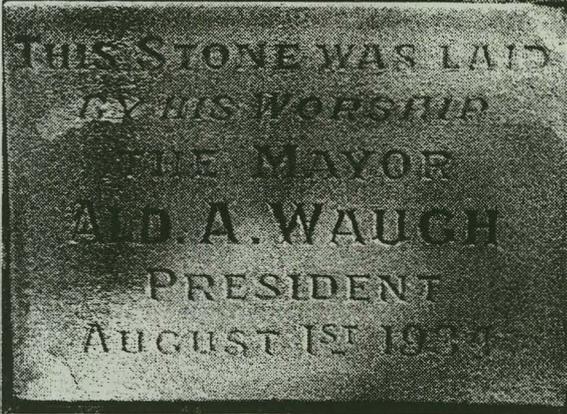


Photo: Albury Ambulance Service

Foundation Stone – Albury Ambulance Station

**PLANNING TO SPEAK AT A MEETING?** Please remember to write it down & give it to a Committee Member for the Bulletin Editor. Photographs (originals or small photocopies) are welcome. Also, quote your sources.

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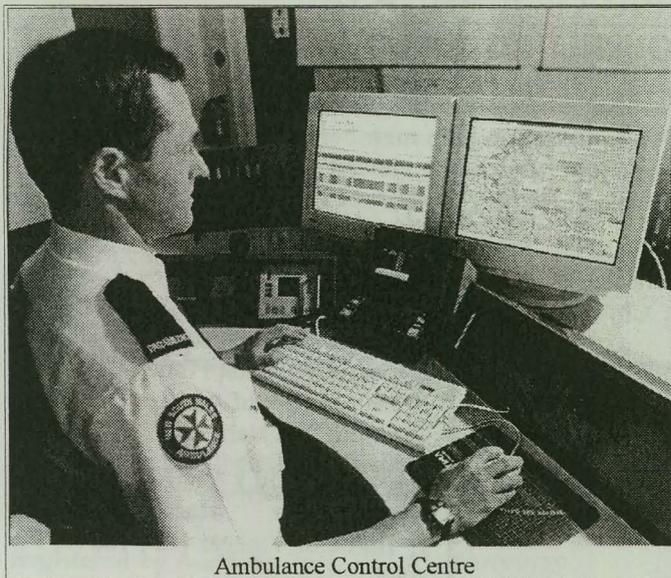


Photo: Albury Ambulance Service

Ambulance Control Centre

←←← At Albury the last F100's & F250's were got rid of about two months ago. They were G.K.'s era of vehicle.

**SIRENS:** The officers at the A/S can't comprehend that when GK First joined the service & had the F100, you had a siren on which you had to "push & pull me". You had to drive it, like with column shift, & at the same time pull the siren on & push it off.

At Liverpool the greatest thing was when we had the electronic Hee-Haw's. We had one at Albury; we put it on until we went to an accident & it stuck. We tried pulling out all of the wires. Then we had an old rescue truck that had a huge silver siren taken off an airport fire truck & we used to literally pull that on & it used to wind up. It would go for almost 5 km & you would turn it off 2km before the scene & it would wind down. It would move everything out of the way. It wouldn't be allowed today because of the high decibels. Now we have electronic computerised sirens.

It is sad that we can't find many records at Albury, but it is important to keep an historical record. It is vital for the future to know where we came from.

- Geoff Kent

## CHAIRMAN'S ANNUAL REPORT

I am pleased to present this Annual Report for the year 2003 – 2004. In doing so I wish to convey my appreciation to your Committee for dedication to their responsibilities; their assistance & guidance in making my position so much easier. After deep & lengthy consideration I must make members aware that I will not be seeking office to the committee for the ensuing year. Therefore I have declined nominations.

## Activities For The Year 2003 – 2004:

- 1 Finalised the agreement "Donation of Collection" between the Society & Albury City Council.
- 2 Correspondence to Albury City Council & Library supporting Funding Grant Applications for Cultural Precinct.
- 3 Letter to A/C Council outlining the Society's concern on the redevelopment of Heritage Listed Buildings without visual (photographs) or written studies.
- 4 Purchasing of audio/visual recording equipment for recording of oral history from longtime residents.
- 5 Charles Brackenridge was requested to attend a "find" at Lake Mungo, of ancient bones. He was able to identify & have them carbon dated.
- 6 Attended the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebrations of Albury City Council take-over of the Museum from the A&DHS.
- 7 Committee members attended an Oral History Workshop at the Albury Regional Museum.
- 8 Conferred with Michael O'Mullane (CSU), RE: marketing plan for A&DHS.
- 9 The Christmas Party was again a success. Short talks were given by diners during the evening.
- 10 "Bring & Tell" in December saw the presentation of approximately fourteen items of interest.
- 11 Committee members, Gerry Curtis & Ray Gear, assisted the Albury Library in Heritage Week with the presentation, "Buildings of the Gordons", Architects 1868-1913.
- 12 Both Albury & Wodonga Historical Societies had input to the book "Buildings of the Gordons", produced by Jean Whitla, Uta Wiltshire, Ray Gear & Gerry Curtis. The book was launched during Heritage Week. Both societies will benefit.

Additional thanks must go to; Gerry Curtis & Helen Livsey who continually perform beyond the call; our editor Michael Katalinic for his dedication to the task; & of course not forgetting June Shanahan (will the work load be too great for June!).

Many thanks to our Members & Guest Speakers.  
 Peter Harper - "History of Dentistry in Albury & Wodonga" (Bulletin 426).  
 Helen Pithie & Carina Clement - "Museum / Albury Cultural Precinct" (Bulletin 429).  
 Harry Benyon - "Early Years of Peard's Nursery" (Bulletin 430).  
 Major Graham Docksey - "The Expanded Military Museum & It's Early History" (Bulletin 421).  
 Roslyn Webb - "History of 'Hawksview', Hume Weir"

(Bulletin 433).

Jack Friedlieb - "Pharmacy Days in Albury, 1920 - 1950" (Bulletin 434).

Chris Stewart - "Tourism & History for Small Communities" (Bulletin 435).

Geoff Kent - "Development of Albury Ambulance Station & Services" (Bulletin 436).

Thank you. - **John Craig** - Chairman

## GENERAL NOTICES

**1 Invitation To Nominate Your Favourite Heritage Icon** - from the NSW Heritage Office. What icons should be on the State Heritage Register? The Heritage Office will list the most popular heritage icons for the Heritage Council, who will review the list & make recommendations to the minister. Icon must be **Significant** to many people. Nomination Forms are available. Ph 02 9873 8599.

## 2 Note for future Bulletin Editors:

1. the **National Archives in Canberra** have adopted the OpenOffice.org document format ".XML" to store important & National Heritage documents, because of its promise

of non-obsolescence. Other proprietary software deliberately change their format every few years to force people to upgrade their software.<sup>2</sup> **Someone who can read Old German will be able to read & understand the Gutenberg Bible of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century - but there is almost no way to read & understand a document created with a computer from a mere 25 years ago.<sup>3</sup>**

■ Zymaris, Con "The Essential Guide to OpenOffice.org" 2004

1. Zymaris p26

2. Zymaris p25

3. Zymaris p25

## 9/6/04 AGENDA for the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

- ① Minutes of the previous AGM of 11/6/03.
- ② President's Report.
- ③ Treasurer's Report & Audited Accounts.
- ④ Election of Committee of 12 (including Office Bearers). Appointment of Public Officer & Honorary Auditor.

**The following nominations have been received:**

**PRESIDENT**

**VICE PRESIDENT**

**VICE PRESIDENT**

**SECRETARY**

*Ron Braddy*

**MINUTE SECRETARY**

**TREASURER**

**COMMITTEE of 6** *Claire Simpson, Carole Whitbourn, Helen Pithie, Jan Marsden*

**HONORARY AUDITOR** *Kevin Higginson*

**PUBLIC OFFICER** *Helen Livsey*

**BULLETIN EDITOR** *Michael Katalinic*

⑤ **General Business:** To set the annual Membership Fees as proposed by the Committee, Individual \$20, Family \$25, Corporate \$50.

⑥ The **Monthly Meeting** is unscripted & will be an entertaining evening followed by supper.

## JOURNEYING THROUGH THE JOURNALS

compiled by *John Craig*

A compilation to help members find items of interest. These journals can be viewed at the Albury City Library - History Resources Room:

DESCENT: Journal of Society of Australian Genealogists Mar 2004

1. Children of Ship "Sir Edward Parry" Who Arrived in Australia May 1848.
2. Joseph Michael Forde (1840-1929). Author of Articles Under Different Pen Names.

HAWKESBURY CRIER: F.H.G. Newsletter March 2004

1. Battle of Vinegar Hill, 1804 - 2004.
2. Pitfalls of Cemetery Transcriptions.

LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIAN HISTORY PUBLISHERS / BOOKSELLERS:

1. Order Form for Various Historical / Genealogical Publications.

MANSFIELD HISTORICAL SOCIETY Newsletter Apr 2004

1. Mansfield Courier Jottings - August 1898.
2. Arrival of First Train (1891) To & Departure of Last (1977).

MURRUMBIDGEE ANCESTOR - Journal Wagga Wagga F H S April 2004

1. Maritime Records For Family History Research.
2. Our Early Days, Cont'. From January Journal, Told by George Seymour, November 1925.

MUSTER: Central Coast (Gosford) Family History Society Journal, April 2004

1. Serendipity - Identification From a Pile of Rubbish.
2. Copyright Issues.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES Research Guides Available on Australian Prime Ministers - Allies, Enemies & Trading Partners - Australian Focus (National Archives Photographs).

STOCKMAN'S HALL OF FAME April 2004

1. Poem: "The Walls of Jericho".
2. Incredible Story: "The Lost Watch".

## NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING

5.15pm Tuesday June 22, 2004, at Albury City Library.

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(Bulletin Editor: Michael J. Katalinic, Phone 02 6025 9347)

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BULLETIN 436, June 2004. Page 6

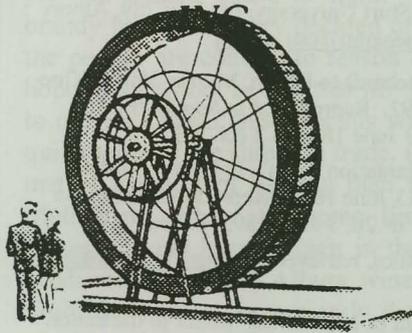
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# ALBURY & DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

# BULLETIN



Patrons: Mr. Harold Mair, O.A.M.  
Mr. Ian Glachan

President: Mr. Doug Hunter (02) 6021 2835

Secretary: Mr. Ron Braddy (02) 6021 2038

Meetings: 2nd Wednesday of the month, February to December.

Albury Regional Museum: (02) 6051 3450  
Turks Head, Wodonga Place, Albury  
Open every day, 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.  
Website: [www.alburycity.nsw.gov.au/museum](http://www.alburycity.nsw.gov.au/museum)

Registered by Australia Post, PP.225170/00019 ISSN 0813 6645

Subscriptions: Individual Member \$20  
Family Members \$25  
Corporate Member \$50

## NEXT MEETING

8pm Wednesday July 14  
Commercial Club,  
Dean Street, Albury.

**GUEST SPEAKER** - Mr Sam Goddard, Ophthalmologist  
will talk about the "Early History of Ophthalmology in Albury".

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

now due!

A membership form is  
attached to Page 5.

BULLETIN 437

JULY 2004



## FUTURE EVENTS

① Albury Regional Museum Exhibitions:

18 June -27 July.

-*More Than Dinosaurs: Evolution of Life.* An Australian Museum Travelling Exhibition.

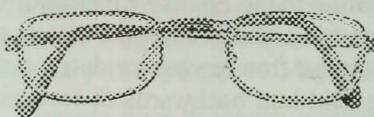
6 August -31 October.

-*Crime Scene*, Scientific Investigation Archives, 1945 - 1960

② August 7<sup>th</sup>. Introduction to

*Archives: Felntimber Community Centre, Ritter Rd Wodonga. Register by 23/7/04, Ph 03 9348 5757 -Laura Daniele. (\$16.50)*

## QUESTION OF THE MONTH



When were spectacles first invented?

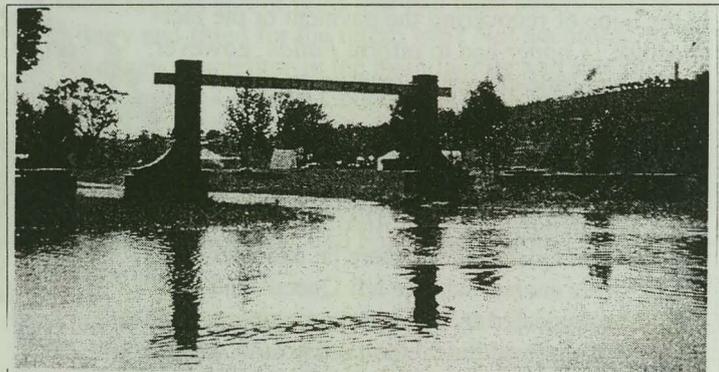
## :FEATURES:

Page 2 - "Colonial Wines" (- James Fallon)

Page 3 - *Bruce Penny*, "Anything to Declare?"

Page 3 - *Jane Longhurst*, "Noreuil Park Development Report".

Page 4 - A&DHS Elected Office Bearers for 2004/2005



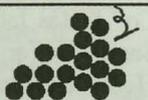
Early Trabeated Gateway to Noreuil Park, Albury, c.1950.

Photo: John Livsey

# JAMES FALLON

## SAMOAN MAIL FRAUD & JAMES FALLON

by Dirk HR. Spennemann



Mail fraud, the purchasing of items via mail order without paying for them, is a common mode of operation of modern day small time crooks. It is not new however. While trawling through the pages of nineteenth century newspapers published in Apia, Samoa (South Pacific) in the course of research of various aspects of Samoan history, I found an example of a European trader in Samoa defrauding *James Fallon* of Albury.

In early January 1892 *Alexander Pritchard*, European resident on Samoa, ordered "one or two cases of port, claret & sherry in quarts & two cases of sherry in pints & other wine you think would suit the market." Pritchard gave clear instructions on how to ship the wine. In his letter he claimed that *Fallon* had been recommended to him by *J Despeissis* (then NSW government

# JAMES FALLON

agricultural expert on vines) & also stated that

"we are desirous of importing our goods from the colonies instead of San Francisco." Both the (spurious) reference & the hope of breaking into a new market dominated Californian sellers possibly influenced *Fallon* in filling the order on the promise that payment would occur by return mail.<sup>1</sup> *Fallon* obliged on trust alone, delivering goods worth £14 5s (incl. Shipping)- but no payment occurred. If a supplier could be fooled once, it stood to reason that another try would be warranted. In early June *Pritchard* tried again, this time under the name 'Jas. Jackson of Lata Plantation, Savaii, Samoa,' using flattery as his modus operandi: "Through the introduction of The Samoan Trading & Plantain Company of the next island, Upolu, who are taking great pains in getting your wines thoroughly tested by the general public, I write to please send me ... 1 case dry wine each quarts & pints, claret, 1 case do. do. Port: 1 case do. do. sherry... Your wines are certainly the best that have ever come to this market."<sup>2</sup> *Fallon*, however, was not fooled again.

How serious was such a loss? And, by implication, how trusting was *Fallon*? The buying capacity of £14 5s in 1892 can be corrected to year 2000 prices using the Australian Bureau of Statistics Consumer-Price-Index.<sup>3</sup> This correction gives us \$1,318.11 – a sum sufficiently large to attempt long-distance recovery. On 1 March 1893 *Fallon* wrote to the Apia solicitor *William Cooper* in the hope of recovering the payment or the merchandise. *Cooper* had to inform *Fallon*, however, that he had little chance of recovering any of the outstanding account.<sup>4</sup>

Who was this *Alexander Pritchard*? He was the son of the missionary & British Consul *George Pritchard*. In 1888 *Alexander* came to Samoa from Queensland, where he had been an MLA.<sup>5</sup> It is unclear why he left Queensland, but it had been suggested by his Apia contemporaries that he had left to avoid his creditors. By early 1892 *Pritchard* had a major swindle operation going. He requested, & frequently received, from unsuspecting Sydney & Melbourne companies,<sup>6</sup> goods by using the names: 'Pritchard & Co.,' 'The Pritchard Trading Co.,' 'The Samoan Trading & Plantation Co.,' 'Jas. Jackson & Co.' & 'Jas Jackson of Lata Plantation, Savaii, Samoa.'<sup>7</sup> For this he was hauled before the High Commissioner's court, but because of lack of finances & any property which could be seized, was left off the hook on a caution.

And finally, why could nothing be done? It seems *Pritchard* had been very careful in ordering consumables & items that could be swiftly disposed of to the local Samoan community so that no assets could be seized. In the light of this, his assertion to *Fallon* has a very different meaning when *Pritchard* was 'taking great pains in getting [*Fallon's*] wines thoroughly tested by the general public ..."

Notes:

**K G HIGGINSON & CO**  
**ACCOUNTANTS**  
531 Wilson St ALBURY  
Ph 02 6021 7155

¶ *Dirk HR Spennemann*, The Johnstone Centre & School of Environment & In-

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BULLETIN 437, July 2004. Page 2

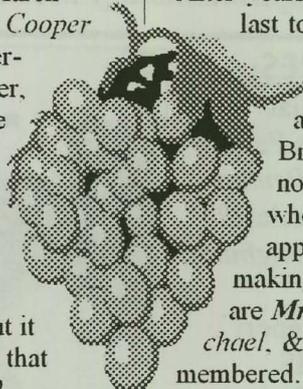
formation Services, Charles Sturt University, PO Box 789, Albury NSW 2640. E-mail: [dspennemann@csu.edu.au](mailto:dspennemann@csu.edu.au)

1. Letter A.P. (Alexander Pritchard) to Fallon, Murray Valley Vineyard Co., Apia 1 January 1892. Reproduced in *Samoa Weekly Herald* (Apia) vol. 1 no 26, 3 June 1893, p.2 col. 2-3.
2. Letter Jas. Jackson, Lata Plantation Savai'i, to Fallon, Murray Valley Vineyard Co., Apia 13 June 1892. Reproduced in *Samoa Weekly Herald* (Apia) vol. 1 no 26, 3 June 1893, p.2 col. 3.
3. Australian Bureau of Statistics, retrieved via <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/>
4. William Cooper 'The Height of Impudence. Letter to the editor.' *Samoa Weekly Herald* (Apia) vol.1 no 26, 3 June 1893, p.3 col.2-3.
5. Pritchard died 1 December 1898. - Local & General News *Samoa Weekly Herald* (Apia) vol. 4 no 43, 3 December 1898, p.2 col. 4.
6. Swallow & Ariell Ltd, Melbourne; Marc Robertson, Fitzroy; S.T. Leigh, Sydney: 'High Commissioner's Court.' *Samoa Times & South Sea Advertiser* (Apia) vol. 4 no 182, 16 April 1892, p.2, cols 5-6.
7. See Cooper op cit. (note 4). —See also: William Cooper 'Sublime Audacity.' *Samoa Weekly Herald* (Apia) vol. 1 no 36, 19 August 1893, p.2 col. 7.

\*

## COLONIAL WINES.

(Article Reproduced from "Town & Country Journal", April 6, 1878, page 652)



After years of education, colonial wines may be said at last to have come into almost general consumption in Australia, & in NSW particularly. At almost every dinner-table we now find colonial wines; in some cases they entirely supersede British beer. With some complacency we can now afford to give due praise to those educators who toiled for years, & put up with so many disappointments in perfecting colonial wines, & making them popular. Amongst these men in NSW are *Mr Fallon*, *Mr Wyndham*, *Mr Doyle*, *Mr Carmichael*, & a few others, whose names will long be remembered. Foremost amongst these is *Mr J T Fallon*, who enjoys a European reputation. It has been justly said of him: "Perhaps no man has done more for popularising Australian wines than that indefatigable & enthusiastic vigneron, *Mr J T Fallon*. One greets him in *Albury*, nervously watching the various processes of wine-making, or carefully overlooking his magnificent vineyard.

### PLANNING TO SPEAK AT A MEETING?

Please remember to write it down & give it to a Committee Member for the Bulletin Editor.

Photographs (originals or large copies) are welcome.

Avoid Plagiarism - quote your sources!

