

Notes: “Old Images of Albury Gallery”

Image 01:

The November 1824 crossing place of the Murray River by the Hume and Hovell expedition in a photograph taken in December 1919 as surveyors prepared for the Hume Dam construction. After reaching the future site of Albury, several of the party moved seven miles downstream looking for a place to cross but not finding a satisfactory place, they returned. They then explored nine miles upstream reaching a rocky islet that the natives called “Thurgoona.” Four miles further east they had passed the point where the Mitta River enters and found that the river was now just 40 yards across. They had gone east just 6 miles from where they first met the river, but 13 miles following the winding course of the river. The next day the party crossed the river after Thomas Boyd swam across with a rope and then towed their possessions across in a sapling framework covered with tarpaulins. The site chosen is now under the water at Lake Hume below what is now Hume Weir Village.

Image 02:

The paddlesteamer “Albury” was built in the shipyard of Robert Napier & Sons on the River Clyde in Scotland. It was shipped out in sections on the brig “Lady Emma” to Port Elliot, South Australia, arriving on January 17, 1855. From there it was taken to Goolwa South Australia and erected by Francis Cadell. On October 2, 1855, the “Albury” was the first steamer to reach Albury. *The Argus* (Melbourne) reported on October 10, 1855:

The Murray River Navigation Company’s steamer “Albury,” Captain Johnston (Cadell’s line), arrived at Albury on the 2nd inst, to the great delight of the inhabitants of that thriving district. The “Albury” left Maiden’s Punt on 20th ult, but lay three days at Wahgunyah, besides calling at all stations on the way up. Great credit is due to Capt Johnson, who has an excellent knowledge of the river, for bringing his steamer up in safety. The “Albury” towed up the barge, “Wakool,” which will remain at Albury. Numbers of the inhabitants flocked on board the steamer, so appropriately named after their township, before she took her departure on her downward voyage on the 6th inst.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/4820471>

In 1858 the “Albury” reached Gundagai on the Murrumbidgee. With declining traffic on the Murray, in 1887 the “Albury” was purchased by Cave & Co and worked to tow barges around the Port of Adelaide. On April 7, 1891 it was reported in the *South Australian Register*:

The Albury, paddle-steamer, is a very interesting vessel, which has served a long period of usefulness on the River Murray, and when she finished her career there found a berth at Port Adelaide on the tugging station until she was rather behind the age for that. At present she is sunk in the river above the bridge. Her history is an eventful one, for she was an important vessel in the early days of Murray traffic, and many good tales are told of her exploits.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/48103237>

Image 03:

The Hovell Tree and Albury Wharf – The Hovell Tree was inscribed by the explorer Captain William Hovell on November 17, 1824. His fellow explorer, Hamilton Hume, also inscribed a nearby tree but it was destroyed by fire in the 1840’s.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* of November 8, 1856 quoted the *Border Post* in reporting:

GOING AHEAD.—We learn from Mr Roper, of this town, who has just returned from Sydney, that it has been arranged by the Executive that a sum of £2000 shall be placed on the Estimates for the construction of a wharf at Albury. We are further informed that the plans for the proposed bridge have been drawn up at the instance of Mr McLeay. The bridge will be on the suspension principle, and the estimated cost is £5000. We trust these desirable and necessary works will be commenced at once.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/28636091>

However it was not until July 1870, fourteen years later, that the colonial government granted £1000 for construction of a wharf on the Murray River at Albury. Contractors Messrs Hamlin & Simpson drove the first pile in January 1871. It was completed in May with a 160 ft frontage to the river. A five ton crane was completed by November 1871 – the crane can be seen in this photograph. Thirty different paddlesteamers used the port, moving thousands of tons of goods and produce – wheat, wool and wine. Rail links to Echuca (1864), Wodonga (1873) and Albury (from Sydney in 1881) saw a rapid decline in the river trade. The wharf fell into disrepair and was demolished in 1896.

