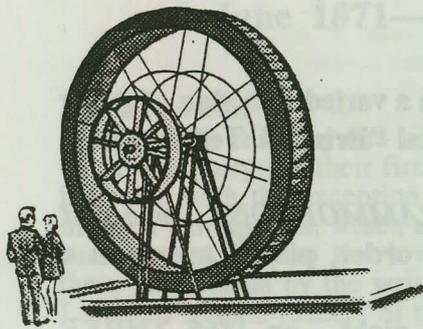


BULLETIN



Patrons: Mr. Cleaver Bunton, A.O., O.B.E.
Mr. Harold Mair, O.A.M.
Mr. Ian Glachan, M.P.

President: Mr. M.G. (Gerry) Curtis (060) 21 3172

Secretary: Mrs. Cheryl Ryan (060) 40 3486
P.O. Box 822, Albury, N.S.W. 2640

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

Albury Regional Museum (060) 21 4550
Turks Head, Wodonga Place, Albury
Open every day, 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Subscriptions: Adult \$15
Family \$18
Corporate \$18.50

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BULLETIN 345 FEBRUARY 1996

Next meeting: 8pm Tuesday, February 13, Commercial Club, Dean St. Albury

Dorothea Higgins

will tell us about **Italian Migration: My Grandmother's Story.**

The Marquis de Rays attempts last century to colonise
New Ireland, near New Britain.

Question for the Month: Who was Charles Schmiedt?

DATES TO REMEMBER: February 10, 10.30am to 4pm. (refer Dec. Bulletin)
Wagga Wagga & District Family History Society seminar.
Sunday, April 21. Plaque unveiling Albury War Memorial, Monument Hill.
May 18 and 19. Wodonga Family History Society seminar at Baranduda.

REPORT ON LAST MONTH'S MEETING

In addition to our Bring and Tell night, we had as our guest speaker **Ken Orchard** of the Wollongong University. Ken is currently conducting historical research into a series of stereographs made by **George Burnell and E. W. Cole** (later of Cole's Book Arcade) in 1862 entitled **Stereoscopic Views of Murray River Scenery** (with support of the Australian Research Council). The series is most likely the earliest photographic record of its kind of the Murray River.

Ken, who lectures in Visual Art, described to members the frustration he has experienced in the research he has been conducting over the past twelve months in the light of the series being incomplete in its present form, along with some of the technology used by Burnell and Cole. The series originally consisted of sixty numbered pictures of which nine are missing and part of Ken's mission is to find them.

He is endeavouring to re-photograph many of the locations shown in the slides that he presented during the evening. Burnell and Cole left Echuca in January 1862 and photographed homesteads on both sides of the river, aboriginal groups, and river craft. Some of the stations shown were Barham, Gunbower, and Pericoota, owned by James Maiden; aboriginals on Pental Island, and a rare picture of the South Australian Government's snagging boat, *Grappler*. Ken also displayed the two cameras that he will use during his photographic expedition. Following questions Bruce Pennay thanked Ken on behalf of those present. During supper members were able to talk to Ken and, hopefully, were able to help him with his ongoing research.

REPORT ON LAST MONTHS MEETING - (continued)

It was very pleasing to see that many members brought along such a varied selection of items for us all to share in their history in what has become a traditional "Bring & Tell evening" for our December meetings.

THELMA MUSSELWHITE brought along an *EDISON GRAMMOPHONE*, made of American Oak, and to show that it was still in perfect working order, played members a piece of music played by an U.S. Naval Band.

KEITH ORFORD showed members the smallest item of the night - an 1865 *THREE PENNY PIECE* piece, found when renovating the Railway Hotel, Wodonga.

DOT HIGGINS - Showed a *TOBACCO TIN* she found whilst scrounging, at Halls Creek. It was enscribed "Est 1832. R. Bell & Co. No.4. Vestus".

RON BRADDY brought along two items - the first was an old *KEY* which was dug up on the site of the old Albury Gaol only twelve months ago, when the foundations were being laid for the last stage of St Matthew's Retirement Village. He thought it may have been a key to one of the old gaol cells.

His second item was a *PHOTO* of 512 Hanel Street, East Albury, his home which was built by Mr Rau and was one of the first houses built in East Albury, about 1900.

KEVIN ESLER Showed members a *SHOE HORN - BUTTON HOOK*, used to button up the old type shoes. It was made out of a Cow Horn.