One meets him in the Hall of the Society of Arts, London, learnedly descanting on the vine & its Australian history. A year or so later one listens to his pleasant voice at the meetings of the Royal Colonial Institute, presided over by the Duke of Manchester, & surrounded by all of the elite of London society. A little later on & one joins him in a deputation to the English Chancellor of the Exchequer to urge on his consideration the claims of Australian wine to exemption from excessive duty. And between these times we find him backwards & forwards to Australia, & traversing the vast wine districts of France, Italy, & Germany, picking up information for guidance in his own vineyards & wine cellars. Surely no man deserves so well of the colonies as >>>

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one so energetic! The wine makers of Australia have as yet had a hard battle to fight. The craze for beer & brandy has been a very decided one; but slowly & surely the people are coming to reason & a pure wine. It is a hopeful sign, too, to find that *Mr Fallon* has seen his way to open a central depôt for his wine in Sydney. The requirements of the shipping trade, it is found, can be better met at the port of Sydney than they can at the port of Melbourne, where for some time past every obstacle seems to have been thrown in the way of the bonâ fide producer. Of course Albury wines could be conveyed to Melbourne more conveniently than to Sydney, & it says much against the Custom's arrangements at the former place, when *Mr Fallon* is able to convey his wines hundreds of miles overland to Sydney, & still find the advantage to be on the side of this city." We had an opportunity afforded us of inspecting the new wine-cellars just opened in Pitt-street by *Mr Fallon*. As he does not do things by halves, we were not disappointed in finding the large cellars filled with ranges of immense casks, containing some of the choicest wines ever made in Australia, sound pure Reisling, charming Tokay, & delightful Verdeliho. Of the many thousands of gallons of pure wine here stored, it was agreeable to notice that few of the samples were new, & that most of them had the benefit of age, from two to ten years. Though for years he was represented by a well known agency, it is a matter of congratulation to the wine-drinkers that *Mr Fallon* has at last opened cellars in Sydney, where we might be certain to obtain at all times a fair sample of Australian wines.

— Article courtesy of *Jack Sullivan*, Ph 4929 5317  
72 Bar Beach Ave, MEREWETHER, NSW 2291 \*

(*James Fallon* moved to Albury in 1854, 150 years ago).

## ANYTHING TO DECLARE ?

- By *Bruce Pennay* 17/5/04

**B**order customs duties caused lots of difficulties for residents on both sides of the border (Albury-Wodonga) in the late nineteenth century. Two sources of information give insights into some of the local impact of the duties in the 1880s and 1890s.

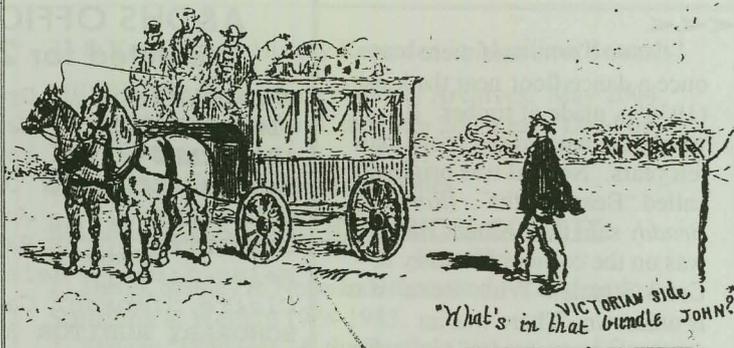
1. Report of Board to inquire into the effects of the fiscal system of Victoria upon industry and production, upon the employment of people; upon the condition and extension of agricultural, mining and other producing interests; and upon exports and imports, First Report *Victoria Parliamentary Papers* 1894, vol 2. Second report *VPP* 1895-96, vol 2, pp. 509-522.
2. Correspondence, Customs Office Wodonga, National Australian Archives, Canberra, A1037/1 vol. 2-4, letters dated 25 August and 8 December 1880; 19, 22 and 28 February 1881; 6 and 19 May 1881; 28 November 1883.

People from Wodonga frequently bought new clothes in Albury and wore them back home without paying duty.

One Wodonga storekeeper told the inquiry in 1894 that 'half the

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◆ It was customary for customs officers to challenge travellers crossing the Union Bridge in horse-drawn 'buses' as they made their way to and from Wodonga railway station. That traffic was to grow rapidly as the railway neared, then, reached Albury in 1881 (*Australasian Sketcher* 13 May 1876).

wearing apparel of the community is got on the other side of the river'. He went on to show how boots, hats, moles, shirts, woollen goods and drapery generally were cheaper in Albury than Wodonga.

The correspondence of the Collector of Customs at Wodonga points to ways some Wodonga people wanted him to be more rigorous. A Vigilance Committee, led by a dealer in saddlery and harness, questioned the ways in which customs officers used their discretion to determine what was dutiable or not, in terms of things being 'in use' or new. Worn clothes might be considered used, but were horse saddles and/or reins that had been newly bought in Albury and fitted for the return trip? Not according to the Wodonga competitor in the manufacture and sale of leather goods - and the Collector of Customs agreed.

The Collector of Customs found some gentlemen and ladies wore unusual amounts of 'used' jewellery across the border. One lady, whom he detained, was wearing a pair of gold bracelets, two gold rings, a gold chain and a gold watch.

The correspondence shows how the Collector of Customs could rely on the help of informers in Wodonga to carry out his duties. There were always those who would let him know who had a new carriage that might have been bought without paying duty.

Others would let him know if Chinese tobacco growers, up river, were illegally sending tobacco into Victoria. One Chinaman hoped to earn a share of the penalty imposed on a countryman he accused of introducing opium without paying duty. \*

## REPORT ON THE JUNE MEETING NOREUIL PARK ALBURY

**T**he Society was addressed by *Jane Longhurst* about the Noreuil Park Development Report.

*Jane* was approached by Albury Council to canvas public opinion on the Noreuil Park foreshore cultural development (not Hovell Tree, Oddi's or Australia Park). Lighting, signage etc. would be considered. The report will be a "user friendly" document for Council & the wider community.

>>>



Gerry Curtis said there was once a dance floor near the kiosk (1930's), made of timber. It would not have lasted more than ten years. Noreuil was originally called "Beans Baths". (Ron Braddy said the "Albury Baths" was on the corner of Stanley & Creek Streets). Who "Bean" was is unknown. There was an entrepreneur named "Scott" who made some development at Noreuil foreshore.

In 1922 a lot of the exotic trees were planted at Noreuil by returned WWI soldiers (a job creation scheme).

There was a stone "arch" at the entrance to Noreuil from Hovell Street (date removed?). When Noreuil became a caravan park (Council leased it for 15 years) in the 1950's / 1960's, the low "arch" had to be removed.

The report will be 15 pages. It will go to artists who may be commissioned to make customised benches etc. around the foreshore. The historical influence / component will also investigate why the park is called "Noreuil" (it was named after the "WWI Battle of 1917" - Ron Braddy). On 24/6/92 the report will be presented to Council, stating the themes which the community want to see articulated more prominently in the park, for the benefit of the wider community.

-Jane Longhurst 9/6/04 Ph 02 6023 5258

## GENERAL NOTICES

**1 BULLETIN 436. (GENERAL NOTICES Nr 2).** *Con Zymaris* is mistaken about the **Gutenberg Bible** being written in Old German in the early 16<sup>th</sup> Century. It was in fact written in Latin. - *Dirk H R Spennemann* 3/6/04

"The<sup>1</sup> Gutenberg Bible, also known as the Mazarin Bible, & the 42-Line Bible, Latin Edition of the Bible, was printed at Mainz, Germany, sometime between 1450 & 1456. (i.e. the middle 15<sup>th</sup> Century! *Zymaris* says his anecdote is only an approximation -Ed.). Although German bibliographers claim that it was printed by the German printer *Johann Gutenberg*, the edition was probably the work of the German printers *Johann Fust & Peter Schöffer* (c.1425-1502), associates of *Gutenberg*."

"There<sup>2</sup> is no reason to doubt that the printing of certain books (werck der bucher, specifically mentioned in the record of the trial, refers to the Forty-two-Line Bible that was Gutenberg's (Latin) masterpiece)

## A&DHS OFFICE BEARERS elected for 2004/2005

<b>PRESIDENT</b>	<i>Doug Hunter</i>
<b>VICE PRESIDENT</b>	<i>Max Barry</i>
<b>SECRETARY</b>	<i>Ron Braddy</i>
<b>MINUTE SECRETARY</b>	<i>Jan Marsden</i>
<b>TREASURER</b>	<i>June Shanahan</i>
<b>COMMITTEE</b>	<i>Ray Gear,</i> <i>Helen Livsey, Helen Pithie,</i> <i>Claire Simpson, Carole Whitbourn.</i>
<b>HONORARY AUDITOR</b>	<i>Kevin Higginson</i>
<b>PUBLIC OFFICER</b>	<i>Helen Livsey</i>
<b>BULLETIN EDITOR</b>	<i>Michael Katalinic</i>
<b>BULLETIN PROOF READER</b>	<i>Helen Livsey</i>
<b>RESEARCH OFFICER</b>	<i>Helen Livsey</i>
<b>JOURNALS READER</b>	<i>John Craig</i>
<b>LIBRARY ACCESSIONS</b>	<i>John Craig</i>
<b>MEMBERSHIP MAILING &amp; BULLETIN DISTRIBUTION</b>	<i>Claire Simpson</i>
<b>MEETING HOSTS</b>	<i>John Craig</i>

## Douglas Hunter, new President of A&DHS.

Born in Albury, he attended Albury Public School & then Albury High School. He left school & did an apprenticeship as a Cabinet Maker & Joiner. He worked at that for a little while & then worked as a Draftsman.

*Doug* married *Jan* in 1959. They went to Papua New Guinea for several years. Then *Doug* worked with the Albury Wodonga Development Corporation until retirement 12 yrs ago.

*Doug* always had a parallel career with the Army. He did his National Service, & then stayed on in the Citizens Military Forces, & later with the Army Reserves (until he turned 50 yo).

He then enrolled with the Riverina Murray Institute of Higher Education (the forerunner of Charles Sturt University), & gained a BA majoring in History.

He is now interested in the Military History Society in Albury-Wodonga & also the Army Museum at Bandiana.

*Doug's* vision is for the gathering, interpretation & preservation of "Local history".

was completed, according to Gutenberg's major biographers, in 1455 at the latest."

■ 1. *New Millennium (CD) Encyclopedia.* vs

■ 2. *Encyclopaedia Britannica Standard Edition 2004 (CD).*

**2 BULLETIN 436, (A-Q.O.M. p.4)** *Helen Livsey's* notes are taken from Bayley p146.

*Gerry Curtis's* notes: before the Ambulance Station in David Street there was an A/S in a house in Banff Avenue - Bayley p146.

■ "Border City", 1976, W A Bayley.

**3** *Mrs Eileen Andrews & Mr Howard Jones* were joint recipients of the Wodonga City Council's **Eagle Award**, in May. They were recognised for their work on the Place Names

Committee, identifying the major pioneering families in Wodonga. (The Post 2, 20/5/04).

**4** † **OBITUARY:** *Mrs Helen Dempsey Fielder (nee Rosborough)*

† died in Albury on May 29, 2004, aged 103 years. She was born on February 22, 1901. She & her husband *Wattie*, were founding members of the A&DHS in 1960 & they collected & stored many items for the Albury Mureum.

*Wattie* often told *Helen* of a building to be demolished & she would ride her push bike to get a photo. *Helen's* pictures are the only record of some of Albury's vanished history.



Photo: Border Mail

As was the way of the times, *Helen* retired from paid employment when she married *Walter Fielder* in 1943. From that time she was a volunteer for a number of organisations, but mainly for the A&DHS.

She was a most alert & interested lady, who always read the daily paper, & expressed her views on subjects affecting Albury.

- *Helen Livsey.*

## JOURNEYING THROUGH THE JOURNALS

- by *John Craig*

**A** compilation to help members find items of interest. These journals can be viewed at the Albury City Library - History Resources Room:

**alburyprinting**

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<<<<  
ARGYLE BULLETIN: Goulburn H S & F H S Journal.  
May'04

1. The Bunyips Tale.

BORDERLINE NEWS: Wodonga F H S Newsletter.  
May 2004

1. AGM 20 July 2004. Guest Speaker Pam Eade of Granya.

HERITAGE: N S W Heritage Office. Autumn 2004

1. Volunteer Heritage Awards –Jindera Pioneer Museum Group, Harold Coutts, Culcain Station House Museum.  
2. Facelift for Wentworth on the Murray Darling.

HISTORY: ROYAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY Magazine. June 2004

1. The History of Book Plates in Australia.  
2. Calendar of Events, July to August 2004.

INFORMATION VICTORIA: Victorian Community History Awards 2004.

1. Winners List & Extracts from Entries.

INSITES: Historic Houses Trust NSW, Winter 2004

1. Rampart Garden: A Garden Laid Out in 1840's, in Romantic Gothic Spirit, at Government House, is being Reinstated.

2. Calendar of Events: June-August 2004.

LINKS 'N' CHAINS: Liverpool F H S Journal, May 2004

1. A Guide to Reminiscing.

2. Is Your Family History Recorded in Maritime Records?

MEMENTO: News from National Archives. May 2004  
1. Our Oldest Document Celebrates 200 Years, Deed of Title 1804.

2. Secrets & Spies – The Harbin Files

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
Newsletter June 2004

1. David, Stanley & Norman Drummond – Children in Schooling & Welfare 1924-1983.

2. Sydney “Wowers” & the Spatial Conception of Decency 1901-1912.

UPDATE: Information Victoria Newsletter, May/June 2004

1. New Legislation – Reports – New Regulations & Reprinted Acts.

WAGGA WAGGA HISTORICAL SOCIETY Newsletter.  
July '04

1. Snippets from Wagga Wagga Advertiser 1897.

2. Untimely Death of H B Fitzharding, Mayor of Wagga 1879/82 & 1887/90.

### NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING

5.15pm Tuesday July 27, 2004. at Albury City Library.

Printed by..



alburyprinting

(Editor: Michael J. Katalinic, Phone 02 6025 9347 michaeljkatalinic@hotmail.com)

Albury & District Historical Society Inc., PO Box 822, ALBURY, NSW, 2640.

BULLETIN 437, July 2004. Page 5

### *ALBURY & DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY inc.*

encourages the study of the history of the Albury district & of Australia through

- ✦ Monthly Meetings, 8pm. second Wednesday of the month. February to December.
- ♣ Monthly Bulletins. 11 issues per year sent to members (articles, research, A&DHS activities, liaison etc.).
- ✦ Tours. private & fund raising, to sites & properties of historic significance.
- ♠ Research, Archives in the History Room at the Albury Library: Oral & Graphic history recording.
- ✦ Albury Regional Museum, local history, visiting exhibitions, Museum shop, open daily.

Members of the Society are entitled to

- ♥ 10% discount on all items at the Albury Regional Museum shop.

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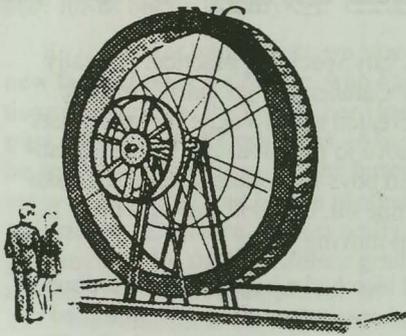
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# ALBURY & DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

# BULLETIN



Subscriptions: Individual Member \$20  
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Patrons: Mr. Harold Mair, O.A.M.  
Mr. Ian Glachan

President: Mr. Doug Hunter (02) 6021 2835

Secretary: Mr. Ron Braddy (02) 6021 2038

Meetings: 2nd Wednesday of the month, February to December.

Albury Regional Museum: (02) 6051 3450  
Turks Head, Wodonga Place, Albury  
Open every day, 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.  
Website: www.alburycity.nsw.gov.au/museum

ISSN 0813 6645

## NEXT MEETING

8pm Wednesday August 11  
Commercial Club,  
Dean Street, Albury.

**GUEST SPEAKER** - Mr Don Tynan,  
will talk about "Radio Ettamogah".

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

now due!

A membership form was  
attached to Bulletin 437.

*BULLETIN* 438  
AUGUST 2004

## FUTURE EVENTS

### 1 Albury Regional Museum Exhibitions:

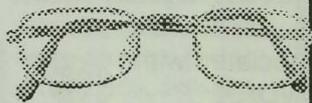
6 August -31 October.  
-Crime Scene. Scientific Investigation Archives. 1945 - 1960

**PLANNING TO SPEAK AT A MEETING?** Please remember to write it down & give it to a Committee Member for the Bulletin Editor. Photographs (originals or large copies) are welcome. Avoid Plagiarism - quote your sources!

## QUESTION OF THE MONTH

Commercial radio started in Albury on 17 December 1930. What was the station; where was its studio and where was its transmitter?

## REPORT ON THE JULY MEETING



The Society was addressed by **Dr Sam Goddard**, eye specialist, about the "Early History of Ophthalmology in Albury".

The hero of this story is a gentleman named **Eric Nathan Rosen**, who has led a charmed life. & no doubt his family will record it later. At present he and his wife live in Camberwell (he is 98 and she is 95).

After graduation in Sydney in 1931, **Eric Rosen** was well qualified before coming to Albury in 1938. He never went into general practice as did the majority of specialists in those days: they would then come back & do their post graduate training afterwards. **Eric** had seven years of wide hospital training including a period in an obstetric hospital

# OPHTHALMOLOGY IN ALBURY

al where he ob-  
obstetrics. In 1936 he went for a "sea change" to London, spending two years at the Western Ophthalmic Hospital, finishing with his diploma of ophthalmology. That diploma was the "DOMS", which meant that it was approved

by the College of Surgeons & the College of Physicians. Finally, before he left for home in Australia (a long trip on the boat in those days) he did some Out Patients work in the Mecca of ophthalmology in those days, the legendary Moorefield Hospital. So he had crammed a lot of experience in those two years.

Most of you would have probably met **Eric** in those days. He is a very modest man & he may not like what is being said here tonight. But the fact is he was adventurous by initiating the first ophthalmology practice in our city (one of the earliest specialist practices in provincial NSW & even more so in Victoria) where the power of the based entrenched specialists was daunting, to say the least. They had enormous power (**Ruth Barry** is here tonight to affirm this)! With amazing foresight **Eric** opened up branches practising in Wagga & Wangaratta, & even Rutherglen. This did however restrict his activity into the



**Melpomene, Muse of Tragedy:**  
A Current A&DHS Restoration Project.

# OPHTHALMOLOGY IN ALBURY

field of major eye surgery. His time was fully taken up with minor surgery and medical diagnosis of ophthalmology, as well as running around the countryside visiting his surgeries. In those days prescription for spectacles was a major source of bread and butter for ophthalmologists & this naturally made him a formidable competitor with the optometrists - specialists in optics and eye testing who required state registration to do so.

The next doctor to mention here should have been put first, I suppose; it is **Dr Sam Woods**. You may recall he lived in "Valetta" (house) in the early days. **John Henwood** and a lot of other people were very much concerned with trying to keep that place going. As far as I know all that is left of "Valetta" are fragments in the Jindera Museum. I don't know whether they are still there or not, but there were bits & pieces there & certainly a few photos on the wall. Shortly before he died **Sam** said, "come over & have a look at these odd bits and pieces I have got here in my surgery".

His surgery was at the front of "Valetta", alongside what is called "Woods Lane" now (I don't know what it was called then). I just remember going in a side door, & **Sam** said "have a seat"; so I sat down and he said "have a look at this". He pulled out of the cupboard an old box of lenses.

The story is that **Sam's** father built Valetta in about 1898 & the whole family of ten children lived there, as well as **Dr Sam Woods**. When with his father, they practiced together in that building. **Sam** deserves a story of his own. **Sam** was very interested in eyes. He went to England and did some work but he didn't do the specialist thing & he came back. His father was interested in radiology. **Sam Woods** was a marvellous character who was really the first doctor to actually have a bit of training & knowledge in eye work.

In those days there was **Gibb & Beeman** down the end of Dean St. **Bran & Klooster** in Kiewa St, was in the initial years on his own, then took on **Doreen Rutledge** as a partner. **Doreen Rutledge** was soon working with **Eric Rosen** in Albury & helping him out as a partner and also visiting up to Wagga. **Doreen** ultimately bought that practice, so **Eric's** activities were confined to Albury, Rutherglen & Wangaratta.

<sup>(1)</sup> an Englishman. He was a year or so ahead of me when I was doing my training. He came over to Australia & negotiated with **Eric Rosen** & bought the Wangaratta practice. So that left the Albury & Rutherglen practice to **Eric**. The time arrived when **Eric** wanted to take his family down to Melbourne because they were growing up & he wanted them to have tertiary education down there. So he put his practice on the market. At the same time I was preparing to leave Adelaide after two years in a four-specialists eye practice - rather on the American style with plenty of space & plenty of assistance people running in and out of rooms; this was at North Terrace Bank of New South Wales, on the 4<sup>th</sup> floor. In the end I couldn't afford to buy into that practice. With my recently arrived son, **David**, we soon had to take roots. I was fortunate to buy the Albury practice at an affordable deal, & this deal took place on a Friday night at Jeffries

busy city specialist practice. equally busy Camberwell specialist practice. He created a new vogue for specialists to move to the suburbs. The old established boys in Collins street didn't like this one bit, but **Eric** stirred it up & he got it moving.

I also had a happy and rewarding time here, but needing a like-minded partner, I was led to approach **Geoffrey Howsam** in his Collins St rooms in 1966. I shared a meal with him and **Bette** at their home in Eltham. I appreciated their very discriminating knowledge of the arts of cuisine and wine. As it is Bastille day today I am quite sure that at the **Howsam's** tonight they would have had a French casserole followed by a glass of nice red chateau something or other. (**Geoffrey Howsam** sent his apology, regards & best wishes, because **Bette** hasn't been too good of health & she can't come out on cold nights, & **Geoff** must stay with **Bette**. **Geoff** has helped me a lot with this story.