Images 04 & 07:

The Albury Brewery – the brewery started in Dean St, an advertisement in the *Ovens & Murray Advertiser* in April 1871 stated that Thos. Bullock of the Albury Brewery, Dean St was looking to employ malsters. By 1878, the *Border Post's Albury Almanac* listed R O'Keefe & Co at the Albury Brewery, near the Union Bridge. On May 22, 1879 the *Ovens & Murray Advertiser* reported:

It is with much regret that we have to chronicle the departure from Beechworth of Mr G H Billson, jun, who is about to commence business in Albury, having lately purchased the Albury Brewery from Mr O'Keefe. Mr Billson has been identified with this town from his youth up, and at an early age was apprenticed to the brewing trade, which he has ever since followed, and of late years has, together with his father, successfully carried on the Beechworth Brewery. He has, as a natural consequence, thoroughly mastered every branch of the trade, and we can assure our Albury readers that they take from our midst a thorough tradesman and a jolly good fellow. With regard to the former there can be no doubt, as Billson's beer is almost a "household word" in these parts, and has, besides, carried off prizes at several exhibitions. We wish Mr Billson every success in Ms new undertaking.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/199689722>

Billson spent more than £3000 on improvements. He built a four-storey brewery, a chimney stack 15 metres high, engine house and boiler. The brewery had a capacity of 300 quarter-casks of beer and a bottling department for 1000 dozen bottles. In July 1888, the Albury Brewery combined with the Hume Brewery to form the Albury Brewing and Malting Company Ltd.

Image 05:

First Union Bridge, 1861 – the first punt across the Murray River at Albury was established by Robert Brown in 1843. In 1861 the first Union Bridge was built. The *Ovens & Murray Advertiser* reported on September 10, 1861:

Victoria is now united to New South by one of the finest bridges in all the colonies—by the "Union Bridge," at Albury—a bridge which, is most commanding in appearance, and as to its workmanship throughout, may be regarded as—and is, in fact—one of the neatest pieces of joinery that anyone could wish to criticise; some of the large beams being so nicely spliced as almost to defy detection. The bridge is one hundred and fifty six feet long by thirty wide; it is supported on two piers composed of triple rows of piles, with similar abutments on either side the river; there are consequently three spans of eighty feet each from centre to centre of the piers. The superstructure is composed of three rows of trusses or framework (commonly known as the "double queen" truss), thus dividing the bridge into two roadways. This portion of the bridge gives the idea of great solidity, being supported by numerous suspension bars of great strength and rigidity. Heavy American wagons passed over the bridge, while several hundred persons were congregated upon it, and yet there was scarcely any sensible vibration. <https://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/112899007>

Images 06 & 07:

Second Union Bridge, 1898 – the second Union Bridge, opened in 1898. The bridge was described in the *Albury Banner* of December 23, 1898:

The bridge, which consists of two truss spans of 110ft. each on iron piers, has cost about £7000, and will replace the old Union Bridge, which, being so decayed as to be unfit for heavy loads, has caused serious inconvenience to traffic. The new bridge, on account of its fine width of roadway and

approaches, is a very great improvement on the old one, and as the approach on the Victorian side is nearly completed the traffic can be turned on to it by the new year.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/99969978>

This second bridge closed and was eventually demolished after the third and existing bridge was opened by the Premier of NSW, Mr Heffron, on April 7, 1961.

Image 08:

Albury Post Office & Time-Ball – the Post Office building shown here was completed in 1861, the *Border Post* reporting, on July 10, 1861:

This building is now all but completed, the chief part remaining to be done being the painting, plastering, and other inside “tiddiewinking” work. Though not very ornamental, the erection appears to be substantial and commodious. It consists of two separate dwellings for the attaches of the Victorian and New South Wales branches respectively, with the offices in the centre. The mast for the time ball is also in a forward state, so that we shall soon have a better authority for regulating our watches and clocks than the dinner bells of the various hostelleries.

The time-ball first operated on July 20, 1861. Locals were able to set their clocks as the ball fell – every day it was hoisted at 5 minutes before 1 pm, and fell precisely at that hour. The ball was between 3 and 4 ft in diameter, formed of canvass, stretched on a wooden frame, and painted in alternate stripes of black and white. The time-ball was later removed to the back of the post office. The post office was rebuilt in 1879 around the older building and recognisable as the one we know today.