JANICE LYNCH brought along two items. The first was a *RAISIN SEEDER* that her family used for about 5 years on their farming property in W.A. It was bought in 1960 & the inscription on the seeder read - Pat. Aprov. 2 Aug. 20.95 (meaning in 1895) & Oct. 5.97 (1897). "Wet The Raisins". Model 36. Enterprise Mfg Co, Philadelphia. PA. USA. Her second item was a "Can you identify item", Belonging to her Husband, Joe. It was a heavy round container measuring both 8cm high & 8cm across, with a round hole in the top 3cm across and another hole at the bottom. It looked like blue marble with circular ribbing around the whole container except for where it bore the inscription "The matches in this ball of earth ignite on that which gave them birth". It has been in his possession for many years but it used to be on his parents mantelpiece about 40 years ago on their farm at Glenellen, near Jindera. Many members thought that this may be a *WAX MATCH HOLDER*.

FRANK HIGGINS Brought along two items. The first was some *SHINGLES* that were from the Methodist Church, in Albury. .

His second item, from the Albury Library was a graphic illustrated photographic album dated 1891, of Albury. It was printed in Sydney by John Sands from Negatives of Brittlebank & Arundel, Albury 1891 with an introduction to the album by Telemachus.

REV MERRICK WEBB gave members an insight into his family history when he told us the story of his *STATION KNIFE*, which was wrapped in red handkerchief. He grew up in a family of 8 in the countryside of Tarana, a sheep & cattle grazing area. He described how the youngest four, including himself, contracted polio, (Infantile Paralysis). In his primary school days, found that in foot running he had to change from sprinting to concentrate more on distance running, then in his college days trained extra hard to gain a place in the Newington College team of milers... a team of 4 runners, for there were 4 mile races in the All Schools Annual Carnival. He ran second in his division, & his team, as a whole, ran third. A grazer named Billy Glasson (an Old boy of the College) from his farm at Molong NSW, presented to each member of the 1st. Athletic Team. His was inscribed "NC 1928 M. Webb 1st A". He was able to capitalise on his distance running 28 years later, when at the age of 44yrs he secured a place in the Queanbeyan compliment of about 8 runners who were each in turn to carry the Olympic Torch for a mile on its way to Melbourne for the Melbourne Olympic Games. Rev. Webb assured us that the station knife has figured in all the required duties - both on and off the farm.

8 June 1871—The first documented earthquake felt in Albury

Dirk H.R. Spennemann

Introduction

Soon it will be 125 years since the European residents of Albury felt their first earthquake. The local histories, with the exception of Andrews[1] do not mention earthquakes, which attests to the scarcity of such events, and to the low importance afforded these phenomena by the writers. In this brief article I wish to remind readers of these events by reviewing the information available on the 1871 and 1872 earthquakes and placing it into context.

The earthquake of June 8, 1871

Two days after the event, the edition of the *Albury Banner and Wodonga Express* carried the following story.

"A shock of an earthquake made itself very sensibly felt in this neighbourhood on Thursday last, about a quarter past two in the afternoon. Some of the houses oscillated in a very disagreeable manner, and many persons ran out in alarm into the open air. Windows rattled vigorously, and chandeliers began to swing about. A good test of the amount of disturbance was seen at the bank of New South Wales, where the scales used in weighing gold were put into vigorous oscillation. Some persons state that a rumbling noise was heard, but others declare that the motion of the earth was unaccompanied by noise; and as to the direction in which the disturbance travelled, there are as many opinions as there are points in the compass. We incline to the notion that it came from north-east to south-west." [2].

The effects of this earthquake were also noticed as far as Young, Yass, and Queanbeyan to the north, Beechworth and Myrtleford to the south, Cooma to the west and Deniliquin to the east. Near the epicentre a number of aftershocks were felt, but not in Albury. [3]

Because it was the first earthquake felt in the area, the residents were, at first, not very sure about the nature of the ground movement and its effects. *The Border Post* notes on 14 June:

"The Earthquake—On Thursday last at 10 minutes past 2 o'clock a shock as of an earthquake was felt in Albury, it lasted for several seconds; and what with the shaking of walls and the rattle of windows, the business people and other residences were induced to run out into the streets to see what was the matter. We have not heard whether any damage has been done or not; but from all accounts it is strange that the various buildings should sustain their equilibrium while subject to such a process of oscillation." [4]

The latter formulation clearly shows that while the editor was acquainted with the popular notion of damages associated with major earthquakes, he was unaware of the effects a weaker quake, or a quake occurring at great(er) distance, might bring about. In the same edition the *Border Post* carried a letter written from a reader in the Kosciusko area poking fun at the *Banner's* report on the swinging chandeliers. [5]