So **Geoffrey** opened up a new era for us in Albury as he had the latest know how from the Victorian Eye & Ear Hospital where his brother **Ken** was the Medical Superintendent. This gave us a lot of new ideas & thoughts, & furthermore contacts in Melbourne. The local community soon liked **Geoff** & appreciated his specialist and outside skills - particularly as a wine grower. His most famous branch is what he called the Chateau La Trine. He also had great knowledge of events relevant to the country scene. We became good friends. We still meet every Thursday for lunch with **Sydney Young**, our retired optometrical colleague, with whom we always worked in harmony once he came down from Narrandera.

My family of three boys were growing up at this stage & were booked for education in Melbourne. So we were advised by our economic expert to buy a suitable residence in Albury. To employ my wife **Marion** on the staff meant dissolving our partnership, as two wives in the one practice in medicine has never worked out. Fortunately the two practices worked well in co-operation. But late one afternoon **Geoffrey** called over to see how I would feel if he took on board a partner. After a minute's consideration I concurred

## Doctors associated with

### EYE WORK IN ALBURY,

by **Dr G Howsam & Dr S Goddard.**



- 1938-62 **Sam Woods** (general practice)
- 1938 **Eric Rosen** (Albury, Rutherglen, Wagga & Wangaratta)
- 1940 **Doreen Rutledge** (Albury and Wagga)
- 1956 **Brian Harley** (Wangaratta only)
- 1957 **Sam Goddard** (Albury only)
- 1959 **Bruce Brown** (Wagga only)
- 1967 **Geoffrey Howsam** (Albury only)
- 1981 **James La Nauze** (Albury only)
- 1991 **Stephen Heery** (Albury only)
- 1998 **Shishir Lal** (Albury only)
- 1999 **Christopher Buckley** (Albury only)
- 1999 **Nicholas Karunaratne** (Albury only)
- 2000 **Paul Giles** (Albury only)
- 2002 **Robin Meusemann** (Albury only)

fish and chip shop in Olive Street.

My wife **Marion** - she was a hard Scot to her dying day - she liked the rolling hills, the fresh air, & the mountains. She said we could like it here, so that was good. This was the end of 1956, so **Eric Rosen** had 19 years of his life here and then opened an equally

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BULLETIN 438, August 2004. Page 2

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A. Then there was Brian Harley,



with him. It would be a good idea not only for us but for Albury.

So it was not long before we saw a new face - *James La Nauze*, who had done five years at the Eye & Ear Hospital & was full of fresh ideas. Also, he was used to dealing with the bureaucracy as his father had been a professor of history in Canberra. *James* really got moving. By the time *James* graduated this is what had happened. In 1975 the National Health Service was functioning and for the first time the **optometrists** were admitted into the scheme. All new specialists now had to have an Australian degree - no overseas degrees. Consequently this new breed were no longer interested in eye testing at all. They didn't want anything to do with it. They were interested in doing the best things they were trained for; advanced surgery with a microscope, treatment of diabetes with laser, & the most advanced investigation possible requiring highly expensive (fully tax deductible) equipment.

*James* did an enormous amount for the hospital situation; in the 20 years he was in Albury the standards, the introduction of registrars from Sydney & Melbourne, the attraction of whole teams of surgeons & physicians, anaesthetists, radiologists, & the enthusiasm generated to all the other practitioners. He was missed by all of us, but he left behind a new team equally competent within their speciality: *Dr Heery, Dr Giles, Dr Karunaratne, & Dr Luckie*.

This is how things work today: The primary eye care goes to the optometrists or the GP. In accordance with tradition my mother took me first to an optometrist when I was sort sighted at school. I got a pair of spectacles & I was so delighted. Now if it's an injury, if it is a runny eye or a red eye or something like that, then they go to the GP & it is only then that you can get to see the specialist. Either of these gentlemen now can refer you to a specialist. The GP will write out a referral, & you then can see the specialist, optometrist, or the GP equally so.

Now I would say that most people still go to an optometrist if they think glasses are needed. They are well screened now because their diagnostic skills have improved tremendously. They have to be, so we have no trouble with optometrists any more. It was always a bit of an open fight in the early days, but now we are at peace

with them, thank goodness. These **optometrists** sometimes are called **ophthalmic opticians** or **dispensing opticians**.

In the old days you only ever heard the word "opticians". Now it is all "optometrists". I think it really started from Sydney where they were in the habit of following the Americans, & over in America they have always been called optometrists. Now if they are referred to the eye specialists, he is then in the position to organise the surgery, & some of them are specialists in particular areas. We have a **retinal surgeon** here now, *Dr Luckie*. The others are general surgeons & they tend to specialise in little areas. They are also known as **ophthalmologists** - it's from a Greek word "**ophthalmos**" which means, "eye".

So those are the alternative expressions or words for this eye specialist. From that the eye specialist may have occasion to frequently send people to the radiologist, general surgeon, neurosurgeon, plastic pathologists, diabetics experts, & genetic experts. The ones you can't see, at the bottom, are what I call auxiliary specialists. We had these **orthoptists** around for a long time. Their initial training was about 12 months. They had to work in hospital & so on, but they taught to muscle exercises. Basically we used them a lot for children with squints that needed exercises or needed covering of an eye & so on, & that type of thing that was a specialised field.

I certainly had an orthoptist come up from Melbourne in those days. Now there are at least two; I think they are getting a third one of these at the clinic. They now do not one year training, but three years training. All these things are taking longer to get. They are no longer at the Lincoln Institute. They are attached to the university down there, & they are trained in eye testing. They can check pressures; they can do a lot of the routine stuff before they get to see the specialist. So they are an important part of the team medically anyway. They put drops in, they use the microscopes; they do a lot of the stuff that the doctors had to do

on their own in the past.

This is all screened before they get to see the doctor. Now I bet you no one has ever come across that word "**inocularism**", or "**Inocularist**" - it's an American coined word for "artificial eye maker". In the old days they use to have glass eyes and they become plastic ones. They are very important people of course when you come to plastic surgery or removing an eye, & you want something to look attractive or nearly as attractive as the other eye. The surgeons can give them more movement now by anchoring the implant to the muscles of the eye.

So that is the relationship between the eye surgeons and the optometrists, & in fact when I was in Adelaide the harmony between them was very good. That practice I worked in was traditional. They got on well with a lot of the **ocularists** as they were called then. When my first son *David* was born in Adelaide & was baptised, he had as his godfather *Charles Wright*, who was the doyen of optometrists. He got the AO and various other recognitions for his work, &

was a very cultured gentleman. The other godfather was *Max Moore*, who was the second senior eye surgeon in that clinic, so I had a natural relationship to get on with them. When I came to Albury I tried to continue that with the help of *Sydney Young*.

We also mentioned *James La Nauze & Stephen Heery*. *James* was Melbourne trained. The thing that amazes about such young fellows is how relaxed they are. They don't necessarily dress as we used to & they don't necessarily give you the courtesy that we used to give. They know their work thoroughly & they are competent in every way. They are the new generation & they are good.

*Stephen Heery* is the boss there now and is doing a very good job. The other ones only stayed a while - *Shishir Lal & Christopher Buckley* (who came up from Melbourne). Now *Nicholas Karunaratne* is there. *Paul Giles* is another one of the general surgeons in that group and of course the "super guy", the "Rolls Royce" is the

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retinal surgeon and physician. Dr *Alan Luckie*. We were lucky to get *Alan Luckie* - he is a very capable man in a specialised field.

The considerable progress of ophthalmology in Albury along with the rapid growth that is taking place is amazing. You will see how we have gained prestige by all these contacts. This new sphere of influence, see, we always had that Sydney and Melbourne connection. We have had a heap of these registrars: I have a long list of registrars that have attended the clinics, from Sydney initially, & later from Melbourne. They are really highly qualified, good people.

What you notice though is that the names are changing. These guys are very bright, but they spend more of their time studying, not even thinking of playing sport or watching television. They are real grinders. They work very hard & do well & they are bright. So we are getting more & more people of Asian background, & they are very good indeed. Chinese doctors in Sydney are very popular. I believe they are very thorough & reliable with their work.

I closed up the Rutherglen practice because I couldn't handle that when I first came here. I have stayed in Albury along with a lot of the others. They sort of concentrated on that as we didn't have time for travelling around.

So really, Mr President, this talk has been a tribute to Dr *Eric Rosen*, who I call a hero. He is the most anti-war person you could possibly imagine. He is a professional devoted to his work, & above all to his family: a man of imagination and foresight with considerable mental courage. He was a true specialist in our city & indeed the Riverina & the North East of Victoria; leaving as his legacy to our speciality the now highly reputed eye clinics in Albury and Camberwell. His son *Paul* is a very distinguished eye specialist in Melbourne who works from the clinic that *Eric* originally started. We hope that *Eric* & his wife *Dulcie* live to make a double century!

I thank you all for inviting me here this evening & thanks to my friends and former colleagues, *Geoffrey Howsam*, & *Sydney Young* who advised & helped me with this talk.

-Dr Sam Goddard 14/7/04

## THE PRESIDENT'S FIVE MINUTES: Some defining moments in Albury's history are:-

- c1859 Albury's hospitals.
- 1873 the arrival of rail (Wodonga).
- 1896/1916 electricity, substation was in railway shed. Installed by 1916, electricity taken from Yallourn Vic., substation was on corner of Kiewa & Hovell Sts, Albury.
- 1903-06 *R Horsefield* 1<sup>st</sup> Engineer in Albury. (1911-38 *George Reid* engineer).
- 1919 introduction of sewerage.
- 1924 the building of the monument.
- 1936 completion of Hume Dam.
- c1945 Bonegilla Migrant Camp.
- 1946 Albury declared a city.
- 1962 standard gauge railway.
- 1964 first regular air passenger flights (in a Fokker).
- 1973 Arrival of Albury Wodonga Development Corporation.

■ *Bayley, W.A.* "Border City", 1976.

## GENERAL NOTICES

- 1 Bulletin 438 was transcribed by June Shanahan.
- 2 Does anyone remember a large clock at Noreuil Park? The present owner of the clock wants to know where it was located & in what time frame. Please phone *Helen Livey* 02 6021 3671.
- 3 On 15/4/1917, near the village of Noreuil, the 13th (Albury) Battery became involved in desperate fighting to halt a German counter-attack. The Battery commanded by Major J Ray moved its guns out into the open and fired over open sights at the waves of German infantry which had broken through the front line. They succeeded in halting the German advance long enough for Australian infantry to come up from reserve positions and drive the attackers back to their starting point. -D Hunter

## ANSWER TO THE QUESTION OF THE MONTH (JULY) (When were spectacles invented?)

*Geoff Hamilton* -Eyeglasses or Spectacles. Instrument or device for aiding and correcting defective sight. Eyeglasses usually consists of a pair of lenses mounted in a frame to hold them in position before the eyes. The first device of this kind was probably invented by *Roger Bacon* in the 13th century: Although similar devices are believed to have existed in ancient times in China and in the Mediter-

anean civilizations.  
*Roger Bacon*, 1214-1294- English scholastic. Philosopher, Scientist, Inventor & Teacher.

■ Reference: "The Columbia Encyclopedia".  
*Doug Hunter* -Spectacles were invented around the end of the thirteenth century.  
In 1676 a professor of medicine at the University of Pisa, *Fraciscus Redi* wrote to a friend and said he had read a manuscript dated 1299 which mentioned "recently invented glasses"; a sermon given in 1305 which said, "it is not yet 20 years that the art of making glasses was invented"; &, an obituary which said, "Brother *Alexander da Spina*... made glasses and freely taught the art to others".

"Thus while *Alexander da Spina*, a Dominican monk, is generally accepted as the re-inventor of glasses, the original inventor is lost to history. It is in fact doubtful whether there was such as one; it is just as likely that the value of glasses was found empirically towards the end of a 13th century owing to the accidental use of the somewhat plano-convex glass of some forms of window-pane. [*Roger*] *Bacon*, who had the requisite theoretical knowledge, did not apparently get as far as glasses, whilst the claims for *Salvino Armato* of Florence are largely based on the excessive zeal of a Florentine historian, *Domenico Manni*.

■ Reference: [www.mrcophth.com/](http://www.mrcophth.com/)  
Histroyofophthalmology/spectacles

*Dr Sam Goddard* -The Franciscan monk *Bacon* who wrote major works on optics, did not foresee the use of lenses for both eyes. With the advent of the printing press, came the need for spectacles. *Galileo* wrote about optics. *Benjamin Franklin* may have invented the bifocal. (Also refer to Google Web-search "Inventor Spectacles").

*Max Barry* -Q- are monocles was used these days? SG - you can still buy them.

*Howard Jones* -Contact lenses came into fashion after WWII. Plastic lenses were available in the 1930's & 1940's, & they became widespread in the 1950's & 1960's. Plastic was favoured because plastic fragments in pilots eyes were found to be tolerated.\*

**NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING:** 5.15pm Tuesday Aug. 24, 2004, at Albury City Library.

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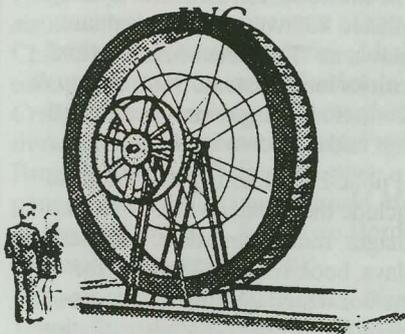
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Albury & District Historical Society Inc., PO Box 822, ALBURY, NSW, 2640.  
BULLETIN 438, August 2004. Page 4

# ALBURY & DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

# BULLETIN



Patrons: Mr. Harold Mair, O.A.M.  
Mr. Ian Glachan

President: Mr. Doug Hunter (02) 6021 2835

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Meetings: 2nd Wednesday of the month, February to December.

Albury Regional Museum: (02) 6051 3450  
Turks Head, Wodonga Place, Albury  
Open every day, 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.  
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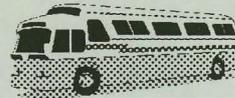
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## NEXT MEETING

8pm **Wednesday September 8**  
Commercial Club,  
Dean Street, Albury.

**GUEST SPEAKER - Dr Bruce Pennay**

on "*Framing Bonegilla for the Tourist Gaze*".



Please send in your  
**SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
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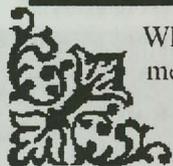
*BULLETIN* 439  
**SEPTEMBER 2004**

## FUTURE EVENTS

- Albury Regional Museum** Exhibition:  
6 August - 31 October.  
-*Crime Scene*, Scientific Investigation Archives. 1945 - 1960
- 19/3/05 @ 1.15pm (& 20/3/05)  
**The Sutherland Reunion.** @ The Scots Church Hall, 99 Russell St, Melbourne. \$ for tea & expenses, +\$ for **Reunion Booklet** - order by 18/2/05. Send postal + email addresses to John Henwood, Sutherland Reunion Organizer, 25 Sunnyside Ave. Camberwell Vic. 3124. [john\\_henwood@bigpond.com](mailto:john_henwood@bigpond.com)
- 10-23 September, **Phoenix Rising** St Matthew's reconstruction 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebrations. Exhibitions, books, writing workshops, art prize, fashion show, music, new leadlight windows, tree dressing, Aboriginal stories, multi-cultural O&M grand final day. Brochures available at Sept. meeting. Details: phone Albury Council 02 6023 8111

## QUESTION OF THE MONTH

What does 'Bonegilla' mean?

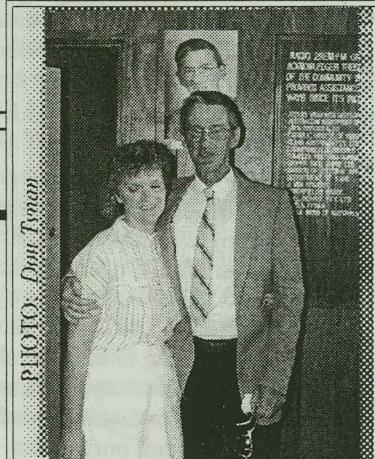


## REPORT ON THE AUGUST MEETING

The Society was addressed by *Dr Donald Tynan*, about the *History of 'Radio Ettamogah 107.3FM'*.

*Don Tynan* graduated in Veterinary Science in 1956 & practised in Deniliquin, setting up the first private practice after 8 years. Domestic circumstances forced movement to meat inspection & small animal practice in Melbourne. Then in 1968/9 he replaced *Mr J L Berry* at the Albury Veterinary Hospital (Fallon Street). After rebuilding in Borella Road Albury, *Don* sponsored practices in Deniliquin, Finley & Holbrook. The credit squeeze took its toll & the practices disbanded. Following various locum positions, *Don* graduated in Theology at Melbourne College of divinity: since then he has practised at Mount Beauty before retiring to viticulture in 1997. Currently he tends 10 hectares of vineyards on the family property, 'Bogong Estate'. *Don* will talk about "Radio Ettamogah".

PHOTO: Doug Hunter

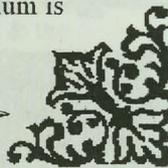


Cherry Scatchard & Don Tynan in the Radio Ettamogah Studio. The display board lists the names of donors & sponsors.

-Doug Hunter

## DON TYNAN & "RADIO ETTAMOGAH"

All forms of broadcasting are holistic in a sense, they are aspects of total communication between one person & another, between one community & another. We are talking in the historical context of the accelerated development of Albury & Wodonga under the Albury Wodonga Development Corporation, & in 1975. Enthusiasm for this depends on your ideological slant, for all planning is socialist, & some suffer when you start promoting causes. Consequently to organise a broadcast medium is just like organising the entire project of accelerated development.



# RADIO ETTAMOGAH

## THE AWDC & RADIO ETTAMOGAH

The AWDC planners, (especially the Social Planners) saw the potential in having a local medium available which could cushion the effects of accelerated growth on people migrating into the area, & as a way to maintain some contact between the valuable existing residents who could be overrun.

In 1975 the annual population growth in Albury was about 800 persons, of Wodonga about 500, but it rapidly accelerated to 1400 & has been rising linearly since. Community radio was conceived of by the AWDC & its various consultant advisors as being a way of communicating news of the changes & of marshalling resources to the emerging needs. (The grave effects of rapid development on social cohesion had been observed in Britain's New Towns program after the war & ought to be avoided). Wodonga & Albury which were initially separate entities had not really progressed far beyond their 'village' or 'large country town' atmosphere.

The AWDC met opposition from residents who did not want their way of life disturbed by a "City in the Country", aiming at 180,000 or more. It is big thing to have rural land expropriated not by developers for their own profit but for some social purpose as planned communities.

The founders of public broadcasting or community, local radio were then, generally in favour of the Corporations objectives, & assured of moral & practical support. A Thompson report in 1975 clearly supported the place of such broadcasting involving many people & non-professional, voluntary administrators, builders & presenters in the Growth centre.

Anne Gorman was the AWDC's Social Planner, & co-opted me on brief acquaintance as Convenor after the earliest meeting held on these matters which drew on the Reports of Australian Frontier (Peter Mathews); the Steering Committee consisted of Roy Guthrie (Regional Council for Social development),

Harvey Mendham & Ian Mc Calmam

(Riverina College Advanced Education) Laslo Kovacs (Union Organiser), Bill Wheatland (Corporation Architect & broadcaster).

There were numerous other avenues that the AWDC were fostering to develop in a balanced way. For instance health services, local government, transport, environment & conservation, churches & recreation. Consultative Councils were created to elicit the public interest & expertise in these components of growth. I was Secretary to one, Conservation & Environment at the time.

There was no aspect of life in our communities that did not come under some sort of study, so exactly those categories comprised the agenda of community radio giving voice (so it was hoped) to real people involved with & affected by growth.

The Steering Committee had to generate public support for broadcasting itself by ordinary people, & its novel aims for this, our area. The common round of public meetings & working parties assembled the administration basis for an ex-

pected application for a Public Broadcaster's Licence & the allocation of a frequency in the FM band, to be the first in this district, & about eighth in Australia.

### RADIO AT THE TIME (c1975)

By 1976 there were twenty applicants waiting throughout Australia for the Invitation to Apply as above, & only eight operating stations, all low-power, that is only heard over a radius of 10 or 30 km. All but one of these was associated with a College of Advanced Education tertiary institution such as Northern Rivers (Lismore & Ivan Hincks Chairman of the PBAA @2NR) & University of Duncan Graham at Western Australia 7UV callsign). The participation of students & staff meant dislocation when academic terms ended,

but there were budgeting advantages. The music station 2MBS in Sydney enlisted 400 volunteers & became known as "The Fine Music Station" with its long hours of transmission & promotional magazine, even recordings under its own label.

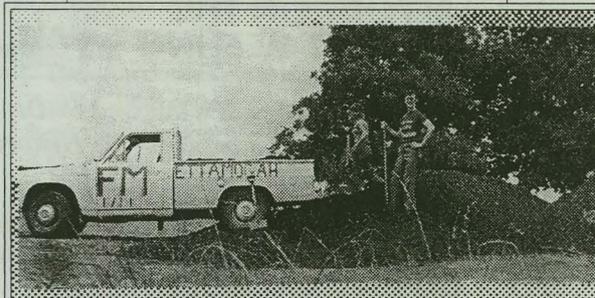
Public Broadcasting was meant to include the spoken word, other languages, radio journalism, comment, plays, book reading & poetry for each of which training was necessary. For me the possibility of stimulating self expression, & the world of exchanged ideas was a motivation towards getting a Licence here.