Image 09:

Albury Telegraph Office/Council Chambers – in 1858, Albury’s first Telegraph Office was a room in the Rose Hotel in Kiewa St. It moved to the Post Office building in 1861. In 1868 it moved into this building April 1868 – the site of the Albury Town Hall from 1908 and the Albury Art Gallery (re-opened in October 2015 as MAMA, Murray Art Museum Albury). In September 1882, Albury Council and the government agreed to swap the existing telegraph building for the vacant Dean/Olive Street corner. The Albury Borough Council met for the first time in the re-decorated and re-vamped old Telegraph Office on Wednesday, December 8th 1886. This building remained as Council Chambers until 1907 – in September of that year the building was sold for demolition for £156 to make way for Albury’s new Town Hall.

Image 10:

Red Cross Nurses – Red Cross nurses and volunteers pose in front of the Albury Town Hall during World War I at the start of the “March to Freedom.” The *Albury Banner* reported on July 5, 1918:

The ‘March to Freedom,’ which is appointed to conclude in Sydney on July 29, was started in Albury on Tuesday ... The mayor (Ald. Woods), in conjunction with the marshal of the procession, Lieut. Gouldar Smith, area officer, had charge of affairs at the point of assembly, Waugh’s corner. Between 2 and 2.30 pm the soldiers and lady war workers in the town, who for the occasion wore Red Cross uniform, formed up in front of the town hall, where they were photographed in various position. The ladies, who numbered about one hundred, made a very attractive show, and were cheered as they moved to Waugh’s corner ... In addition to the military units and the Red Cross workers, mounted police, officials and leading townspeople formed up in the procession, which, about 3.15, concluded at the post office corner,

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/102142171>

Image 11:

The Fanny Ceres Mill – built by Alex D Livie for James McLaurin in 1851 on the corner of Dean & Townsend streets, behind where the Beehive building is today. It was named *Fanny* for Fanny Brown, daughter of Robert Brown and *Ceres* after the Roman goddess of corn. In 1861, ownership passed to George Day after a property swap with McLaurin. Dr Andrews in his *History*

of Albury reported that he first flour mill was on the slope of the Eastern Hill, built "by Alexander Moon, better known as 'Sandy Moon,' and when the 'Fanny Ceres' mill was built in 1851, the 'stones' were removed thither." When George Day became Member for Hume in 1874, the mill passed to James Hayes. The mill closed on January 21, 1887 when James Hayes opened his new mill in Townsend St. Dr Andrews reported that old mill was still standing in 1911.

Image 12:

Hayes Flour Mill – on the western side of Townsend St, built by James Hayes to replace the Fanny Ceres Mill. On January 30, 1899 at about 9 am the flour mill's boiler exploded, killing a 14 year old boy and causing not only devastation to the mill but also to many surrounding buildings. The *Albury Banner* reported "the front portion of the boiler, weighing half a ton, was carried over the Club Hotel, and was found in the stable, having carried away a portion of the stable door. This is about 200 yards from the scene of the accident."

Image 13-14:

John Burrows Flour Mill – in 1860, John Burrows established a flour mill at Wangaratta, followed by mills at Barnawartha, Albury, Beechworth and Chiltern. In 1870 Burrows acquired the Hume Flour Mills on the corner of Dean St and Wodonga Place Albury. John died on October 19, 1904 and in 1908 his son Percy took over the management, and was in the position until the mill sold in 1946. The Dean St mill was demolished in 1909 and the new mill in Young St opened in May 1910 – see the article <https://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/109803506> The construction of the silos was completed in late 1912. The mill and silos were demolished in 2012.

Image 15:

Albury Showgrounds – a five-acre site on the north-east corner of Guinea and Young Streets became the Albury Showgrounds until after WWII. The first Show on the new site was in 1879. Another six acres was purchased on the Young Street site in 1884 and a very substantial grandstand was built. The stand held 600 people. That year the Show had an attendance of 7000. Another grandstand was built in 1904 which was even bigger. Before the turn of the century the Showgrounds also had a cycling track and 'facilities for all types of sport.' The Show had become a significant event in the life of the wider district.

Image 16:

Grandstand at Albury Sports Ground – designed by Council engineer George Reid and built by Jack Cochrane, the grandstand was opened in 1915. The *Albury Banner* reported on July 9, 1915:

Ald Waugh, on behalf of the mayor (Ald Logan), officially declared the new grandstand open. Ald Waugh said that the building had cost something in the vicinity of £800. The sporting bodies contributed about £50, the Government £250, and the council about £500. In return for this expenditure, they had a magnificent building of beautiful design and faithfully constructed.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/108160367/10806297>

A good crowd watches a sports carnival including bicycle racing in the late 1930s. In December 1938 the 'Albury Banner' told its readers "A banked cycle track, costing £1720 is to be prepared at Albury sportsground. The Government will provide £1000 and the municipal council will be required to arrange for the remainder, £500 of which will be made as a loan by a private resident."

Image 17:

Noreuil Park – this park has served the city as a camping and swimming ground since the first settlers arrived. It received the name on Noreuil in 1919 to commemorate the gallantry at Noreuil, France, in April 1917, of the 13th Battery, Australian Field Artillery, known locally as the Albury Battery. The *Albury Banner* reported on October 13, 1919:

At the meeting of the works committee of the Albury Municipal Council on Friday night the matter of selecting a name for the Bean's Baths Reserve, which is being converted into a park by returned

soldiers under the Commonwealth grant, was considered. The mayor (Ald Waugh) believes that names such as "Anzac Park," "AIF Reserve," "Victory Park," etc., would become somewhat hackneyed from the fact that they were likely to be adopted by many towns wishing to do honor to the soldiers. Accordingly he made a point of ascertaining at what place or places the Albury Battery had achieved its greatest distinction. Numbers of members of the battery were interviewed and other inquiries made, and eventually the mayor decided that the town of Noreuil in France marked the principal achievement of the Albury Battery, and he suggested that Albury's new park be known by this name as a memorial to Albury's gallant soldiers, some of whom fell there.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/101512977>

Image 18:

Albury Swimming Pool – an Olympic Pool was opened in Smollett street in 1929 to replace the former pool at the corner of Creek and Stanley streets, now Gertrude Colquhoun Park. The pool was rebuilt to Olympic standard, tiled and chlorinated and re-opened by the Mayor (Alderman Padman) in February 1940. There have been many changes since then.

Image 19:

Albury Botanical Gardens – The story of the Albury Botanical Gardens began in 1864 when the government announced that 50 acres of land be set aside for gardens, a hospital and a sportsground. In 1877 the gardens were opened, the occasion marked by the planting of its first tree, an English Elm, by then Mayor Alderman William Jones.

Image 20:

The bowling green at the Albury Botanical Gardens – officially opened on December 5, 1906. The *Albury Banner* reported on December 7, 1906:

The formal opening of the prettily situated green in the Botanical Gardens, of the Albury Bowling Club took place on Wednesday afternoon in the presence of a fashionable gathering. Mr T H Griffith, president of the club, made a neat speech of welcome to the visitors, and throwing the first 'jack' declared the season opened ... <https://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/100676476/10852441>

Images 21 & 22:

Albury Hospital – the foundation stone of the first Albury Hospital in Thургона street was laid on June 28, 1860 and the hospital opened in 1861. The hospital was built by Thomas Allan and originally had three wards. After a new hospital in Wodonga Place opened in 1918, the old hospital became the home of Albury High School from 1920 until 1927. It was demolished in 1935 and public housing built on the site.

The Wodonga Place hospital was officially opened on February 22, 1918, replacing the Thургона street hospital. The opening was reported in the *Albury Banner* of March 1, 1918:

Saturday last was an occasion of exceptional interest to the people of Albury, marking as it did the opening of the new model district hospital, which has been erected at an outlay of nearly £30,000 ... Dr Nash, an authority on the subject, stated that improvements were introduced in the design that were, not to be found in any other hospital in Australia, especially in regard, to air and light treatment and the sleeping quarters for the nurses. Mr Flowers, who was primarily responsible, as Minister for Health at the time, for the expenditure of so much Government money on the hospital, said that the hospital was, in his opinion, the most complete for its size that was to be found either in Australia or abroad.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/101394085>

The Albury Hospital became the Albury Base Hospital in 1953. The new Albury Base Hospital in Borella Rd opened on October 4, 1994.