There was a huge resource in Albury-Wodonga of every type of recorded music, discs then, later cassettes & reel-to-reel & CD in private collections. It needed to be discovered whether people would avail themselves of a new opportunity but I need not have worried, broadcasters appeared from everywhere. This "pure public base" was also a first for Albury-Wodonga & the basis of funding problems.

The catalyst for public involvement was the ABC's offer of Access Radio through Chris Masters & Ralph Elphinstone. On Saturday afternoon some 14 topics were torn apart for two hours with 130 participants over many weeks. Voices in the studio could be of police & lawyers, councillors & students. I recall a councillor objecting to pressure put on him to reveal some details or names of persons distrib-

uting drugs in a school. This made me very aware of how sensitive interviews on air might be, & that the interviewee does not have time to think so basic attitudes are exposed. The coming prospect of Station Management seemed daunting, supposing hundreds of amateur broadcasters came to fruition with their diverse views.

Whilst meetings, talks to service clubs, press releases made enthusiasts aware of our negotiations for a Licence, & a holding body, Albury-Wodonga Community radio Co-operative Society applied for a licence; the ideas & equipment were assembled in the hope that eventually a test transmission & licence Hearing would eventuate. >>>



Don Tynan & his Mazda Truck, & a helper: Early Siteworks at Ettamogah. Photo: Don Tynan

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is available  
for  
ADVERTISING



The AWDC officers *Kath Davey & Theo-Charles-Jones* co-ordinated liaison with the encouragement of the Chief Planner (whose interview I hold on tape) & the Chairman *Gordon Craig* promoted our cause through the intricacies of Broadcasting Act. Public Broadcasting Act. Tribunals, postponements & politicians (*Harold Mair & David Fairbairn* & the two Border Councils were most helpful).

Through *John Alker-Jones & David Winterbottom* with guidance from the City of Albury, a country cottage beyond Lavington, at Ettamogah was offered on nominal rent, for a studio for the new station with a catchy name "Radio Ettamogah" after its location & the *Ken Maynard* cartoons. This little house was at the foot of One Tree Hill from which communication networks on the NSW side of the Border transmitted. It lacked water & services so I used my old Mazda ute to collect building materials from district firms.

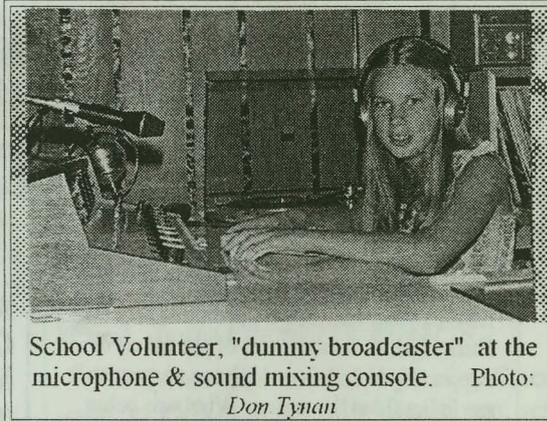
From the water main, someone donated pipe, someone else dug a trench, someone else the toilets & taps & finally there arrived a load of concrete for the toilet block with no doors.

*David Orames*, a wonderful man, volunteered his radio electronic expertise & the resources of Uncle Ben's regular sponsors of embryonic broadcasting. With his subcommittee of *Dick Jacobs*, & later *Hugh Paton* a sophisticated equipment rack & consoles were installed in the two (practice) studios. The linings were salvage of Oregon & insulated panels, air-conditioning was donated & carpet arrived, bricks were laid & soon enthusiastic rehearsals for the test transmission began. To connect a transmitter to a high point requires a coaxial cable; by chance talking to a bloke from P&T department he told me of an old cable somewhere in the back paddock of our station, en route to the pinnacle. This was a chewed up coaxial mess of coloured wires left by the cows. With another donation of fresh cable & a fantastic pre-cast concrete pillbox to house the works up the hill, we acquired capacity to broadcast supposing a Licence to do so.

2REM was to be the only Applicant in this area if no one else objected to its issue. It had been known that the Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters had so objected at Hear-

ings mostly insisting that advertising should not be allowed, nor the use of popular commercial music, their stock in trade. In other words, any new broadcaster should be alternative in its content, non-commercial (so how to be funded?), low powered so limited geographically to its community, & adhere to its "Promise of Performance".

Development to this stage was financed by Grants from various statutory bodies & local supporters. With no Licence yet, a Corporate registration was impossible, & vice versa. I personally leased Revox B77 reel to reel broadcast quality recorders, a high quality console & microphones, & persuaded clients of my practice to support me also with turntables & supplies. A 'turnkey' studio might cost \$27000; 2REM had two studios in air-conditioned rooms with sound insulation & carpets, a base station & transmitter for a few thousand.



School Volunteer, "dummy broadcaster" at the microphone & sound mixing console. Photo: Don Tynan

### THE THEORY OF PUBLIC BROADCASTING

Regulators demanded that applicants were aware of their coming obligations when going to air. With training from the established broadcasters who visited on funded tours, & interim membership in the PBAA, the ethos of broadcasting was acquired. The emerging status of our plan was recognised when in December 1976 we organised the annual conference of Public Broadcasters at Clyde Cameron College & were assured by the Minister, *Tony Staley* MHR that our chances were good. But it was unclear due to changes in legislation.

I had written a Feasibility Study to summarise the multifaceted planning & to assure future sources of finance. This formed the basis of an application to the Schools Commission for myself to coordinate the use of the coming medium by educators & pupils, including ethnic groups. A sum of \$10,000 ar-

rived to fund my activities which were encroaching dangerously on veterinary practice. *Harvey Mendham* supervised this aspect which a report was accepted on termination.

### TEST TRANSMISSIONS

As the chance of a successful application increased, the arrangements for a Test Transmission, generally on a weekend, aroused enthusiasm in the 140 volunteers. But it was blood-from-stone to get permission, control of the right to broadcast was tight. In the test period of two days the candidates had to set up to deliver broadcasts, the easy part, & to discover reception areas, problems of interaction with existing broadcasters, the commercials in the area, & in two States.

Not every householder had an FM receiver, & the test transmitter itself was to be picked up by courier from 2MBS, used & returned. We had a great aerial, & a large amount of publicity, letter drops arranged. (Later I counted that 2REM had engendered 20,000 sheets of paper).

The test was well & widely received, with minimal interference to TV. Unfortunately a further 18 months, into late 1977 elapsed before a Hearing was scheduled & in all that time practices & in-house broadcasting was all that was possible, accompanied by all the administrative load of the guiding Co-operative. *Noelle Oke* was the mainstay of this period & a greater contributor to the success of 2REM than I.

In February 1978, a Hearing was held in the Mayors' Room, Albury Civic Centre, before Mr *Keith Moreman* of the ABT & his entourage. It was a blue suit occasion, & after witness support especially from the AWDC & leading citizens, the "Promise of Performance" of the applicant was presented (Tabled). 2AY made a reference to their concerns about public broadcasting & a rebuttal delivered by *Michael Law* a broadcast advocate.

The proposed callsign was 2REM, & apart from connecting to Ettamogah, REM is an acronym for *rapid eye movement*, as in sleep, when fantastic dreams & visions arise - I thought very appropriate for this venture.

This "Promise..." confirmed the broadcasting philosophy of the PBAA, community & participant obligations to uphold ethical standards & the broadcast Law.



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On April 4<sup>th</sup> 1980 the Licence to broadcast was received. & radio broadcasting commenced almost immediately.

### SPONSORSHIP

To raise funds apart from Grants, sponsorship income was to be sought. This format allows the station to name the sponsor, their line of business, location & contact. Nothing suggesting their merits or special skills can be added. Names of such sponsors well-wishers can be repeated in printed media. This tenuous base made it very difficult to fund a Co-operative, with public shareholders so few. Without funding qualified management & administrative staff cannot be retained & in a situation of hundreds of volunteers, problems arise.

### THE PEOPLE OF 2REM

I will touch briefly on some of the characters of 2REM at its establishment.

*David Fraser* is an *Al Bowley* fan; his carefully rehearsed programs, "Music of the Thirties" became a paradigm. His records were played wet to suppress noise. His commentaries were evidence of deep knowledge of his subject matter. *Susie Wild* came from Canada with broadcast training, became both presenter & Station manager, & wrote Operations Manuals. She had natural aptitude for voice media.

Finally I recall a shambling bearded American teacher *Lief Ayen* who turned up one day with a huge collection of classical music in rare original editions. He had several *Wagners*, every Broadway Musical, every classic. He enjoyed his solitary night sessions, spent in the studio with the monitors blaring. One day he did not arrive; *Bob Van gelder* found his body at his flat. The then Chairman & I distributed his ashes in the station grounds. With a grant, we bought that collection for \$2000. Now the DVD has arrived & other formats are redundant, awaiting their archivist, a task either for the ABC or Public Broadcasting.

Unfortunately many younger broadcasters accustomed to disc jockeys aspired to the same, & not the alternatives. Of course it is difficult to expect standard ABC pronunciation in public radio but many managed it. It is the job of management to find natural talent amongst volunteers- management cannot refuse anyone their right to

broadcast, but

must guide so as to maintain a standard.

**D**o we have a Right to Broadcast? In Albury-Wodonga one does, within the Promise of Performance. Your ADHS can offer Oral History, its news & views, upon application. Ethnic presenters have sustained fourteen language streams, originally using overseas transmissions & supplied tapes from Germany, Holland, Italy, & SBS & their own resources. Extensive funding, at times later the majority was distributed for these segments.

There is a lot of people in radio, & a lot of human tragedy. This is a history of the beginnings, not of the present operations. The community, this community, & each in their own way, contributed to its origins now others have to carry on, under that promise, & must face periodic calling to account before the Broadcasting Tribunal. Without the help of the AWDC, & many community leaders, the guiding Committee could not have achieved the goal; *Noelle Oke*, first Chairman, *Terry Hillman*, *Barry Morwood* (Lawyer), *Steve Kynoch*, *David Orames*, *Judy Veenhof*, myself.

The end result of these labours arrived on April 4, 1980 when licensed transmission began from the refurbished studios of 2REM. A party atmosphere prevailed at Ettamogah as a succession of presenters & supporting technicians & phone answerers & tea ladies filled the annex. What was being heard throughout Albury-Wodonga, what did listeners think? Little attention had been paid to just how feedback could be obtained & analysed, but then enthusiasts phoned in & everybody felt happy with the Comments register demanded under the Licence.

This aspect of the broadcast - response, was & still is difficult because public broadcasting is not about numbers & popularity, as commercial radio requires to sell its advertising product, but about the stimulation of diversity. The public ethos is not about the lowest common denominator. Each segment was meant to expose the presenter-person & their choice of broadcast material. Preparation was essential to good presentation. On the whole this challenge has been met.

Looked at another way, "the audience" is a niche concept, & the presenter may have only one listener & his session still be valid.

There is immense power in Albury-

Wodonga & the genesis of Radio. Ettamogah expresses that; marshalling enthusiasm was all that was required. It could have been easier & efficient if I had been a trained media person as well as a country vet but a result eventuated for which the community ought to be glad.

-Dr Donald Tynan 11/8/04

■ See also; Border Mail, 1/4/2000 p39

## GENERAL NOTICES

- 1 Bulletin 438, Page2, Col 2. The "Englishman" (missing name - correction) was *Brian Harley*.
- 2 Bulletin 439 was transcribed by *June Shanahan*.
- 3 Thanks to all of you who are sending the A&DHS ~~corrections~~ to the Bulletin.
- 4 Current A&DHS research projects:
  - ☛ *Joe Wooding* - "History of Cricket in Albury"
  - ☛ *June Shanahan* - "History of Tennis in Albury"
  - ☛ *Peter Harper* - "History of Dentists in Albury"
  - ☛ *Jan Hunter* - "Social History of a Nth Albury Community".

## ANSWER TO THE QUESTION OF THE MONTH (AUGUST)

(Commercial radio started in Albury on 17 December 1930. What was the station; where was its studio & where was its transmitter?)

2AY commenced in 1930 (studio in Temple Buildings, & then above Mid States Radio, in Dean St), with Charles Rice securing the licence in June. The transmitter was on Poole's Hill -the radiation nearby was enough to light up a light bulb! 3 months later 2CO started (with Clever Bunton as announcer).

-Gerry Curtis, Jill Wooding, Ron Braddy.

■ Bayley, W.A. "Border City", 1976 p165.

## NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING: 5.15pm Tuesday

Sept. 28, 2004, at Albury City Library.

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**BULLETIN**

OCTOBER 2004

440

Meetings: 2nd Wednesday of the month,  
February to December

**Albury Regional Museum:** (02) 6051 3450  
Turks Head, Wodonga Place, Albury  
Open every day, 10.30a.m. to 4.30p.m.  
Website: [www.alburycity.nsw.gov.au/museum](http://www.alburycity.nsw.gov.au/museum)

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Mr Ian Glachan

**President:**

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**Secretary:**

Mr Ron Braddy

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**NEXT MEETING****8pm Wednesday October 13**Commercial Club, Dean St,  
Albury**GUEST SPEAKER:**

*Mr David Armstrong, Works  
& Services Coordinator, Parks  
and Recreation, Albury City;*

**"Albury's Pioneer Cemetery:  
the present and the future."**

**FUTURE EVENTS**

① See Bulletin 439!

**QUESTION of the MONTH**

What is the origin of the lichgate or  
lychgate?

**REPORT on the  
SEPTEMBER MEETING**

The Society was addressed  
by *Dr Bruce Pennay* on  
"Framing Bonegilla for  
the Tourist Gaze".

**Planning a commemorative centre**

Bonegilla Reception & Training  
Centre was the first, the largest & the  
longest operating migrant reception  
centre in Australia. Block 19, a cluster  
of Army huts which has survived from  
the former Migrant Centre, has been listed  
on the Australian & Victorian Heritage  
Registers, & the Victorian Government  
is currently establishing a commemorative  
centre there. According to the Peter  
Batchelor, the Minister responsible for  
the commemorative project, it will honour  
the contributions made to Victoria by  
postwar immigrants; it will ensure friends,  
children & grandchildren of the migrants  
are able to learn about their beginnings  
in Australia. The site will become a  
tourist

venue & consequently stimulate the  
local economy.<sup>1</sup>

Cox Sanderson Ness with Macropplan,  
Melbourne-based firms of architects  
& planners developed an initial Master  
Plan & Feasibility Study for the commemorative  
centre project. Starting from the notion  
that perhaps above all else Bonegilla  
would become 'a major tourist destination',  
to justify government spending, they  
structured ideas on how the project  
should proceed within three frames  
which were later developed further in  
separate studies. How should the  
commemorative site look? What were  
the principal financial constraints &  
opportunities that could shape the  
commemorative project? How might  
the site be interpreted?

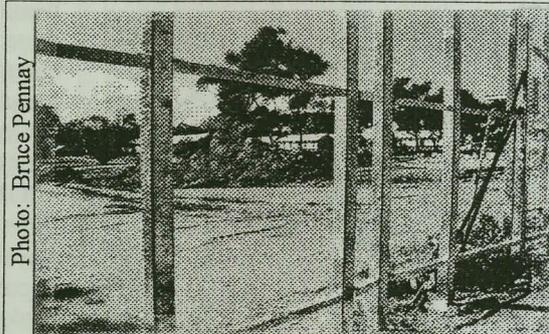
**1. Architectural Frame**

Initially the architect/planners explored  
options such as creating an iconic tower  
to overlook the nearby Lake Hume,  
devising an entry through the adjacent  
Kookaburra Point parkland, & establishing  
a many-treed parkland. They eventually  
decided to:

- (i) literally frame the old wooden army  
huts within earthen berms & set them  
within pleasant landscaped park-like  
surrounds;
- (ii) build an elevated viewing space  
called 'the beginning place';
- (iii) encourage art interpretative works  
with a large scale graphic representation  
of the 'faces of immigration' & a  
commissioned memory wall;
- (iv) provide for further public art &  
performance with the beginnings of a  
sculpture court & provision for an  
amphitheatre;
- (v) build a new 120-seat café/restaurant  
to help the site become a viable  
tourist operation.

**2. Business Frame**

The Master Plan included a business  
frame, for questions about the size &

**BONEGILLA**

nature of the transformation of the site  
into a tourist venue depended on  
commercial viability. The site is not  
close to any large population base.  
What level of visitation could be  
expected? Would travellers call? Would  
local visitors pay repeat visits? Would  
school groups include it in field trip  
programs? There were hopes that the  
site would add to the broader tourism  
thrust of place tourism in Albury-  
Wodonga. Successful festivals &  
reunions had been held at Bonegilla  
in 1987, 1997 & 1999. Beyond such  
special events, the site might be  
'another pearl on the necklace' along  
the road about Lake Hume. Locals  
might be encouraged to take visiting  
family & friends there. Visitors might  
be enticed to 'stay a little longer in  
Albury-Wodonga'.

Root Projects Australia Pty Ltd  
undertook the preparation of a more  
detailed business frame of the  
commercial operations of the  
commemorative centre. They refined  
the estimates of expected visitation  
& projected a variety of outcomes.  
If there were too few visitors then  
Parklands Albury-Wodonga, the site  
manager, could always resort to the  
passive option of simply maintaining  
the site as a Heritage Park.

**3. Interpretation Frame**

The architectural frame & the  
business frame provided the base  
for the physical & commercial de-

velopment of the site. The Master Plan had touched on interpretation & now tenders have now been called for an interpretation frame to make sense of the site. This paper suggests there are at least three levels of significance within which to conceptualise the meaning of the site. What does it mean to the nation, to migrants & to the local community?

## Whose Bonegilla?

### 1. The National Experience

Freeman Leeson Architects had insisted, in the Conservation Management Plan they developed for the Australian Heritage Commission in 1998, that the site illustrated not only the spartan conditions that greeted newcomers to postwar Australia, but also the war-time expansion of defence facilities. The buildings were a remnant of Bonegilla Military Camp & were again used for military purposes during the Vietnam War. The military as well as the migrant presence was part of the Bonegilla story.

Bonegilla Military Camp had been founded as part of a military strategy to site men, munitions & huge ordnance store at the break-of-gauge, to enable the swift deployment north or south. The camp housed many units including for example a Small Arms School & a Signals School. It had one of the largest military hospitals in Australia, which, towards the end of the war, cared for returned men suffering from TB. Italian Prisoners-of-War were held in the centre. During the late 1960s, the Army reoccupied first part & then all the site using it as a School of Military Survey & cooking school for the Army Catering Corps. The conjoint use of the facilities by migrants & soldiers in the late 1940s & late 1960s adds something to our understanding of the setting of the migrant experience.

The Commonwealth Government established Bonegilla Reception & Training Centre in 1947 as part of Arthur Calwell's plans to increase the Australian population in the immediate postwar years. 'We cannot', he told Parliament, 'continue to hold our island continent for ourselves & our descendants unless we greatly increase our numbers'. Altogether about half of the 170,000 refugees from postwar Europe, which Australia received, passed through Bonegilla. After 1951 nearly another quarter of a million people came to Bonegilla as assisted migrants, principally from Europe, or refugees fleeing Communism from Hungary & Czechoslovakia, for example.

Bonegilla was a reception & training centre - not a hostel at which migrants lived while they worked. Migrants were directed there to undergo medical checks & employment assessments. They were readied for the workforce with instruction in language, civics, hygiene, weights & measures. The most important task was the allocation of

# BONEGILLA

jobs. Employment officers directed the newcomers to the places where they would serve their two-year contracts, in return for passage. Glenda Sluga, the historian of the migrant centre, has stressed the importance given to the newcomers as a 'directable & controllable pool of labour', crucial to the post-war reconstruction of Australia.

The newcomers were classified as employables & unemployables. Most were dispatched to other work sites within six weeks or less. Some stayed to work at the centre itself or at the nearby Bandiana ordnance depot. When there was a rush of intakes putting great demand on the facilities, as in 1949-50, dependants were separated from workers & sent to holding centres at other former defence establishments in Cowra or Uranquinty.

The Centre was large & could accommodate up to 7,000 people at any one time. It had all the amenities of a country town &, occasionally, had more people than nearby Wodonga. There was a railway platform, cinema, banks, post office, three churches, recreational halls, tennis courts, kindergarten, school & hospital. Block 19, which remains, was one of 24 blocks, each with its own dining rooms & kitchen.