Image 23:

Frew & Logan – In about 1894 the Logan family came to Albury. In 1898 Stuart Logan formed a partnership with Alexander Frew in Young street and the company of Frew & Logan was born. A short time later they moved to the north-east corner of Wilson and Olive streets. In 1904 they took over F A Selle's undertaking business. After a court case citing the noise the business made, Frew and Logan bought land and shifted to the Swift St corner of Macauley and Spencer streets. In 1918 their partnership was dissolved when Alexander Frew moved to Sydney. Buildings they completed include St David's Presbyterian Church (1906) and the Union Bank building (1907) on the corner of Dean and Olive streets.

Image 24:

Pardey's Store – Edward Pardey came to Australia in about 1890 from Dorset, England and to Albury in about 1896. In about 1900, he established his business in Guinea Street, facing Olive Street. Edward died in August 1926, four years after selling his business to Mr D McWilliams. His wife, Marion Pardey, who died in 1958, was a sister of Albury Mayoress, Mrs Alf Waugh.

Image 25:

F L Vines established his business in Albury in about 1900. He had established in Dean St on the eastern corner of AMP Lane before moving to Olive St in 1935. The *Albury Banner* reported on June 16, 1922:

A PROGRESSIVE ALBURY BUSINESS. F L Vines, Albury's progressive nurseryman and seedsman, has now been established 22 years in Albury. This business has grown to considerable dimensions and is now known by hundreds of people within three or four hundred miles of Albury. Being in touch with all the principal nurseries of Australia, he can supply almost anything ordered in the plant world, and being in touch with the leading seed growers, can also supply seed of all descriptions at lowest prices.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/102316293>

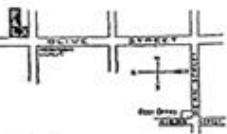
Image 26:

Blacklock's Motors opened their Kiewa St premises in December 1910. According to the *Albury Banner* of December 16, 1910, Blacklock's was "stocked with everything which experience dictates as indispensable to cyclists of every description. Motorists' accessories from A to Z, gun parts, guns, rifles, and shooters' needs are all to be found right to hand."

By 1924 they were in new and larger premises on the site stocking "Ford and Fiat Cars, Indian Motor Cycles, Relay and Cameo Cycles." These buildings were demolished in about 1980 to make way for "West End Plaza," which opened in 1983.

Albury Joinery Works.

CUT THIS OUT FOR FUTURE USE AND YOU WILL HAVE NO TROUBLE IN FINDING THE MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRM IN THEIR LINES.



WE ARE AT YOUR SERVICE.

FREW & LOGAN, Olive-Street, Albury.
BUILDERS and FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

Telephone 33.

Border Morning Mail
May 23, 1906

EDWARD PARDEY,

RABBIT-TRAPS.
STRONG & RELIABLE.
10s. 6d. DOZ.

PARDEY'S, GUINEA-STREET.

Border Morning Mail
June 16, 1910

FRUIT TREES

Grafted on Blight-Proof Stocks and Guaranteed

TRUE TO NAME

12s. Per Dozen
1s. 3d. Each.

£4 per 100

Special Prices for Larger Lots

These Trees are Perfectly Healthy AND FREE
FROM ALL INSECT PESTS

Order at Once from

F. L. VINES
DEAN STREET, ALBURY Telephone 103

Border Morning Mail
August 21, 1909

ECONOMY

is getting the BEST VALUE
for your money.

Dealing at BLACKLOCK'S in STRICT
ECONOMY.

The Leading Shop for CYCLES, MOTORS,
GUNS, and ALL REPAIRS.

Fred. C. Blacklock,
ALBURY CYCLE AGENCY.

PHONES.—Shop, 41; Residence, 88.