Bonegilla attracted national notice at its beginnings, at its end, & at the time of three crises. A briefing paper presented to the Premiers' Conference in 1946 'it is considered essential to condition the Australian public to the need for a large influx of migrants & to ensure a sympathetic & helpful attitude of mind of the people towards migrants'. Calwell led the 'conditioning' campaign to convince the nation of the wisdom of accepting displaced persons. The first arrivals contingent of 729 men & 112 women at Bonegilla were carefully selected. They were 'beautiful Balts' from Latvia, Lithuania & Estonia. They were unmarried, between 17 & 30 years old, with an average age of 24. The press appraised the first contingent with an eye well practised at the Wodonga

Cattle Market. They commented on the complexions & figures of the women; the physique & splendid teeth of the men; the musical talents & good spirits of all. As they prepared to leave Bonegilla, five weeks later, *Border Morning Mail* was pleased to report on their energy, adaptability & courtesy. They said they liked Bonegilla - & that was a congratulation important to the local community. Calwell remained careful to keep explaining that the migrants would boost employment in country areas & to reassure the nation that the migrants brought no health or crime problems.

The first major crisis to shake public confidence in the immigration scheme was a health scare in 1949 when thirteen children died of malnutrition. There were riots in 1952 & in 1961 when assisted migrants from Italy & from Germany expressed dissatisfaction at having to stay at the centre for a prolonged period without jobs. Increasingly during the 1960s there were criticisms that the facilities were not attractive to migrants. They had become redundant & obsolete. The Centre closed in 1971. The final count indicated that over 300,000 people had passed through Bonegilla. They were almost exclusively European.

When Glenda Sluga was writing her history there were attempts to establish an immigration museum at Bonegilla like those later founded in Adelaide, Melbourne & at the Powerhouse in Sydney. She queried whether such a museum could commemorate the development of multiculturalism, for Bonegilla was for 'New Australians'.

Bonegilla occupies time zones as well as space. To understand the site during the 1940s, the late 1960s & 1970s we have to look to prevailing ideas about the defence of Australia. To understand it during the 1950s & 1960s we look to thinking about the composition & nature of the Australian population. The prevailing ethos was assimilation. Naturalisation was the proper goal of all newcomers. But there were shifts in official policy & public attitudes.

Three pieces of evidence related to Bonegilla serve as examples. First, there are the portraits of Tudor monarchs that decorated the recreation hut known as Tudor Hall. They served as decorations at the theatre during the celebrations of the Coronation of the Queen. Together with the pictures of the Queen displayed in gathering places throughout the centre & the numerous Union Jacks as well as Australian

Ensigns flown at the Centre, they point to the introduction to a British-Australia. By way of contrast the pictures that survive on the walls of the Army Theatre are of Australian scenes suggesting a pride in native Australian ways. There was shift in allegiance to be cultivated from British-Australia to native Australia.

That shift in thinking accompanied a re-examination of Aboriginal Australia that resulted, for example, in important legislative changes in 1967. At the commemorative centre there will, no doubt, be some acknowledgment of the original owners of the land about Bonegilla, although there is some uncertainty about which of the Aboriginals people should be addressed. However, Pastor Doug Nicholls, the Aboriginal leader from Cummeragunja & an officer of the Aborigine's Advancement League who became Governor of Sth Australia in 1976, visited Albury & Wodonga several times in the 1960s. Nicholls patiently explained that his people were not looking for assimilation, but for respect. They wanted to retain their Aboriginal identity within a wider, integrated Australian society. At a commemorative centre that will touch on concerns about national identity & forming new allegiances, it seems appropriate to suggest that acknowledgment be made of the on-going Aboriginal presence if not at Bonegilla, then along the rest of the river, even though that presence had little direct bearing on to the operations of the migrant centre. Aboriginal stories have a place in Bonegilla stories about peopling Australia.

Increasingly through the 1950s & 1960s there were many in the community who began to question the White Australia base of our immigration policy & changes were made. That change did not touch Bonegilla directly; migrants there were drawn almost exclusively from Europe. But again Bonegilla has to be placed in the context of wider national changes to immigration & population policies.

## 2. The Migrant Experience

About ten years ago James Jupp, perhaps our most eminent immigration scholar, found attention was shifting from studies of official policies & dominant cultural themes to the migrant experience. The growing interest in family history has strengthened that movement. The children of postwar immigrants are seeking the stories of their parents & grandparents who made the journey to Australia.

The migrant experience varied, depending, for example on the time or arrival. So, for example, at Bonegilla circumstances differed for displaced persons & for assisted migrants. For all, the experience was shaped by the physical surrounds – the military style accommodation, separated geographically & socially from both Wodonga & Albury. You felt, one told Morag Loh, that you were not in the real Australia: 'We didn't feel we were living in Australia at all'. It was also shaped by the compulsion to undertake a two-year work contract.

One of the founding principles of any interpretation plan is to know your audience. The comment books provided for visitors to the touring exhibition, *From the Steps of Bonegilla* 'to record your stories & comments' provide a good starting point. The 300 responses there give some idea about who the visitors were, what were they looking for, & what was missing.

Many came to find out more about the experiences of parents or spouse. Some had hazy childhood recollections they wanted to test. A few had been at Bonegilla as National Servicemen, nurses from the hospital, teachers from the Centre & children of camp officials. Some visitors were migrants, who had not come through Bonegilla.

Not surprisingly 40 or 50 years on, most visitors were either very young when they were at Bonegilla, or were the children of migrants. The young who were there spoke in terms of the great adventure of migrating. For them Bonegilla was part of growing up. They noted their first film (Abbott & Costello); their first choc wedge icecream; their first boyfriend (a German who played the guitar beautifully). Some recalled the holiday mood of the centre a place free from household chores, & devoted to swimming, table tennis & rabbiting.

Many felt it important to record their father's trade, perhaps because of the indignity involved in Australia's not recognising overseas qualifications. Just as many told of the family upset when the father was forced by work to separate from the family unit. A common recollection was mother crying. One wrote of the confusing hurt of having her name Anglicised. The memories jotted down on a visit to an exhibition suggest that migrant memories carry strong feelings centred on self & on the impact on the fortunes of the family unit.

The recollections were often sensuous.

There were memories of the smell of mutton cooking, the cawing crows, carolling magpies & the creepy first encounters with blowflies, spiders, snakes & possums. The walk to Wodonga was long, the landscape brown. Winter was cold, summer hot & sunburn unfamiliar. One recalled language lesson chants as a part of a Bonegilla soundscape:

*Come to dinner, come to dinner  
Hear the bell, hear the bell,  
Bacon & potatoes, bacon & potatoes,  
All done well, all done well.*

It seems that the most common word used by those looking through a parental prism was 'harsh'. They came to see what their parents had endured. There were frequent complaints that the exhibition had not mentioned the smelly deep-pit latrines. A few complained that there was no mention of the British migrants. One man was upset that there was no photograph of Arthur Calwell.

Some simply signed their names in the comments book. A few gave a brief family history. Several took the opportunity to insist they had made the right decision to come to Australia.

## 3. The Local Experience

The people of Albury-Wodonga were, from the first, wary of the migrant centre. Tom Mitchell, the local Member, saw little advantage of the Military Camp becoming one of Calwell's Concentration Camps. But there were plainly economic advantages in servicing such a centre, & the local press was willing to accept the presence of the migrants, especially if they were like those splendid people who came in the first contingent.

Times were frugal, & the newspaper was quick to explain that none but the basic needs of the newcomers were met. There was no squalor & no luxury at Bonegilla.

The newspaper echoed the kinds of concern that were reported from the annual Citizenship Conventions. There was ongoing disquiet that the newcomers added to the pressures on the district's health & school resources. There was concern that migrants were engaged in criminal activity & they might cluster together in national groups.

The community was proud of those within it who, as members of the CWA, the YWCA, Apex & other service clubs & church groups, tried to make the newcomers feel welcome. There were some attempts to find out about the countries of origin & stories appeared of different Christmas customs. Reports ap-

peared describing the migrants' dress & haircuts, their musical & sporting skills. In general it was assumed that the process of migrating should end in naturalisation & the newspaper reported at length the speeches of gratitude of those who made it to that stage. They were lucky to be here.

The threat of closure, as the centre became redundant & obsolete, awoke a new local appreciation of what the centre had meant to the community. By & large, however, through the 1950s & 1960s, local attitudes were a mixture of wariness, compassion, hostility & indifference.

Memory has tended gloss the ways the community welcomed the newcomers. The community warmed to those attending reunions & festivals in 1987, 1997, & 1999, chasing through the stories of those who still lived locally, primarily because they had found work at the centre or nearby.

History & heritage studies made little of the migrant presence in the stories of Albury-Wodonga, until the newly professionalised regional museum picked up the idea of assembling a Bonegilla Collection in the 1980s. It tried to extend local memory well into the late twentieth century & to embrace transients as well as the long-resident in local history.

### ■ The Challenges of Bonegilla

A large number of people have been involved in the struggle to win a commemoration of the Bonegilla Migrant Centre & I have told some of their story in *Albury Wodonga's Bonegilla*. Here I have passed over the volunteers who spent time & energy in advocacy & I have focused instead on the contribution of consultant architects, business planners, & interpreters skilled in developing stories with artefacts & photographs.

My interest is in history. Historians help personalise the story of Bonegilla. They supply the tales of the migrant with disabilities who helped ease the admission of other people with disabilities; the Czech who came because the queue to go to Australia was shorter than the queue to go to America; the Latvian who was extradited to face war crimes; the Lithuanian, who, at weekends, rode his bicycle to see his wife & child at the Uranquinty Holding Centre, 100 km each way.

But the history is not just to inform: 'the chief aim of interpretation is not instruction but provocation'. It should jog memory, puncture our forgetting. Sluga

worried if a museum would have a 'living voice'. She was, in effect, asking if would advance understandings of our present population, migration & refugee policies & help to re-orientated visitors' thinking about such matters. Would it have a contemporary resonance?

Historians are needed as auditors to see that current pieties are not imposed on the site. There could be a tendency for national, migrant or civic pride to confuse remembering with celebrating & become self-congratulatory.

Fortunately for the project, Fred Chaney, from Cox Sanderson Ness was sensitive to the spirit of the place & depicted its visual character with a small number of evocative words. Any development, he said, had to be in sympathy with Bonegilla being of a 'domestic-scale, simple, & austere'. It had an air of being 'silent & still'. It was 'a place to remember & learn'.

Historical character might be depicted in a similar spare cluster of phrases that embody concepts related to the principal levels of significance.

- (i) To me, Bonegilla is primarily evidence of 'national vulnerability'. That concept marries the defence installation to the migrant centre established for peopling Australia.
- (ii) The word 'migrating' is evocative in itself. All those who migrate have to endure the difficulties of making the transition from one country to another. All migrants, like TS Eliot's Magi have a 'hard coming' of it.
- (iii) Last, I point to the responses of the local community with the phrase 'taking in strangers'.

I invite you to come to Bonegilla to ponder our national vulnerability, the hard coming migrants always have, & what it means to take in strangers.

Whose Bonegilla? Bonegilla belongs to the nation, the migrants & Albury-Wodonga. It now belongs to the tourists. The site may not have the pulling power of the immigrants' landfall at Ellis Island, in New York with its massive American Immigrant Wall of Honour, or of Pier 21 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, with its Wall of Honour. But it should have as strong a pull for those travelling the Hume Highway as Gundagai's Dog, Holbrook's Submarine or Hovell's Tree. It may help visitors to understand this nation & something of themselves even better than Ned's Glenrowan does. Captain Cook had his Australian 'landfall' at Kurnell; over 300,000 people had theirs at Bonegilla.

At Glen Innes, townspeople have taken advantage of the rock-strewn landscape to celebrate 'Celtic Country', & with Bicentennial funding, established a circle of standing stones. There is an Excalibur sword set in concrete promising power & knowledge to those who can extract it. At the Immigration Museum, Melbourne, visitors are challenged to choose & reject applicants for migrants. At Bonegilla we are still devising our challenges to visitors. Whatever they be they will relate to defining population, immigration & refugee policies, to taking up the responsibilities of a host society, & to empathising with the experience of migration.

1. This paper was prepared for the Albury & District Historical Society meeting, 8/9/2004, & the State Conference of the Royal Australian Historical Society, Blacktown, 23-24/10/2004. I am grateful for the assistance I received from the *Border Mail*, the rich collection of migrant stories & photographs in the Bonegilla Collection at the Albury Regional Museum, the deliberations of the Bonegilla Experience Steering Committee, & Parklands Albury-Wodonga, the site manager. Peter Batchelor, the Minister of Major Projects responsible for funding the project, reported on work-in-progress in a Media Release, 23 August 2004.

### ■ Principal References

- Jupp, James, 'Immigration: Some Recent Perspectives' in *Australian Historical Studies*, No. 95, October 1990.
- Markus, Andrew, 'Labour & Immigration 1946-9: The Displaced Persons Program' in *Labour History*, Number 47, November 1984.
- Pennay, Bruce, *Albury Wodonga's Bonegilla*, Albury Regional Museum, 2001.
- Pithie, Helen, (ed), *From the Steps of Bonegilla*, Albury Regional Museum, Albury 2000.
- Sluga, Glenda, *Bonegilla: 'A Place of No Hope'*, Melbourne University Press, Monograph No. 5, Melbourne, 1988.
- Uzzell David & Ballantyne, Roy (eds), *Contemporary Issues in Heritage & Environmental Interpretation*, Stationery Office, London, 1998.

-Dr Bruce Pennay 8/9/2004

## GENERAL NOTICES

1 A fibreglass mould of the vandalized statue of Melpomene is to be placed in the Albury Botanical Gardens before the end of 2004.

2 Helen Pithie presented some recent acquisitions at the Albury Region Museum. One item of particular interest was a metal hat box purchased by a local lady from David Jones in Sydney c.1940. The items were placed on a display table & inspected & discussed after the meeting.

 PLANNING TO SPEAK AT A MEETING? Please remember to write it down & give it to a Committee Member for the Bulletin Editor. Photographs (originals or large copies) are welcome. Avoid Plagiarism - quote your sources!

## ANSWER to the QUESTION of the MONTH (September)

Bonegilla - Aboriginal. Windy place, or large swamp.<sup>1</sup>

"The name "Bonegilla" has been variously said to mean "the big waterhole", "deep water", or "the big cattle camp" ...  
"2. - Helen Livsey.

■ 1. Reed, A. W. "Place Names of Australia. P38. Reed Books, 1973/ 1987.

■ 2. Andrews, Dr A "The First Settlement of the Upper Murray". p.23 (Ch.IV).

## THE BIRTH OF ALBURY CRICKET by Joe Wooding

The first word on Albury cricket was hidden amongst numerous reports on a variety of local issues under the heading "Local Intelligence" & found in the Border Post of Saturday, February 19<sup>th</sup> 1859:

### "CRICKET

*The good people of Albury are beginning to excite themselves on the subject of cricket & there is a talk of forming two different clubs, one at the lower & one at the other end of town. Of late our citizens have occasionally assembled to practice the noble game on the green in the rear of our office. We would recommend, however, that one efficient club be formed of playing members, instead of making two. To form a good club, all class decision should be left outside the field & the end aimed at, being proficiency in the game".*

Cricket, like Albury, now had a starting date & the start of a very long journey.

The Border Post, Wednesday, March 16<sup>th</sup> 1859:

### CRICKET MATCH!

A match will be played tomorrow between eleven Europeans & eleven Australians on the ground near the rear of the printing office. It is expected to be a sharp contest for the ball & the honour. Wickets will be pitched at half past ten o'clock sharp.

### CRICKET MATCH

*The Europeans who have promised to play in this match are requested to meet for practice opposite to Mr. Horsley's at four o'clock this day. A meeting will be held when the practice ceases, to frame the terms & c of the match.*

*Signed W. Tuer, Cpt of the Europeans"*

The mere fact that the match was between two teams of eleven indicates they considered themselves on a par with each other.

There are many examples of a "handicap" where us stronger XI played XV or even up to XXII in a match. While all batted, only eleven fieldsmen were ever permitted.

Sydney Gazette + New South Wales Advertiser 5/3/1803. First Government newspaper on 8 January, 1804 a cricket match was reported.

1803 - 1824 not much cricket reported. Press restrictions lifted and commercial newspapers appeared. 1824 Australian. 1826 Sydney monitor. 1831 Sydney Herald. MCC 15/11/1838 MCG. La Trobe 23/9/1853.

The Border Post, Wednesday, March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1859:

### "THE LATE CRICKET MATCH

*... the score of the match played on Thursday, between eleven Europeans & eleven Australians - SUMMARY: Europeans 1<sup>st</sup> Inn. 36 Second Inn. 42 - 78. Australians 1<sup>st</sup> Inn 88. Majority in favour of the Australians, from one innings, 10."*

It appears class distinction of the times did not give the Europeans the privilege of the initials.

As for the location of the first ground, two references have been made. "the green in the rear of our office" & "on the ground near the rear of our printing office".

The Border Post, Wednesday, March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1859:

### CRICKET CLUB

A meeting was held on Saturday evening, when the new cricket club was inaugurated, & upwards of forty members were enrolled. The rules of the club were adopted, & it was resolved that the members should meet every Saturday afternoon for practice."

### ALBURY CRICKET CLUB

*This club is now formed & intending members are requested to give their names in to the Secretary before the first field day which will be Saturday next, March 26<sup>th</sup>.*

*John C Pierce, Hon. Sec."*

The Border Post, Wednesday, May 11<sup>th</sup>, 1859:

### "ALBURY CRICKET CLUB"

*Tenders for the Publicans Booth at the forthcoming match with the Wagga Wagga Club will be received up to Saturday at 1 o'clock to be sent to Mr JA Kennedy."*

The Border Post, Saturday, May 28<sup>th</sup>,

1859:

### "ALBURY v WAGGA WAGGA

*The Cricket Match between Albury & Wagga Wagga will come off on the ground behind Mr. Eager's Albury Flour Mill on Tuesday next. Wickets will be pitched at 10 o'clock. Seats will be provided for the ladies. The Dinner will be held at the Imperial Hotel on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at McGall's Imperial Hotel."*

The Border Post, Wednesday June 1<sup>st</sup> & Saturday June 4<sup>th</sup>, 1859:

### "GRAND CRICKET MATCH

*The Match between eleven gentlemen of Wagga Wagga & eleven of Albury was commenced yesterday on the flat near the punt, but was not concluded at sunset, when the stumps were drawn. The Albury Club won the toss for innings & sent their opponents to the wickets. At the conclusion of their first innings, the Wagga Wagga men scored 44. The Albury Club then went in & scored 47. The Wagga Wagga eleven then followed with a score of 54. When the stumps were drawn, the Albury eleven had scored in the second innings 39 with 6 wickets to go down. The match will be concluded this morning".*

*Six for 53 when the scorers called out Game!*

The ensuing dinner at McGall's Imperial Hotel saw Dr Barnett as chairman. After a very enjoyable meal, toasts to the Queen, the Wagga Wagga XI & the Albury XI were all proposed & responded to. After sundry complementary propositions, Mr. Bull proposed the health of Mr JW Jones, Esquire, their umpire.

We have already met Mr J Walker Jones in 1858. It must be short odds that Mr JW Jones was not only our first umpire but the first bank manager as well. ....

The Border Post, Saturday, January 11<sup>th</sup>, 1862:

### "ALL ENGLAND XI v BEECHWORTH XXII

*The Eleven at Beechworth. Thursday, January 9<sup>th</sup> is a day to be chronicled in Ovens District Almanacs. At length, arrived a day, although perhaps not big with the fate of Heroes & of Kings, yet, of sufficient importance to draw an assemblage such as Beechworth has not before seen within its limits. Coaches brought in their accumulated living loads & the only difficulty was to "decide where so much hu-*



**A&DHS Financial  
Membership List  
2004-2005**

**CORPORATE MEMBERS**

Commercial Club (Albury) Ltd  
Dick & Williams  
Fleming Muntz  
N. Willoughby

**HONORARY MEMBERS**

Gerry Curtis  
Anne Davies  
H. Jones  
Helen Livsey  
W.H. Chambers  
Norm Douglas  
Beverly Geddes  
Olive Odewahn  
Bea Webb  
Max & Ruth Barry

**FAMILY MEMBERS**

Ian & Helen Glachan  
Jan & Doug Hunter  
Steve & Carol Judd  
Brian & Wendy Moriarty

Narda Reid & Luke Rayner  
Ken & Elma Scholz  
Michael & Roslyn Webb  
Joe & Jill Wooding  
Kevin Higginson

**SINGLE MEMBERS**

Ella Allan  
Ron Boadle  
Marie Bollenhagen  
Ron Braddy  
Jacqui Bullivant  
Constance Chambers  
Vivienne Colley  
Marilyn Comitti  
John Craig  
Joan Doyle  
Julie Dunne  
Louise Evans  
Roma Freeman  
Ray Gear  
Geoff Hamilton  
Peter Harper  
John Henwood  
Frank Higgins  
Anne Holloway  
Lee Howard  
Tom Jelbart

Michael J. Katalinic  
Andrew J. Kelso  
Beryl Kurdian  
Gina Langlands  
Mary Leithead  
Patti Leseberg  
Dawn Lindner  
Chris McQuellin  
Harold Mair  
Jan Marsden  
Joi McFarland  
Deirdre Molony  
Peg Morrison  
Debora Mould  
John Flood Nagle  
Ruth Nagle  
Audrey Nugent  
Terry O'Shaughnessy  
Betty Osmond  
Rupert Paech  
Bruce Pennay  
Leslie Porter  
Doug Royal  
Margaret Royle  
Pat Scott  
June Shanahan  
Claire Simpson  
Bev Stewart

Faye Stevenson  
Ruth Symes  
Val Symons  
Mary Thurling  
Vonnie Wharton  
Albury City Council  
Ella Allan  
Charles Brackenridge  
Eva Cobcroft  
Geoff Colquhoun  
Mrs M. Cottrell  
Roddy Davies  
Ray & Mrs Harrison  
Ella Hohnhorst  
Richard Leyland  
Janice Lynch  
William McCann  
June McKenzie  
Albury Regional Museum  
Thelma Musselwhite  
Maryann Priest  
Helena & Seth Prosser  
A. P. Smith  
Dirk Spennemann  
John Waterstreet  
Carole & Peter Whitbourn  
Jean Whitla

««« man cargo was to be bed & boarded etc (extensive report).