Don't Forget—MOTOR-CAR FOR HIRE.

Albury Banner
January 3, 1908

Image 27:

Royal Palais The “Theatre Royal” in Kiewa St opened in May 1914, built for Mr Fred Blacklock. The opening by the Mayor, Alf Waugh, was reported in *The Albury Banner* of May 15, 1914:

Opening the Theatre Royal.— There was an attendance of about 700 or 800 people at the opening performance in Blacklock’s Theatre Royal, Albury on Monday night, and everything in connection with the entertainment passed off satisfactorily ... The programme consisted of humorous and sentimental pictures, remarkably clever accordion playing by “Rellami,” who was recalled again and again, and a truly wonderful turn by Bailey’s Posing Dogs ...

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/101417160/10900178>

Blacklock ran the theatre for about six years and sold it to Herbert Lee Tet who ran open-air pictures during the summer. Lee Tet let then sold it to Charles Henry “Pivot” Smith in the 1930’s. He made improvements to the building and all the large Balls and Receptions were held there including indoor/outdoor roller-skating. In about 1980 the Palais was demolished and West End Plaza now occupies the site.

Blacklock died on April 20, 1930 and his obituary appeared in *The Sydney Morning Herald*:

Mr Frederick C Blacklock, one of the oldest and most successful businessmen in Riverina, was found dead in bed at his home in Wilcox street this morning. Mr Blacklock, who was a native of Albury, was 60 years old, and had not enjoyed good health lately. Death was due to heart trouble. He was a pioneer of the cycle business in Riverina, and later engaged in the sale of motor cars. He built up a large business, and employed a very large staff. The profit sharing system adopted by him enabled the business to develop without any semblance of industrial trouble over a period of 40 years. He was formerly a member of the Albury Municipal Council, and was a charter member of the Albury Rotary Club, and a liberal supporter of local charities and the Roman Catholic Church.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/16677079>

Image 28 & 29:

Fallon Wine Cellars were opened in 1869 and were said to be an attraction of Albury that all visitors must see. They were located in Kiewa St and were demolished in 2007 to make way for Quest Apartments. Above the cellars was Fallon’s store (Image 26) which was demolished in the 1960s. The *Ovens & Murray Advertiser* described the building in June 1870:

The structure, which at present is 140 feet in length, by a width of 60 feet, is the property of Mr J. T. Fallon, member for the Hume district in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and is known far and near as Fallon’s Wine Cellars. Strength and stability is apparent in every detail of the building; the walls underground are constructed of great thickness, and so carefully built, as to be impervious to wet, while every few feet are placed massive supports of the durable red gum, formerly so plentiful on the banks of the Murray ... On entering the cellars, the visitor is struck with the number and size of the casks, all full of generous liquid, that meet his view. There are casks to the right, casks to the left, casks in front, and casks behind, and all of monster dimensions. Five standing in a row, attract particular attention on account of their size. The term vat would be more appropriate if applied to these, each having a capacity of 1400 gallons, and occupying more space than do many dwelling houses used in the colonies ... As regards the wines, there are between 60,000 and 70,000 gallons of the present and last year’s vintages ... all the varieties, Verdeilho, Reisling, Tokay, and the other descriptions for which the Upper Murray has become famous ...

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/196419688>

BLACKLOCK’S THEATRE ROYAL
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
MONDAY NEXT, MAY 11.
Opening Address by the Mayor (Ald. Waugh).
By Arrangement with Fuller-Brennan Circuit, the Management presents
BAILEY’S BEAUTIFUL POSING DOGS.
THE GREATEST ANIMAL ACT IN AUSTRALIA,
THE MASTERSPIECES OF CANINE STATUARY,
Including the Greatest of all Poses
ROCK OF AGES.
ALSO—
RELLAMI,
THE WORLD’S GREATEST ACCORDION VIRTUOSO,
A Phenomenal Union Success—Five Rehearsals Nightly.
And a Personally Selected
PROGRAMME OF PHOTO-PLAYS.