All England XI won the toss & batted & totalled 264 runs. Their innings concluded on the second morning. The Beechworth XXII managed 20 in their first innings & 11 for 36 in their second".

The Border Post, Wednesday, September 3rd, 1862:

**"CRICKET**

A Public Meeting will be held at Nichols Rose Inn, Albury on Saturday, September 6th for the purpose of entering the names of the parties desirous of forming the Border Cricket Club & for the transaction of business in connection with the Club generally, at 8 o'clock pm.

Edward Brown, Hon. Sec. Pro. Tem"

No reference or reason has been found for the demise of the Albury Cricket Club which was not functioning when this advertisement appeared. The Border Cricket Club lasted for some years. This club was instrumental in the early development of the cricket ground now known as the Albury Sports Ground. Being the only cricket club, it is often referred to as Albury, the Albury Team or sometimes as Border Cricket Club (Albury).

The Border Post, Tuesday, February 24th, 1864:

**"CRICKET MATCH**

The third match during the present season between the Beechworth & Albury Cricket Club came off yesterday at Beechworth. (Long report) Very wet, 2

men being unavoidably absent. In consequence of the rain falling so heavily, the ground between the wickets assumed the appearance of miniature crab holes & it was highly amusing to see an anxious wicket keeper eagerly attempting to catch the ball, receiving in its stead, a shower of mud, the effect of which for a time was to debar the use of his visual organs, until the slush was wiped away with a handful of grass. Blue shirts & pink were soon wet through and spotted with mud. It was the height of foolishness to attempt to play the game, & we trust that each team has shown its pluck etc etc.

Albury 52 + 32 Beechworth 110"

The Border Post, Wednesday, December 6th, 1865:

**"ALBURY 206 v YACKANDANDAH 53**

The first match of the season took place beat at Albury last Thursday. There was only time for a single innings. The Border Club who went in first having made such a start that the Yackandandah men only got them out by half past two o'clock. The result was Albury 206 Yackandandah 53. The Albury eleven has been considerably strengthened since last season. The additions to the club consist of Crosbie Brownrigg, an excellent long stop. Another is JF McDonall of the Customs, who is a brilliant hitter and made 14 runs of 4 hits. He was given out for being off his ground, whilst taking a rest after hitting one of his usual fivers, otherwise instead of having an innings of five minutes, he would have given a good deal more trouble to the field. The

accidents of the game were against Albury. Walford got his knee disabled, but pluckily persisted in playing, though 36 leeches had to be applied to the wounded part next day. Dr Wilkinson was also suffering from some injury to the arm (the region of the humorous we believe the doctor calls it). Yackandandah's bowling was at first excellent but after five hours of it, it was no wonder precision was lacking at the close etc etc"

Albury Border Post, Tuesday, April 6th, 1886:

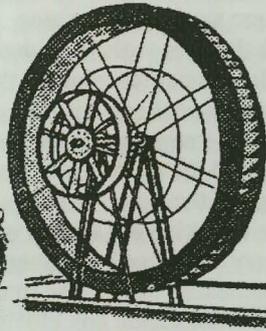
**"ALBURY 82 Wilkinson 25 v COROWA 3/244 A Baylis 103 JP Buggy 115 no**

Notwithstanding the efforts of the energetic Secretary of the Albury Cricket Club at the time appointed for the starting of the Coach on Friday evening, it was with the utmost difficulty that six men could be obtained to make the trip to Corowa. Nothing daunted however, a start was made, & after a pleasant drive in the cool night air, Corowa was reached shortly after 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. At Corowa, J Wilkinson joined the team and the aid of four substitutes, including the Coachman, it was hoped that the Albury men would be able to make a bold victory. Buggy captained the local team & Wilkinson the visitors. Albury won the toss & went to the wickets etc etc".

A long cold night only got worse.

This is the first time we have seen anything like two "tons" in an innings. The "coachman's score could not be identified.

-Joe Wooding 8/9/2004 \*



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PP.225170/00019

# BULLETIN

NOVEMBER 2004 **441**

Meetings: 2nd Wednesday of the month,  
February to December

**Albury Regional Museum:** (02) 6051 3450  
Turks Head, Wodonga Place, Albury  
Open every day, 10.30a.m. to 4.30p.m.  
Website: [www.alburycity.nsw.gov.au/museum](http://www.alburycity.nsw.gov.au/museum)

## Patrons:

Mr Harold Mair, O.A.M.  
Mr Ian Glachan

## President:

Mr Douglas Hunter  
(02) 6021 2835

## Secretary:

Mr Ron Braddy  
(02) 6021 2038

## Subscriptions:

Individual Member \$20  
Family Members \$25  
Corporate Members \$50

## ★NEXT MEETING★

**8pm Wed. November 10**

Commercial Club,  
Dean St, Albury

### GUEST SPEAKER:

*Mr Norman Douglas*, Retired  
Dentist, Original Developer of  
the Hume Weir Trout Farm, on  
the "History of the Hume  
Weir Trout Farm."

### QUESTION of the MONTH

Rainbow trout are native to  
which continent? When and  
how were they introduced to  
Australia?

### FUTURE EVENTS

① **17 November – 9 December, 2004:**  
**Albury Regional Museum:** Exhibition;  
"Roll Up, Roll Up! Unexpected Archives  
with Robyn Archer.

② **23 November, 2004:** A&DHS  
members are invited to **Wodonga Historical  
Society Christmas Dinner**, that  
Tuesday, 6:30 PM for 7 PM; Warrina  
Motel, Wodonga \$30. Please book with  
Rhonda Flower, ph 02 6024 2547, by 15  
November.

③ **8 December, 2004:** Christmas Func-  
tion + "Bring & Tell": A Christmas  
Dinner for A&DHS  
members, family and  
friends will be held  
that Wednesday  
evening, 6:30 PM for 7 PM, at the Com-  
mercial Club, Albury. \$20.00 per head.

Please send cheque (if posting) &  
reply slip (p5) to: June Shanahan,  
452 Reid Ave, Lavington,  
NSW 2641.

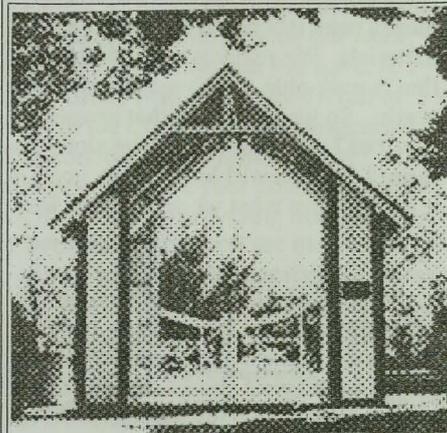


Photo: David Armstrong

## ALBURY PIONEER CEMETERY

### REPORT on the OCTOBER MEETING

The Society was addressed  
by *Mr David Armstrong*,  
Works & Services Coordin-  
ator, Parks & Recreation,  
AlburyCity; his presentation was  
"Albury's Pioneer  
Cemetery: The Present &  
The Future".

I have for you tonight a "power point"  
presentation which runs through a lot  
of things we have been doing down  
at the **Albury Pioneer Cemetery**. Just  
to give you a bit of background to my  
actual position; as Doug Hunter says, I  
am with *Parks & Recreation*. We are  
what they call "the asset owner" for all  
the parks & reserves throughout Al-  
buryCity including the Pioneer  
Cemetery. My role is to set standards

for the maintenance of all of our parks  
& reserves including the Pioneer  
Cemetery.

The other part of my task is to do a  
lot of projects & I am actively in-  
volved in this one - developing a  
cemetery master plan; & also in the  
Noreuil Park master plan about which  
Doug Hunter has shown you something  
from Jane Longhurst - about the his-  
tory of Noreuil Park. I have had a  
minor role in that - I have been mind-  
ing the landscaping side of it. Another  
one of my projects is at the Fredericks  
adventure park for which we have been  
involved in designing & implementing  
a plan.

### PIONEER CEMETERY

**Introduction:** The A&DHS most  
probably knows more about the Pion-  
eer Cemetery than I do, as I had no  
real interest in the cemetery until about  
18 months to two years ago. I always  
thought it was the dead centre of Al-  
bury, as you do as a kid, when you  
drive through it. It is bounded by  
Waugh Road, Buckingham Street & St  
James Crescent. The land was alloc-  
ated in 1848 & was consecrated in  
1858. The earliest monument belongs  
to Dr John Crichton Esq. who died in  
1847, transferred from the Sand Hills  
in South Albury in 1860. There are  
approximately 2500 headstones  
throughout the site.

Why do we want to develop a plan  
for the cemetery? We copped a lot of  
public criticism over the years about  
the state of the Pioneer Cemetery.  
That was probably one of the instiga-  
tions for us to get a "Conservation  
Management Plan" & for developing  
this "Master Plan". The cemetery is a  
prime target for constant vandalism as  
everyone is aware. & that is another  
reason why we have developed  
this plan to minimise the  
vandalism.

# ALBURY PIONEER CEMETERY

Accessibility of information - who knows about the cemetery - what is in the cemetery? There is a limited number of people to whom you can go to & say, "I am after 'so & so' who died". Where do you find the information? We want to provide information to the public.

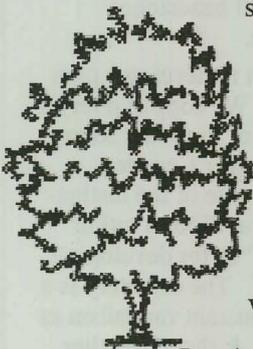
The Pioneer Cemetery Advisory Committee, - have had a strong influence on what has been done. We have sat down with them & gone through the whole process of planning out what we want to do there in the long term. The 'Conservation Management Plan' was done in 2000 - The other thing is that access availability at the moment for users - that is getting around the site & trying to find graves - is very hard. You might be able to find out what section & what row they are in, but to go out there & actually find them is really hard. You have got to get someone who knows the site, or have a plan. When the pathways are under water during the winter it is not very acceptable. What we want to do is increase the usage & I have been asked, "do you want more people in there?". We are trying to get more people to visit & learn about the history of Albury & what is actually in that site.

## Vandalism & Landscaping:

One of the main issues is vandalism & what the slide shows is what the surround of the pioneer cemetery used to be - with the two big bushes out the front. If you have known it in the last 6 to 12 months it has had a bit of change, & what we want is to have more self surveillance of the site & give the vandals some idea that eyes are watching them - so we have tried to open it to some extent. The planting we have done is low shrubs & trees, so we will have a middle section which will be open, & lower ground covers & a canopy. So it is going to give a screen to some extent. I

see the main road looking down the centre of the cemetery as bluestone, which matches in with a lot of the existing colours there.

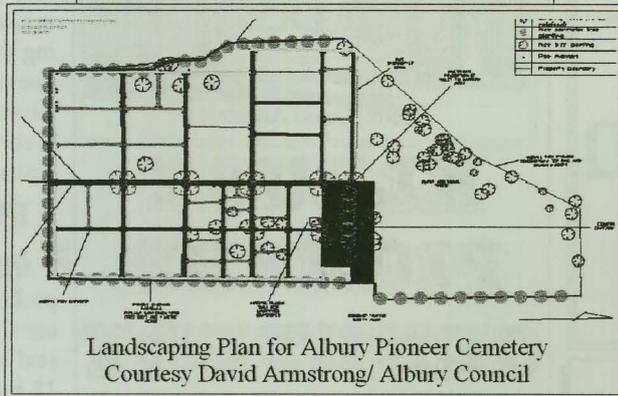
We are landscaping the



Drawing: Guertner  
**BOX ELDER**

perimeter vegetation: one of the key components of the project, to open it up. We are going to construct all-weather pathways, - now we are still undecided about what materials we are using. There has been talk about bitumen; there has been talk about bluestone; there's been talk about different types of materials. We really want something that is walk-able & drive-able, but not costly. So we are still in that investigation, but I am keen on the blue stone because I think it will look really good & it will achieve what we are looking for.

**As you can see from the photo, we have got perimeter trees. The black line through the middle is the main**



Landscaping Plan for Albury Pioneer Cemetery  
Courtesy David Armstrong/ Albury Council

**path way which hooks into a car park area. The blue lines will be hard surface so it will be some sort of buck shot or bitumen topping or something like that as a hard surface. The green lines are the turfed pathways. We have laid out the pathways which match in with where all our road markers are, so at any end of where those pathways are there is a road marker.**

Grass paths: at the moment there are a lot of weed species through the pathways. What we are looking at doing is to try to minimize the number of weeds in there & putting in couch grass. The couch will gradually strangle out a lot of weeds so we won't have those long grassy shoots along the pathways. The maximum height of the couch will be about 100 ml. So that plus the access-way conservation is what we are aiming to do. With couch grass it will stay greener & last for a lot longer period of time through the summer.

The reticulated water system: At the moment there are about 15 water meters through the sites with individual taps. We are looking at re-doing all that because that's a real cost for us now. With the new water charges we are charged for every meter plus all the usage of the water, whereas before we were only charged for the water. We will carry out a tree assessment & we will do some tree work. The trees down the centre will include box elders (for which it won't be long before they will be classed as an environmental weed). So what we are looking at doing is maybe removing those trees as part of the upgrade of that central pathway & putting in more suitable tree species which match the theme of the old cemetery. There is no real tree species mentioned in the Conservation Management Plan, & we have information off the web & one of the heritage sites - which goes through what vegetation you should put in this type of cemetery.

## Improved signage:

This is probably a key issue for getting people around the site. If people have been down to the Pioneer Cemetery you will see that we have put in a perimeter pathway, & have started putting in markers. There are green markers which identify the rows & also the sections throughout the site. So that's the beginning of getting this information to the public. We have had a designer examine the existing signage, &

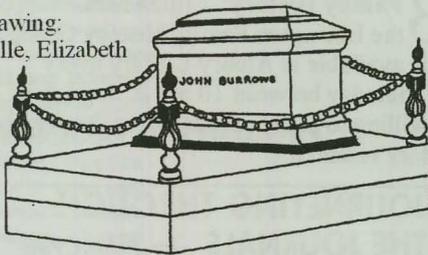
develop a sign which gives you all the information you need to know about rows & sections & where they are located. There will be one sign at each gate, one at the car park entrance & in the middle near the old brick building, & two at the Waugh Road entry.

To get rid of the water problems we will do some drainage work, & that might mean putting some sub-surface drainage in, & it might require re-forming the pathways & the roadways better, & having major pick up points (sumps) for the storm water.

Accessibility & Information: For getting information out to the public we are developing a Pioneer Cemetery pictorial data-base. A few years ago we had a lady go around & record all the grave stones, so we a data-base of all the people that are known to be buried in the site. What we are trying to do is marry those two together. **The data base will be search-able, so you can**

put a name in the computer & it will come up with the matching surname & then link the photos to that. We were hoping to get that done last year, but because we didn't have the full gamut of information from the cemetery we had to re-jig all that information & import extra data. So it has been a longer process than we were hoping for. We hope that we will have something ready in the new year (2005).

Drawing:  
Bulle, Elizabeth



**Grave restorations:** We are looking at a program to try to restore some of the graves that have been damaged.

One of the key things we want to try to do is to get community involvement with the project. As part of that programme you can see the grave site of James Fallon which the students from the James Fallon High School helped restore. We are looking at doing some interpretive brochures. I know the A&DHS has done a brochure which goes through a lot of the information about the site. We are aiming at producing an interpretive brochure for school kids, & worksheets that teachers can utilise when they bring their students down there, as it has a list of questions for which they need to go around the Pioneer Cemetery to find out the answers.

The other key thing is for people to adopt a grave just like James Fallon High School did. Hopefully we can get some involvement with the schools. Xavier High School expressed interest in it once we had finished the master plan of the site. So Xavier could be another school which would be interested in adopting a grave & raising money to help restore those grave sites.



Drawing: Bulle, Elizabeth

#### **More about Grave**

**Restorations:** At the moment there is a rebate of up to \$200 for any families that want to restore their relatives' graves. If they spend \$400 then they will receive \$200

back as part of this program.

I suppose one of the key things with the data base is 'date integrity' that we put into the data base. I know there is always going to be mistakes & we are hoping that we can get feedback from groups like you & the general community about the integrity of the data & if it is wrong we need to make sure that we do change that data.

We must promote the site in a number of ways through the schools, through our crematorium staff, & also by getting people visiting there (with more people there it will be a more user-friendly place). The A&DHS will be an integral part in helping us do a lot of this work, with the information that you have, & I know Bruce Pennay has done a fair of work in the Conservation Management Plan concerning the history of the cemetery. We see your Society continuing that work by providing information to us about the site.

#### **What have we achieved?**

This plan was adopted by council about 12 months ago when we had a 'Green Corps' group. 'Green Corps' is a Federal Government program which employs young people to work mainly in the natural (environmental) areas. This project in the Pioneer Cemetery fitted in with the heritage side of it. We had this group for six months & they spent a fair bit of their time in the Pioneer Cemetery, & they were the ones that hacked down all those trees with hand saws & shifted them into piles to be mulched.

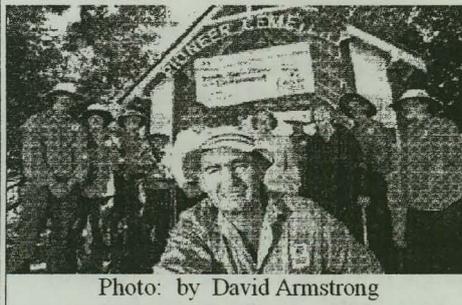


Photo: by David Armstrong

They did a perimeter vegetation removal, constructed perimeter garden beds (close to 1300 metres of them), shifted 130 cubic metres of bark. It was dumped off & they wheel barrowed it around & levelled it off. They did some **tree planting** - they planted 30 red box (they are the trees around the perimeter; they are local trees). They did the hedge consisting of 400 hundred Grevillea plants of 'Scarlet Sprite' (which is a miniature grevillea). Anyone that knows Grevilleas will know they are prickly. That is why we chose them, so if people

want to jump over the fence they are going to get a few prickles in what-ever part of their body they may land. They installed a 'drip irrigation system' alongside the tree & for the Grevilleas, & they did a perimeter path. There was 600 metres by 1.5 metres of path-way that they constructed which is equivalent to 90 cubic metres of crushed granite. They did a fair bit of work there & some basic grave restoration; they straightened up the gravestones that they could, & they pulled some weeds out & put some bluestone & white stone on top of some of the graves where headstones & identification were missing.

As part of this plan we developed a staged works program. We haven't quite finished that yet. We identified what stage we wanted to do this year, but that is as far as we got. This year we tried to get funding for \$100,000 to do the main road-way through the cemetery. Unfortunately, they only gave us \$25,000, so we had to shelve that part of the project & spent \$25,000 on erecting cyclone fence along the Bungambrawartha Creek, putting up the signage & developing the data base. If we have got money left over we will be looking at finishing off the markers. We are going to make contact with education facilities - & that will happen in the new year. We will be trying to get them involved in the project - adopt a grave. We will try & get some information out to them so they can come to the site with information to send their students around looking at the different grave sites. We will develop partnerships with community groups such as the A&DHS & whoever else wants to listen to what we are doing out there.

So these are the things that we are going to do: install the drainage & complete the planting which hasn't already been completed. We haven't done the designs yet, which will happen in the New Year; & the the assessment will happen in the New Year as well.

- David Armstrong 13/10/04

#### **Building The Lychgate:**

It was about 20 years ago when I was the President here & the A&DHS Committee thought there should be something done about honouring the many pioneers who rested in the Albury cemetery. After some discussion I went to see Ken Young who was the architect; could we design some sort of a plaque to put up at the Albury Pioneer

cemetery to honour the people buried there - they made Albury what it is? Ken suggested we rebuild the lychgate. Gerry thought that it was a bit ambitious & Ken said it was possible. He would draw the plan & he suggested that perhaps TAFE would build it.

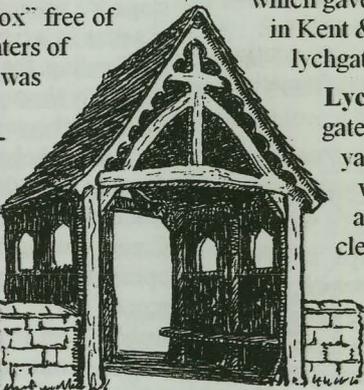
Gerry Curtis went to see Max Barry who was the chairman of the appropriate TAFE committee & suggested what we were thinking of & he agreed: he took the proposal to TAFE & they also agreed. So TAFE built the structure & the community supplied the money. TAFE built the steel structure, & put it up as an exercise as they do for many other projects.