EVERY THIRTY MINUTES
PRICES: 2/- and 1/-

Border Morning Mail
May 9, 1914

Image 30:

John McEachern's blacksmith shop at 626 Dean St, the Commercial Club was built on the site. In December 1914 the following, written by Mary Gilmore, appeared in the *Albury Daily News*:

Mr McEachern's forge and garden are an integral part of the town, as the owner is of town, public life. Old roses and shrubs stand tall in the middle of round beds, the hedges are cut into horseshoe nail heads, box is cut into frog and hoof.

The sound of the anvil rings up to the house, set quiet back and unseen among its trees; the smell of steel filings and hot iron strikes on the nostrils, the song of the forge and the strong cheery voice of its old time Highland owner bring back to memory old pictures, old recollections, old dreams.

Here there is peace with labor, and a man's reward joined to the strong man's work.

No taker of women's work this! But a man who bore the drowning from the floods when the river rose over its accustomed boundary, gave housing to the blind, and followed home the dead who had no friends – a man never so poor but could do someone a good turn.

When he died aged 77 on January 14, 1923, the *Albury Banner* reported that:

Mr J L McEachern was perhaps the best loved man in the Albury district — a pioneer who enjoyed the respect of everybody, a man of sterling worth, whose rugged, honest nature appealed to the people because of its sincerity and trustworthiness ... For over 63 years he had been a resident of Albury, where he conducted a shoeing forge very successfully.

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/102159294>

Image 31:

"Peace Day" was celebrated across Australia on July 19, 1919. Albury's parade in Dean St is led by Lieutenant W E Colley and mounted returned soldiers (Privates H D Tracy, B Ellis, W Watson, W G Ellis, R and L Condon) with the Union Jack & Australian flags followed by the Albury Town Band under Drum Major Harry Selle. Then came about 40 returned soldiers on foot and Sergeant Whitehouse's car carrying invalid soldiers. The march went all the way to the Albury Showgrounds on the corner of Young & Guinea streets where a picnic and sports afternoon had been organised.

Image 32:

c1930 looking east on Dean St, from the CML tower which opened in 1925 – The *Albury Banner* reported in July 1918 that R G Foley & Co "have commenced business as steam vulcanizers ... prepared to repair all makes of tyres," Treloars had a restaurant/cafe in the late 1800s early 1900s, in December 1914 Willie Chong began advertising the 'Canton Cafe' in the *Border Morning Mail*, in September 1909 the *Banner* reported that Alfred E Wood and John B Wood had opened a new dental clinic in Dean St, next door (left in the photo) was another dentist George Edwards, J Dihood & Sons purchased the drapery business in February 1824 (the site became home to the Commonwealth Bank in the late 20th century), the Regent Theatre opened in 1927.

Image 33:

Robbins & Porter Garage – An advert in the *Border Morning Mail* of June 13, 1911 advised of the opening of an "Up to date repair shop" operated by two experienced mechanics, Azor Robbins 25, and Alex Porter 21, late of Dalgety's Motor Depot, Bourke Street Melbourne. They opened at the western end of Dean St, but by May of 1912, the *Mail* reported: "A fine motor garage is being built for Messrs Robbins and Porter in Kiewa street, next to Messrs Crawford and Co's livery stables." The talented mechanics built a monoplane, a replica of which now hangs on the same site as their garage, in the Albury LibraryMuseum.

Image 34:

Albury's first permanent police station was in Wodonga Place and believed to date from 1851 when Albury's first police sergeant, Harry Ringwood, arrived. Police headquarters were then at

Layton's Hotel (Soden's). In 1873 the 515 Olive St station (pictured) opened on land now occupied by the Albury Courthouse – the station was described in 1875 as “squat and ugly.” The station was replaced by the 1962 building which has since been demolished and replaced.

Image 35:

Australia's 150th anniversary celebrated in Dean Square (now QEII Square) in March 1938. The Albury Horticultural Society produced the floral map of Australia for the occasion – a photo taken from the old Mechanics Institute (Plaza Theatre), the band rotunda in the background, Albury Technical College on the right (became Murray Conservatorium, the NSW Government office opened on the near side in 1966). The Albury Town Band first performed from the band rotunda in April 1913, it was demolished in 1964 and the Mechanics Institute demolished in 1966.