"Albrik" supplied the paving bricks free of charge & Col Frauenfelder & myself laid them. Pascol Paints were supplied by "The Paint Box" free of charge & the Master Painters of Albury applied it. There was wonderful co-operation.

It was opened in Heritage week, April 1987 - that would have been the appropriate time. John Roach was the mayor of Albury, & he was a bit unhappy because we invited the mayor of Wodonga.

(was it Malcolm McEachern?). It was the first time that the two mayors sat side by side at a function & I was in the middle between them. Many Wodonga people were buried in that cemetery before Wodonga had a cemetery & one of the most famous graves was the McEachern grave - which I am sure you are all familiar with: it is worth talking about.

So we did all of this & opened it up & we understood that "lych" was the Saxon word for "body". The only photograph of the original Lychgate we could find at the time was a scene taken looking from the Albury Golf Club in a northerly direction in which the Lychgate appeared. That is all we had. Allan Henshaw - I am sure you all know him, remembers when Bill Galvin was the grave digger & he kept his shovels, spades & picks in the box which formed a seat in the original Lychgate, & Alan would often help to fill in the grave after a burial in the more primitive days. Nobody ever pinched the tools. The old Lychgate eventually fell down but nobody seems to remember when - it just disappeared in the passage of time, only to be replaced in 1986/7.



- Gerry Curtis

In 1934 the RSL took interest in the diggers' graves at the Pioneer Cemetery & placed a little coloured plaque on each of them. They had a service where a scout stood at each grave &, on a signal from the bugle, they placed a wreath at the bottom the grave. Ron Braddy was one of those scouts. You will find that there was a photo taken at the time - it was donated to the RSL in Albury.

Ron's father was on the committee that organised the service.

- Ron Braddy

### ANSWER to the QUESTION of the MONTH (October)

(What is the origin of the lychgate or lychgate?)

- (Anne Davies brought a small book which gave a drawing of a lychgate in Kent & a definition of lychgate).

**Lychgate:** Porch or roofed gateway leading to a churchyard, under which the coffin was placed at a funeral to await the arrival of the clergyman. (Dictionary definition).

**Lych-gate or Corpse gate:** Lych was the Old English word for a dead body. At the

lychgate the coffin was rested on a wooden or stone table, while the priest said part of the burial service. The gate was at the entrance to the churchyard. (Needham p8, 9 pl 1).

- Anne Davies.

- Lych-Gate, also spelt Lich-Gate, also called "Corpse Gate"; "a roofed-in gate way to a churchyard in which a bier might stand while the introductory part of the burial service was read. Lych-gates existed in seventh century England. Few early ones survive because most were constructed of wood. The origin is Middle English - Lyche "body" - Yate, "gate". (Encyclopaedia Britannica). Macquarie Dictionary indicates origin "Old English".

- John Craig.

- **June Shanahan** (who was unable to attend the meeting) says it can be spelt two ways; "lich-gate" or "lych-gate". It means 'a roof entrance gateway to a churchyard, beneath which a bier supporting a corpse (lich is Anglo Saxon, meaning body) could be rested while awaiting the arrival of a priest.

## GENERAL NOTICES

1 Bruce Pennay would appreciate information about **Adamshurst**, particularly the dates of the first and second building. (Ph. 02 6051 9857)

2 Bulletin 441 was transcribed & scanned by June Shanahan. Editing assistance from Helen Livsey & Doug Hunter.

3 **Family History:** Lillian McGrath (of the Lavington Family History Group) is available at Albury Library every Thursday between 10 am & noon & is willing to assist people doing family history research.

## JOURNEYING THROUGH THE JOURNALS - by John Craig

**A** compilation to help members find items of interest. These journals can be viewed at the Albury City Library - History Resources Room:

**ANCES-TREE:** Journal Burwood-Drummoyne F.H.G., July 2004.

1. German Migrant Ships to Eastern Australia, Part 5 "Reiherstieg" 1852.

**DESCENT:** Journal of Society of Australian Genealogists, June 2004

1. August F Chevreux, A Stonemason Without a Memorial.

2. What's on at S.A.G., Kent St., July to Dec. 2004.

**HAWKESBURY CRIER:** F.H.G. Newsletter, July 2004

1. Family & Local History in Postal Records.

**LINKS 'N' CHAINS:** Liverpool GS Journal, August 2004

1. Samuel Pitt (1797-1847)

**MURRUMBIDGEE ANCESTOR** - Journal Wagga Wagga F H S, July 2004 History of the Town. - continued from January journal.

**MUSTER:** Central Coast (Gosford) Family History Society Journal, August 2004

1. Some Interesting Ancestors, Part 3. WC Yuille (1819-1854).

2. Reports on Seminar 2004 & AGM.

**PARRAMATTA PACKET:** F H Group & Historical Society Newsletter, July 2004

1. The Platter Family: A Polish Family's Romantic History.

>>>>

**PLANNING TO SPEAK AT A MEETING?** Please remember to write it down & give it to a Committee Member for the Bulletin Editor. Photographs (originals or large copies) are welcome. Avoid Plagiarism - quote your sources!



**A&DHS Financial  
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2004-2005  
(amended)**

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Margaret Royle  
Pat Scott  
Richard Senior  
June Shanahan  
Claire Simpson  
Bev Stewart  
Faye Stevenson  
Ruth Symes  
Val Symons  
Mary Thurling  
John Waterstreet  
Vonnie Wharton

←←← **RICHMOND RIVER** Historical Society Bulletin. (Lismore) June 2004

Memoirs of the Tucker Family, by Margaret Moss (nee Tucker).

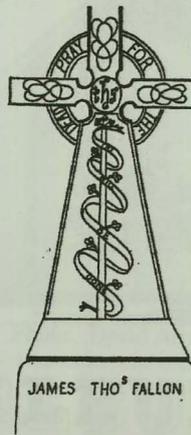
**SPOTLIGHT ON THE COLLECTION**

- Memorabilia from Wagga Wagga Teachers College.

**STOCKMAN'S HALL OF FAME**

July 2004

1. Lost in the Bush – an extract from Gerald Walsh's book "The Bush & the Never Never".



Drawing: Bulle, Elizabeth

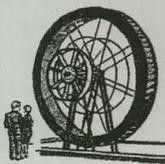
► **Principal Bulletin 441 References**

- Needham, A. "How to Study an Old Church", 2nd Edition, 1944/45. BT Batsford Ltd. (p 8 – Pl 1) -courtesy of Anne Davies.
- Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc. 1997.
- Macquarie Dictionary
- Sketches from A&DHS Cemetery Brochure by Elizabeth Bulle.
- Bulle, Elizabeth. Sketches from A&DHS Cemetery Brochure.
- Guertner, Beryl (Ed.) Trees & Shrubs. Murray Publishers, Sydney.

(Editor: Michael J Katalinic, Ph.02 6025 9347 michaeljkatalinic@yahoo.com.au)  
Albury & District Historical Society Inc, PO Box 822, ALBURY, NSW 2640  
**BULLETIN 441, November 2004.** ♦Page 5♦

**COMMITTEE Meeting: 5.15pm Tuesday  
November 23, 2004, at Albury City Library**

**ALBURY & DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY inc.**



**Xmas Function + "Bring & Tell":** Theme is "Christmas Memories" (e.g. Special cards, decorations, gifts & toys which have become treasures). (Please bring a written/ graphic description of items for publication in February -Ed.).

📦 A Christmas Dinner for A&DHS members, family and friends will be held Wednesday evening December 8<sup>th</sup>, 2004, at 6.30PM for 7 PM, in the Bridge Room, Commercial Club, Albury.

📦 **\$20.00** per head. Please send cheque (if posting) & this reply slip to:  
June Shanahan, 452 Reid Avenue, Lavington, NSW 2641.

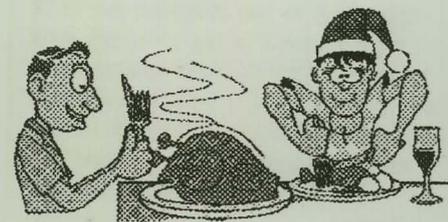
📦 Please reply before 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2004.

NAMES: \_\_\_\_\_

NUMBER ATTENDING: \_\_\_\_\_

CHEQUE AMOUNT ENCLOSED: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_



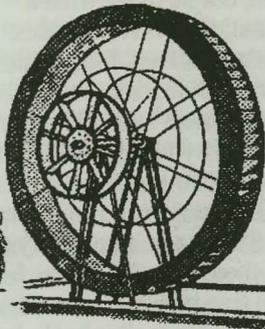
# BULLETIN

DECEMBER 2004 **442**

Meetings: 2nd Wednesday of the month,  
February to December

Albury Regional Museum: (02) 6051 3450  
Turks Head, Wodonga Place, Albury  
Open every day, 10.30a.m. to 4.30p.m.  
Website: [www.alburycity.nsw.gov.au/museum](http://www.alburycity.nsw.gov.au/museum)

Patrons:  
Mr Harold Mair, O.A.M.  
Mr Ian Glachan  
President:  
Mr Douglas Hunter  
(02) 6021 2835  
Secretary:  
Mr Ron Braddy  
(02) 6021 2038  
Subscriptions:  
Individual Member \$20  
Family Members \$25  
Corporate Members \$50



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PP.225170/00019



**Xmas Dinner + "Bring & Tell"**  
is on 8/12/04 – bookings  
essential (see BULLETIN 441 p5).

## NEXT MEETING

**8pm Wed. February 9**  
Commercial Club, Dean St, Albury

## FUTURE EVENTS

**1 4 December (Saturday 2pm).** Book  
"Corryong and Beyond" to be  
launched by *Jean Whittle* at Legends on  
Hanson Cafe at Corryong.

## NOVEMBER MEETING:

**Dr Norman Douglas** presented  
the History of the

# HUME WEIR TROUT FARM

## Introduction by *Max Barry*:

Norman is a retired Dental Surgeon. He had a practice in Albury between 1951 & 1976. Norm is a life member of the A&DHS, having joined in 1966. He was a guest speaker in 1970. Norman was a member of the Albury City Council in the 1950's & 1960's. He took part in the development of civic projects such as Albury Airport, the weekly garbage service, & "save the Turks Head Hotel → museum". The start of the Albury Business Council with £4,000 seed money from Albury City Council, (JD Phillips was 1<sup>st</sup> President, Tom Pearsall later), saw industries attracted to Albury-Wodonga including "Borg Warner" & "Uncle Ben's".

Norman developed his interest in a trout farm when measuring water temper-

ature, & successfully negotiated with various bodies to establish the *Hume Weir Trout Farm* as owner.

At the meeting Norm, with the help of Peter Harper, performed a magical trick with a black top hat, producing some gold fish (or carp) instead of a rabbit out of the hat (apologising for not having a black cloth to assist the performance).

When Norman Douglas came to Albury in 1951 his friends wanted him to go to the river for a swim; he dived into the Murray River & he thought he had hit a brick wall – this being just damn cold water! It was early January 1952, the water at the time was about 14 degrees. So he got back out again, not liking swimming in the cold water.

However it settled in his mind that the cold water obviously came from the bottom of the Hume Dam which is about 100ft (30m) deep. The cold water was coming from the higher mountain peaks where the snow is in the winter months. It then proceeds to travel downstream, the colder water staying at the bottom of the dam & the warm water staying on top (it doesn't mix because there are no great currents to mix it up). Cold water of course is loaded with oxygen. It's not until later in the summer that Blue-Green algae appears on the top of the dam (it is created from the nutrients in the water & the failing light & the warmth). The algae dies & it settles down to the bottom. At the bottom it putrefies & takes all the oxygen out of the water so that the water in the bottom of the Hume Dam is practically dead & devoid of oxygen. Dead

## Page 4 - Roma Freeman. "ON THE FARM"

water doesn't help fish to stay alive, so they go where the oxygen is, midway or near the top.

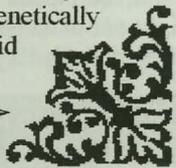
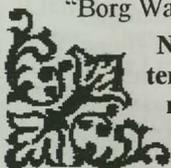
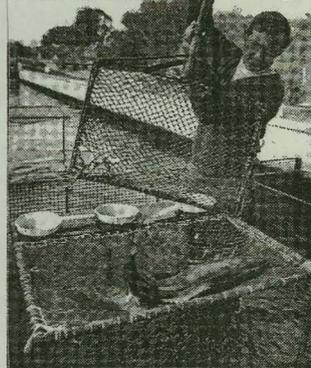
**GOLD FISH:** Norm's parents had a gold fish pond & when he was ten years old he decided to clean it out; it was like pea soup, as they used to over-feed the gold fish. There was some rocks for them to hide under away from the cats that raided the pond all the time. It was about a foot deep & about 6 feet across, against the wall of the house.

"I was just about to unscrew the bung & let all the water go down when a little brown fish went up to the surface & gulped a bit of air. Was it a tadpole? Another one came up & did the same thing, so I thought "heck what is that anyway". I didn't pull the bung out then. I got the hose & I ran the water into the pond. I put a bit of gauze around the top where the overflow was & came out next morning & found 12 brown baby gold fish. Baby gold fish are brown, - the ones

I have here tonight are not gold, - they haven't yet turned gold as they are just in the process of turning (they are sort of a fawn colour). (All carp are brown & they change colour)."

As a boy scout I went camping up in the Peel River. We looked over the bridge into the river. That was at drought time & there were thousands & thousands of ordinary carp - not European carp. Ordinary carp were everywhere throughout the streams of NSW & Victoria & naturally here. Amongst all the brown carp, some up to about 3" (7.5cm) long, you would see an odd gold carp. They don't all turn gold because they had not been genetically selected (as the Chinese did over thousands of years). They had only >>>>

REG GRANT



been in Australia for "x" years, & gold fish of course were bred in China for food & ornaments for thousands of years. So that is where we get our gold fish that you see at the aquariums. They are ordinary carp (they don't sell you the brown ones because they are too small). So from that time raising goldfish, I was interested in fish. When we built our house up in Peel Street I created a few ponds on the steep block & tried to grow a few gold fish, but it wasn't very successful. That was before I was interested in trout.

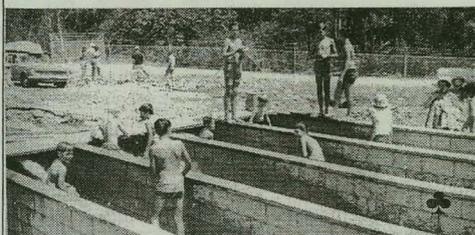
**TROUT:** I got talked into going trout fishing by my great friend Les Langford, & I caught a trout the first morning that we were there. I didn't know much about trout before that weekend. A year or two later I got news of a trout farm at Buxton (on the Midland Highway on the way to Melbourne, near Marysville). If you are ever travelling that way then go & see the waterfall at Marysville, it is absolutely beautiful. It goes right down the hill.

That waterfall gave me a few ideas; if there was cold water below the Hume Dam then why not start a trout farm there! I got the idea out of an American book - I did not think of it myself. In America they get the cold water out of the bottom of the their dams, & pipe it to trout farms. Trout do not survive if they don't have cold water as they don't have enough oxygen in warm water.

**THE TROUT FARM:** At that time I was an Alderman on the Albury Council. We got the aerodrome successfully off the ground so to speak. I didn't re-apply for a third time in council, knowing I would have to have a bit of time for the trout farm. At that time, (the 1960's) Albury was a very small country town. It depended upon the transshipment of railway goods. It had no industry or tourism really such that we know of today; Motels were coming into existence, but we had no tourist attraction. I thought "well surely we can create a tourist attraction", but I had to collect a few facts before we went to the Commonwealth Development Bank. We got the loan & purchased land from the Heywood's & the Webb family who owned Hawkview. I have got to know the family well. We purchased sloping land which was suitable. You could not buy a level easily as we didn't have "Bunnings" or "Grants" hardware on hand; so I made my own level. I got the sight out of an old gun, & there is another piece called a predictor & it has a su-

per sensitive level. I was able to take the levels down the hill & work out that there was sufficient fall in the hill to make satisfactory water-falls between the ponds. You can sufficiently aerate with a fall of about three feet (0.9m). If you had been to the trout farm you would have seen that there were three feet falls between all of the ponds, sufficient for aeration of the water for the trout, & it also releases the ammonia that gets into the water from the fishes respiration.

It took four years to get the Trout Farm working. I literally wrote hundreds of letters to politicians. Willis was the Chief Secretary of NSW at the time. He



was on our side, but he had to persuade the trout fisherman who thought that trout farmers would go out & net the rivers - so there would be no fish left for their favourite sport. Nothing could be further from the truth; you just wouldn't get enough fish if you did that, so that was quite impossible & Willis realised that.

But then some spark sitting behind a bureaucratic desk come up with the idea that if we let this man take water out of the Hume Dam then we won't have as much water to put through the power station that generates electricity, so hence it will rob us from an income. Now it was a theoretical argument, but it is not a practical one as it doesn't stand up to test of water.

We had a bit of an impasse there, so Gordon Mackie became most helpful. He got me an appointment with Davis Hughes who was a wonderful man, a wonderful politician - straight as a dye; he was a solicitor & a bonza man. So I went to Sydney to see Davis Hughes armed with all my facts. He said to me "before you start talking too much I will get you an appointment with the head of the Electricity Commission & you can sort it out with him". So I was whisked down stairs, put in Davis Hughes' car & driven two blocks, went up 17 floors to meet up with an uncompromising secretary. She asked me "how did you get an appointment"? I said "Mr Davis Hughes organised it". She said "you have only have got 2 minutes", - I said "thank you very much".

I went in to meet Mr. Fraser, - he was a very nice man, but he really fired a broadside at me. After five minutes, I realised I was on the back foot. I didn't quite know what to do, so I thought "well, if he hasn't read Dale Carnegie". I thought I would try his tactic, & I said "Mr Fraser, what you have said is perfectly right. Tell me how on earth have you developed such a good memory to remember all those facts"? I knew he had read them five minutes before, but that didn't matter. He took it hook, line & sinker. He was a very nice man, & an hour & a quarter later I managed to get away. I suppose what I had learnt about Public Relations from Dale Carnegie held me in good stead. He said "well, I am in a bit of a bind here". I knew he had to follow orders. He said to me, "what can I do"? "Well Mr Fraser, it is very simple. All you have to do is write a simple little letter saying that you have no further objections". He said, "well that will be easy". So 3 days later the letter came. I had pointed out to them of course that if the Hume trout farm took only the water & there was no other discharge from the dam & no inflow from the dam that we would take 700 years to drain the dam - so that is how little water we would use. I said that the generating station lets out 7000 cubic feet (198m<sup>3</sup>) of water a second when it's on full generating power. I would say we would have 10 cubic feet (0.28m<sup>3</sup>) used for the trout farm - they can't measure that small difference. So it's all very well. For them to say they are not going to get enough electricity is rubbish. They can't turn back the generator by that small percentage - it's impossible.

**The River Murray Commission** is run by the three states; South Australia, Victoria & New South Wales. The over-riding power was the Minister for National Development, David Fairbairn. He was a wonderful politician, a nice man & a gentleman. I hadn't badgered or screwed Fairbairn's arm about this, and he went along to that meeting although I hadn't said a word to him. He saw the facts on the paper & he said to the Commissioners for the other three states: "gentlemen, I think this is a good idea for my electorate, don't you?" "Yes, yes, yes". The gentleman in Sydney who was in charge of the water rights said, "you will never ever get permission for this". I said, "well the Minister might have an opinion", because at that stage, I found out there was an anomaly; it had never been written into the Act about who controls the Hume Dam, & who was to get what water, >>>

& how & what & why & where. The Energies Commission, actually got their water by gentleman's agreement, & the gentleman's agreement between the other government bodies had never been written into legislation. That is how I see & what I can remember of it.

It's a funny thing that David Fairbairn was able to say "I think it is a good idea". The other chaps didn't have a legal leg to stand on, so we got permission. It still took another year to get plans drawn up by the Public Works Department - they were still running the dam & the Electricity Commission was running the power station.

I had to call tenders. The hardest thing that I ever had to do was sign a contract for \$2000 of fencing on one side of the farm. All the rest of it was open to dogs, cats, hares & everything. We got the fencing up. I then got the services of a very good man by the name of Reg Grant who had done a bit of work up at Dederang.

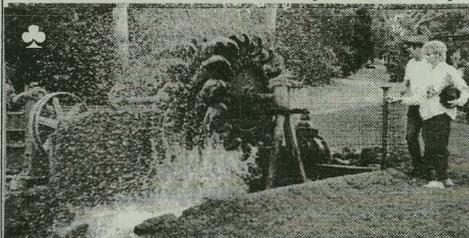
Before we started the trout farm I had an experimental or prototype trout farm at Dederang (it was very handy, because we would go up to the snow & call in at Dederang & look at the fish which were on a dairy farm down in the creek bed). Mick Reid who used to be in council did some of the brick-work there. Our dam across the Little Swamp Creek was washed out twice, & Mick said "we will make a good job of it this time". Up there we got some fish. We grew them successfully as we were able to trap most of the water rats.