Image 36:

Albury locals enjoy a shady spot in Dean Square, 1945, the CML building in the background. Originally known as Market Square, a new name was debated in 1912 with suggestions such as Fallon Square and Dight Square before Dean Square became the new name – it was much smaller than at present with a band rotunda at the back. On May 5, 1988, the Queen proclaimed the much larger square Queen Elizabeth II Square.

Image 37:

Amatex street and tennis courts in East Albury, seen from east of Schubach street. Amatex street was named using letters of Amalgamated Textiles Ltd, which later became Macquarie Worsteds in Schubach street. Schubach street was named for Sebastian Schubach, a winemaker who was one of the first German settlers to arrive in Albury with John Frauenfelder and Heinrich Rau in 1851.

Image 38:

The Albury Butter Factory was located on the south-east corner of Creek and Stanley streets. They opened on February 27, 1897. The image is as the factory appeared c1900. Holdenson & Neilson purchased the factory in 1921 for £5975 cash. In 1926, the factory moved to the Victorian side of the border, opening on what is now the Lincoln Causeway.

Image 39:

The ‘Albury Banner’ of September 11 1896 reported: The Albury Cycle Agency, situated in Townsend street, is a flourishing business conducted by Mr James Scanlan, a cyclist whose name is well known both in New South Wales and in the North-eastern district of Victoria ... carries a large stock of Raleighs, Triumphs, Stanleys, Raglans, Unions and the celebrated American machine, the Sterling ... In addition to a large showroom, there is a spacious work shop, where repairing, brazing, wheel building and tire repairs are going on. All this conduces to show the popularity of cycling in the district.

Image 40:

Inside Albury Court House about 1920 – an image from the NSW State Archives. The old Albury Courthouse was completed in 1860. It was built out of local grey granite by Thomas Allen of Albury. In the press gallery there has been a tradition of journalists to carve their names. Many local residents saw the inside of this building!

Image 41:

The original Mate's Building on the corner of Dean & Kiewa streets. This site was the original Albury National (Public) School (1850, moved to Olive St in 1882). T H Mates store opened in 1899 and was destroyed by fire in 1915. Beyond Mate's store is the *Albury Banner* office and beyond that the AMP Building.

Image 42:

Albury railway refreshment rooms – the well-stocked bar area. From 1883, the refreshment rooms had a license to sell liquor, but to rail passengers only. The Melbourne ‘Argus’ reported in July 1883 that “Mr Moses, licensee of the Albury railway refreshment-rooms, has now received his licence for the sale of liquors and this has proved of great convenience to overland travellers.” There were complaints that the process of changing trains at Albury was too fast for passengers to adequately enjoy the hospitality available in the rooms. In 1942 it was reported that soldiers on troop trains were banned from the room “because of certain incidents in special military trains when troops had been allowed to get liquor at railway refreshment bars.”

Image 43:

Albury Race meeting, 1925. Albury’s first races were held in 1840 on the river flats, roughly from Noreuil to the present site of the Botanic Gardens. The first Albury Cup was held in 1845. The Albury Turf Club took possession of the site of the present racecourse in 1865. The grandstand opened in 1902 and the *Albury Banner* of April 11, 1902 reported “The handsome new grandstand, which has been fitted up with all modern conveniences for the comfort of visitors, has been completed, and all the arrangements on the course are in up-to-date order.”

Image 44:

The road into Doctor’s Point. The area was named for Dr John Crichton, Albury’s first medical practitioner. He had been surgeon in the Royal Navy for 15 years before he built at Doctors Point in 1841 on land given to him by Elizabeth Mitchell who held the lease on the ‘Mungabareena Run.’ Dr Crichton died in 1847 aged 41 and was interred at the ‘Sandhills’ cemetery in South Albury (later re-interred in the Albury Pioneer Cemetery).

Image 45:

A view of the Albury Railway Station. In the *Wodonga Express* of July 12, 1978 Mrs Boyes wrote that this photo shows people arriving for an Empire Day picnic in 1901.