That experience was marvellous because I found out a lot about trout, how to manage & look after them. **Trout responded to the water quality.** Of the 100 fish that were table size at Dederang, I took a couple home before Xmas. They were not very nice at all. I thought they tasted muddy (you often hear people say that trout are muddy). I took home two the next weekend, & they were so muddy the cat wouldn't eat them. The funny thing was when you opened them up & took the gut out, inside the rib cage there were tiny little black marks in the flesh. Anyway, I brought some more back & put them in a cage in the river Murray below the Hume Dam. At that time of the year (about February to late March) the water coming out of the Hume Dam is not the dead water. It is the water that supplied the power station & is like champagne. I left them for a week then took them home. They were just edible. A fortnight later I took home two more & they

were absolutely superb. **I realised then that the water has to have a lovely flavour to get good fish.**

If you ever had someone say that "I don't like trout as they taste muddy", it is probably because they were out of a stream that has algae. There was an algae problem at Dederang & we have the algae problem here in the water supply of Albury; the filtration doesn't remove it. You might remember reading that they had to put in a lot of activated carbon to filter the algae taste out of the water.

The actual mechanics of starting a trout farm were pretty simple. My mother said I was a frustrated Engineer; Dentists are engineers on a small scale. They have to be. They have got to have an interest in doing a perfect job & I trust they generally do. At High School I gained my interest in mechanics. I learnt how to work with metals, to chisel iron & things like that. I went through a very early form of TAFE which coincided with Intermediate year when I was at High School in Tamworth. So I was interested in iron as a hobby. I made my



own electric welder & various things like that - easy to do if you have just a little bit of knowledge.

At Dederang we had a flood that blocked and broke a pipe. I had to get a replacement pipe up there in a hurry. Jack Gibbs (who unfortunately lost a son a while back) was a very nice man. He used to wreck houses. I got two hundred feet of down-pipe from him & joined it with inner tubes & rubber bands & piped the water from 200 metres (660ft) up Swamp Creek to bypass our broken pipe.

We did a lot of things by improvisation. I knew having purchased the property from the Webb Family, that I had to purchase a half of mile of piping. It was pretty expensive to get good piping. On my way over to Tathra I happened to call into the tunnel at Lake Jindabyne which was driven through the mountains to take the water from Jindabyne, by a pumping station back up to Island Bend: there to be put through by various ways either down to Tooma Dam or through Geehi Dam into the Murray catchment. That tunnel had been finished & there

was an acre or two of 12 ½" (31.8cm) piping remaining. It was only ⅛" (3.2 mm) thick; it was their draught tube for taking out all of the fumes from the tunnel. They used to blow compressed air into the thin pipe & it used to come down this 12 ½" piping. I found out who was most likely to put in a tender for those pipes & I went to Sydney & had a discussion with them. I got my half-mile of piping at a price that I could afford, & that became the first pipeline that we put through.

**Reg Grant who looked after the Dederang farm become my manager at the Hume Weir Trout Farm.** He was good with the hammer & he put the first pipe line through. The actual tapping into the Hume Dam wall was designed by the Public Works Department Engineers.

I arranged for Mick Reid to build some cement block walls & make a nursery race about four feet wide & 30 feet long (see photo). We filled them with water & my eldest son (who is now in earth moving) decided to do a belly flop to show his mates. The shock wave just blew the walls over. So all the block walls that were subsequently put in the trout farm had steel rods cemented into the base which passed up through the hollow cement blocks, with a thread on the top & a steel plate. We poured a collar around them & then post-tensioned all the block walls. We never had any more problems.

We started to need more water so we decided to get a loan for more engineering works. Westpac didn't like me, I don't know why. So I approached the Development Bank. They had a very good outlook & approach towards people. The young fellow said "we have had some crazy ideas put to us, yours is unusual". I said to him "what is your most craziest?" He said "farming Crocodiles". You know it has become a major industry. The Development Bank backed & financed the first Crocodile farm in the Northern Territory. They financed the Trout farm also.

We were very fortunate with the tourist flow in the first year, with 40,000+ people coming through, so we were able to pay back the Development Bank. We then wanted to upgrade; we had to put in a 2ft (610cm) fibre-glass light pipe, right through parallel with the other one. We had to make joins & we were completely independent. We put in a Pumping station at the bottom; the pumps came from the Albury City Council (ex sewerage pumps that they had taken

out of service). We got \$10,000 worth of pumps that had been used occasionally, for I think about \$500. That saved us in the drought. We have had floods through. We lost quite a few fish with one of the floods; it went through all Webb's low-lying paddocks. We subsequently built up the level of the road so it wouldn't go through the ponds, because as soon as pond are in an enclosed pond & they have fresh water come through they try to get out to it. It is a trout's natural instinct; they like to follow the water upstream, so we lost a few tons of fish but we didn't lose them all.

At the **pumping station**, we had to brick in the walls to stop the water from getting into the electric motors (& that was an all night vigil). The water was warm of course, so it didn't matter; it was just one of life's experiences. It is a long time since we have had the water flooding like that & we may or may not have it again.

We got the **water wheel** from the gold fields at Jamieson. It weighed 1 1/2 tons (1,525kg). It had to be sand-blasted & cleaned & the mechanic did that. Water was pumped up to the water tanks at the house (which was sold two years ago).

The **road** had to be sealed & the council wouldn't do it although it was a public road. The ruts in the road were terrible: it was so bad that a milk tanker driver put on his brakes & he slid sideways off the road. Perhaps that would persuade the powers that be, that perhaps it did need sealing. Nothing happened, so then we paid \$4,000 for the first 200m to be sealed (which in those times was a lot of money). It then persuaded tourists that is was probably worth going down. Once they started it had to continue on (bit of a mean trick). The council was eventually shamed into sealing the rest of the road.

My wife has been more patient than any wife I know: I had her help & that of my three boys. It has been a heck of a lot of fun at times, and also it has been a bit worrying, but life is all about tackling these problems. It has been good fun & we managed to make a living out of it, & then we decided to sell it. It has had a few owners since then; I am sorry it is not still open. There maybe some other reasons. In the long run it will probably change hands again & probably re-open, because it was a marvellous tourist at-



REG GRANT

traction.

It was voted the best tourist attraction in the district year after year. We tried to make it attractive; we got ideas from New Zealand; & the water-fall idea from Marysville which the tourists really liked. You had to put a dollar in the slot & the motor would start up & a cascade of water would come down into the aquarium area. I am sorry that is not open now, you will have to take my word for it.

- **Norman Douglas** 10/11/2004  
(♣ Photographs by Norman Douglas)

### ANSWER to the QUESTION of the MONTH (Nov.) (Rainbow trout are native to which continent? When & how were they introduced to Australia?)

■ Australia's first trout hatchery - the "Plenty Hatchery", was established near Hobart in 1841, in preparation for a shipment of trout eggs from Britain. The eggs however did not survive the journey. Further unsuccessful attempts were made in 1845-1860-1862.

In 1864 a shipment of 100,000 Atlantic salmon & several thousand brown trout eggs reached Melbourne. Most of these eggs were then sent off to Hobart.

The Plenty Hatchery produced the southern hemisphere's first Brown trout on May 4th 1864.

The introduction of Brown trout - to Tas, then Vic, then NSW - was followed by the introduction of such varieties as Rainbow, Jack leven, & Sebago trout.

Rainbow trout were introduced into NSW from New Zealand in 1894 & into Tasmania in 1898.

from "The Macquarie Book of Events".

- **Geoff Hamilton**

■ A North American food fish having a reddish longitudinal band & black spots. from "R D Illustrated Dictionary".

- **Anne Davies**

### "ON THE FARM"

by **Roma Freeman**

My father was Hube Odewahn. He & mum used to enjoy A&DHS meetings until old age took its toll & they dropped out. Dad died last year & mum is a resident at Marianella.

My parents' farming backgrounds were similar & they were the same age.



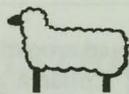
Dad's heritage was German & mum's Cornish. My first recollections are of living at "Braefield" on the Burrumbuttock Walla road which had been purchased from an early subdivision of "Brae Springs" & that is where I spent my first six years. The family diaries have helped my recollection of events. I was born at "Boort koi" in Wyse Street Albury. My older brother was born at "Meramie".

I remember mum milking the cow at "Braefield". She would put Keith in the pusher & I would toddle along beside her to the cow bails... We had a roan cow "Sally" & she showed that she didn't like me by snorting & carrying on whenever she spotted me & she seemed to have super sight because I could be on the other side of a paddock. I stayed on my side of the fence. Sally was always milked in the bails but mostly the cow was milked where she stood. In Walla beside the house was an empty block on which we had a milking cow & some chooks, when we didn't have a cow I was sent down to Mrs. Heppner with a billy to buy milk fresh from the cow. However we mostly had a milking cow until 1969 when we moved to Albury.

I only ever milked a cow once. Mum once said to me when I was quite young "if you ever learn to milk a cow, don't tell anyone because if you do, you'll be doing it forever". I took her advice, however it was usually my lot to do the separating & wash the separator. I think I learned to milk by observation when I was 4.

Dad worked very hard all his life but it wasn't until I started typing up his diaries that I realized completely how tough he was. He would attend clearing sales & markets & dig rabbits... in one place he states "a person will look like a rabbit soon". In another he had a visit from the P.P. board who told him he "definitely had far too many rabbits on the place", & this after he had employed rabbiters for many years & they had dug out or shot almost 2,000 rabbits in 12 weeks, this without knowing how many they fumigated. The sheep had to be bought, sold, & looked after. But so did the cattle, it was a truly mixed property. It was nothing for him to work around the clock at cropping & harvest time. His ethic was that women worked inside the house yard gate & men worked outside. Mum was not allowed to work outside & neither were we girls, but occasionally when things were really under pres-

sure we were asked to do some mustering.



In 1944 feed was so scarce the sheep were fed on potatoes & molasses. There was a big orchard at "Braefield" & mum use to preserve fruit in the "Fowler" & make jam. There was also an orchard at "Stony Park West". Most farms had an orchard in those days.

One day a fox was under the woolshed & in trying to catch it, it escaped & dad gave me a note to take to mum to bring the gun, he chased it to a big gum tree in the paddock behind the sheds & mum took the gun up & the fox was shot.

My brother & I were playing on the wool table in the shearing shed & there was a great axe on the wall which fell down & cut his little toe right down the middle. Dad put my brother on his shoulder & carried him to the house with blood dripping from his foot, me toddling along behind. Jenny was a tiny baby & so mum & dad took him into Albury to have his toe stitched... I think someone came over from "Hill & Dale" to mind we girls... after several days mum remove the stitches with dad holding him down on the kitchen table.

They were exciting days for a little girl the day we got the kerosene Electrolux refrigerator. It came in a lovely box which made a wonderful cubby house for us. Before the fridge we had a Coolgardie safe on the back veranda to keep the perishables useable. Mum used to separate the cream from the milk by scalding it in a bowl on the stove & when it became cold would skim the cream off the top & from the cream she made butter.

My older sister was born in the middle of harvest 1943. It was in a very hot summer & I went to stay with nan & my brother to grandma's. Dad didn't see us for two weeks.

I cannot remember my younger brother's arrival into this world... he weighed 10lbs 10 oz (4.8 kg) & mum said that she paid for it for the rest of her life. He was also born at "Boort koi" & was three months old when we moved from "Braefield" to Walla.

I stayed with nan Odewahn & went to school for a term at Albury Public School & I don't have very happy memories that school. My teacher put me in the corner a lot! During these holidays my tonsils were removed.

When we moved to Walla we lived in a rented house in Herman Street. I walked to school, it seemed a long way because the house was at one end of the town &

the school at the other, & I commenced in first class. I think I liked that school. We all attended the Walla Walla public school.

Next door lived a naughty boy; he dunked my Sister's bear in a drum of sump oil & burnt down the back shed. The shed was made from railway sleepers & we used to play in it. Mum went out the back door one day to see our neighbour in her petticoat calling out & waving her dress towards the shed from which was pouring a lot of smoke. Mum ran to the shed, got the cat out of the garage & pulled out the rocking horse & then she remembered the drum for petrol & another of dripping. All she could do was to watch it burn, & the petrol exploded. The policeman talked to the culprit... for years the drum with the big bulge in its side sat on the side of the hill at Dallaroo.

Life on the farm was not always hard work. I would go to Sunday school & church & visit friends & relatives on Sundays, & go to the footy on Saturday. Because they worked by the seasons rather than the clock mum & dad were always available for school functions & other recreational activities. They both were very active in town affairs & dad was a member of the Farmers & Settlers & the Country Party, the Sportsground & Hall Committees & on the Albury P.P. board & later Rotary at North Albury. Mum was involved in Red Cross, CWA, Methodist Church Aid, Hall Committee & other community activities. They both belonged actively to P&C for nineteen years.

"Dallaroo" is an aboriginal word meaning "leading down to water", but was part of the last subdivision of "Brae Springs" which dad bought in 1945. There are several springs on the land, hence the referral to water in both names.

Dad would travel out to the farm most days while the house was being built... the running of the farm continued. He had a red Bedford truck. It was used for everything, even taking children to school; & once for about 40 or so children to Walbundrie school sports. We went camping in it (with a canopy over the tray) to Bright & Rosebud. As for the house, dad felled red gum trees for the stumps, & he had to travel to Condobolin for floorboards. Because it was so soon after the war, bricks were hard to get, so they got them when they could. The house took almost two years to build. There was petrol rationing & quite often the tradesmen would camp

out at the property. The first tanks we had were second grade, so after a few years they had to be replaced. At that time materials for houses were restricted, even to the types of glass which was put in the windows. We didn't have a telephone for a while after we went to "Dallaroo". At "Braefield" we were on a party line with "Hill & Dale" & "Bon a Vista". We were on the Walla exchange & many services were not continuous & quite often they were out of order. We did have a phone (a luxury) while we lived in Walla.

Until we moved to Albury, we only had tank water which we caught on the roof of the house & sheds; so we grew up saving water. We only ever had a bath with a little bit of water in the tub. At Walla bath night was Saturday & water was heated in the copper & bucketed to the bathroom.

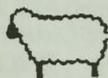
We moved in to "Dallaroo" on August 5th 1948 & we three eldest children were taken down to Walla for school. Until the neighbours finished the house on their property it was a twice a day journey down & back. Once the neighbours moved in, the trips were shared. One family had the morning & the other the afternoon run, alternating weekly.

My youngest sister was born on Albury Show Day in 1952 at "Blackie House". During shearing mum had been in hospital since Thursday afternoon so she was very exhausted. I was allowed to see my new baby sister through the glass because I was going back to boarding school the day after her birth.

In those days there weren't seatbelts & we all travelled to school in any vehicle available; we loved driving on the back of the truck. Our neighbour employed a married couple with 2 children who lived in a little cottage between the two homesteads. It was great fun when Mr H would collect us in "Bertha", a funny little truck/utility which was the family's mode of transport.

At "Dallaroo" we had a hot water system through the stove. The baths were the same & showers were strictly very short, & there was a copper for washing. We did three loads of washing in one lot of water. Before we had electricity we used kerosene for lamps & refrigerator, & a fuel stove in the kitchen... very hot in summer but great in winter. All the heating required wood that had to be chopped.

On 12th May, 1953 electricity was switched on at "Dallaroo". The next day dad bought a Mixmaster, & about two weeks later an electric wash-



ing machine; also a 20 ft<sup>3</sup> (566 l) Frigidaire refrigerator was purchased, & it is still working.

When I left school my older brother was boarding at Albury Grammar School, & my sister was boarding at the Albury High School Hostel, Adams-hurst; & my younger brother was in at Walla Public School. Because I was the eldest daughter, it was expected by dad particularly, that I would stay at home. I was fifteen, so to prepare ourselves for life ahead my friend & I enrolled at Tech & we learnt to make our own clothes; I also sewed for my sisters. We learned to make soft furnishing too, which probably saved us a lot of money over time, & we became quite good at making curtains & things. As mum & the neighbouring ladies were members of the Country Women's Association & sewing was needed by various projects undertaken by the CWA, we were joined up as junior members. I became involved in the town, did at a ticket writing course by correspondence, & became a guider with the girl guides & enjoyed it. I played basketball (now netball) half-heartedly & my brothers played football when they left school. My older brother was a pretty good footballer & played 199 games for Walla.

1960 was a memorable year when grandpa Jelbart died. I was twenty, the big tank at the back of the house burst, the roof blew off the wool-shed in a typhoon, I parted with my appendix, "Brae Springs" house burnt down & it was to be the last Christmas I could be sure of being at home... two women in the house was not working. So in 1961 I went nursing.

The years between school & nursing seemed very ordinary. I didn't learn to drive until I was nineteen & mum & dad wondered if I ever could. Mum was a much better instructor than dad who was impatient. We would go to lots of balls in many towns. I would go with my friend & then she got a boyfriend, so I had to learn to drive quickly... there were only "L" plates & you went to the local policeman for your test.

The days were much the same. The cow was milked, we always had a full breakfast after cereal, chops, sausages or steak & eggs, all followed by toast; I then cut my youngest sister's school lunch, & took her to school (though when older she did ride the bike). Then I had to wash up & prepare the midday meal... [dinner] meat & 3 vegetables & pudding. Tea was usually a lighter meal

of soup, spaghetti; or cold meat & salad followed by bread & jam. We drank tea at every meal. Regardless of how many were in the house we always sat down to meals together, the hired hand included, as he was regarded as one of the family.

## Here are a few 1947 farm diary excerpts:

**Saturday, 11 January 1947.** ... inspected cattle. Sally has a roan heifer calf about a month old & horny Hereford heifer has one two days old. Audrey & the old Hereford cow should calve soon. Brought in a Furphy of water for the house - almost out of water here. Fairly hot day.

**Wednesday 15th January.** Went to Albury. Saw Les Chick & he is to prepare house plan & submit it to council meeting. Very hot humid day, storm at night, not much rain, but cooled the atmosphere down. Brought Roma & Keith home from Karmala.

**Friday 17th January.** Got 24lbs grasshopper poison & put it out on Yamma. Grasshoppers are in small patches all over the place & very hard to find. Got Mr. Jelbart to inspect a drag saw at 446 Macauley street. He rang back rather impressed with it & I went in with B. A. Smith & bought it for £80. Cool fine day. Geoff made a mould of concrete posts. Ollie Roma Alan, Jenifer all off color.

**Saturday, 15th February 1947.** Floods up north where the drought has been so severe but no rain here although overcast for the past few days. Finished plastering north wing of gate. Referendum on hotel hours to-day, 6-9 or 10 o'clock closing.

**Wednesday 5th March.** Geoff diskings, I felled a big red gum tree for blocks for the house. It was 17ft. in circumference where I sawed it down with the drag saw. Had a bit of rain last night, measured 42 points, but some of that fell on Saturday, possibly had about 30 points.

**Friday 21st March.** Went to Yench's [Yensch] sale .....Gaston scarifier £85. Gaston disc £86. Sundercut No.9 (wanted new discs) £77. T20 McCormick tractor £525 (wanted new tracks, sprockets etc). 10ft. McKay header £105. Young Bert Habermann bought the farm, 1,000 odd acres @ £10. I believe 260 ewes lambing 5/3/6 all ages to full mouth 50% full mouth.

**Thursday 10th April.** All went to Albury Celebrating ceremony declaring Albury a city. Had a procession down Dean St to Sportsground with decorated floats which were very nice. They then parad-

ed around the ground to be judged. Children gave maypole dancing & folk dancing & formed at tableau "Albury City 1947". Had afternoon tea in the gardens & then home.

From 50 years of diaries I have only touched briefly on my first 22 years.

- Roma Freeman 10/11/04

## GENERAL NOTICES

1 A&DHS Additional Financial Memberships, 2004-2005: Jean Whitla, Janice Lynch, Helena Prosser, Albury Regional Museum.

2 Thanks to Stephen Lippel Of WA for an archival photocopy of The Albury Annual 1925-26 Summer Numbers of the Albury Pioneer & Riverina Advocate.

3 ALBURY CITY COUNCIL FUTURE SEARCH CONFERENCE - ALBURY TO 2030

Representing the A&DHS, Jan Marsden & June Shanahan were fortunate to attend the Conference at the Hume Weir Resort, 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> Nov, '04. Unfortunately we didn't represent the Heritage group, but were involved with mixed groups including the Community Group. 80 people attended, being a broad cross section of the Community & a wealth of knowledge. The conference process has been designed to enable the community to plan the future direction for Albury together with the Council. It is a genuine collaborative effort to provide a community owned plan for the development of our city.

Day 1 theme "The past and where we have been." Day 2 "About the present" & where we are now." Day 3 "Action & how to get there" & "The future and where we want to be." By day 3 it was obvious that "transport infrastructure" was a top priority. "Health, Well-being & Ageing" held great interest. "Water & the Murray River" was a big issue. "Education, Heritage, Culture, Arts, Sport & Communications" were of concern. Small sub-committees from each group will be formed to monitor on-going progress.

The bastions of power have to take a good look at what has come out of this conference & make sure that knowledge & planning is implemented in the future. Thanks to everyone concerned.

- June Shanahan,

Treasurer \*

MERRY CHRISTMAS