Yet Kosciusko is that area of the NSW which should have felt the quake rather strongly: based on an analysis of the historic newspaper reports the epicentre of the earthquake can be reconstructed as having been in the Adelong-Tumut area. Based on the magnitude of the damage reported and the area affected by the earthquake a magnitude of $ML=5.3$ on the Richter scale can be estimated. [3]

The quake of January 3, 1872

While Wagga Wagga experienced an number of weaker quake in the period to the end of 1871, the next earthquake that could be felt in Albury occurred on 3 January 1872. The *Albury Banner* January 6, 1872, merely notes:

"A shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt here on Wednesday night, shortly after eleven o'clock. The jingling of chandeliers, and such like manifestations, were occasioned." [6]

Whereas the *Border Post*, doubtful six months earlier, now expresses concern:

"On Wednesday night last, about a quarter past eleven, the people of Albury were startled by a rumbling sound resembling that of thunder, together with the shaking of window sashes, and the ginging of glass and crockery ware. The shock has been felt throughout the district, and more severe in the vicinity of Ten Mile and Wagga Wagga. It was also felt in Beechworth and Chiltern. These sensational shocks are becoming rather too numerous to be pleasant, as the chances are that there might be rather a serious one on some of these occasions." [7].

However, no further earthquakes occurred in the next decade, and the worries subsided. Based on an analysis of the historic newspaper reports the epicentre of the magnitude Richter $ML \approx 4.9$ earthquake cannot be accurately reconstructed but is believed to have been in Tumut-Talbingo area [3]

Earth quake frequencies

In subsequent years Albury residents have felt a number of earthquakes, none of them as strong as the 1871-72 events: the 'great' Yass' earthquake of November 29, 1886; the Mount Hotham earthquake of May 3, 1966; and the Newcastle earthquake of December 28, 1989. Yet, the Lockhart earthquake of 23 August 1976, as well as the series of Wyalong earthquakes in 1982, both much closer to Albury, went unnoticed. Where do these quakes come from?

Continental Australia is completely within the Australian plate and so subject to comparatively low earthquake activity—the nearest plate boundary being some 2000km to the east, where the Pacific Plate collides with and is pushed under the Australian Plate, resulting in volcanic and earthquake activity along the Tonga-Kermadec Trench. The foci of the Australian earthquakes are usually very shallow, within the upper crust and at depths of less than 15kms—quite often shallower than that. This earthquake activity is the result of differential compression of elements of the Australian plate's crust and the sudden release of these pressures along fault lines. [8] Compilations of earthquake frequencies

Correspondence:

Dirk H.R. Spennemann, Ph.D.
Johnstone Centre of Parks, Recreation and Heritage,
Charles Sturt University, P.O. Box 789, Albury NSW 2640
Phone (060) 519 947; e-mail: dspennemann@csu.edu.au

and their magnitudes allow a calculation of earthquake risk for a given area.[9] The sesimographic records only reach back until 1954. Before that the data are sketchy and need to augmented historical research.

Where do we go from here?

Historical data on the frequency and intensity of earthquakes, and the damage caused can provide helpful pointers to determine earthquake recurrence intervals. As the 1989 Newcastle earthquake has shown, our historic heritage buildings are threatened not only by development and neglect, but also by natural disasters. To allow us to responsibly manage this heritage we need to understand the extremes nature can force upon us. What constitutes a 500 year flood? What is the reurrence interval of earthquakes? What is the frequency of bushfires at a given locality?

To understand these questions, we need to compile all available historic information. The danger inherent in much of the local historical work rests in the fact that memorable events are researched and reiterated over and over again, while the mundane falls by the wayside. With research into the history of natural hazards and disasters we need to take care with our data collection, and attempt to ensure that we collect all, and not only the spectacular.

Local historic research can provide much of this information, often 'on the fly'. During work on other aspects one does stumble onto information on floods, droughts, bush fires and so forth in the

greater Albury Area. It would be most helpful if this information, or at least accurate references to it, would be copied out and collated, so that at a future point in time it is possible to compile these data and derive from them appropriate conclusions.

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- [2] *Albury Banner and Wodonga Express*, June 10, 1871, page 2. Text also reprinted in *Yass Courier*, June 13, 1871, page 2.
- [3] Spennemann, Dirk H.R. (1996) The effects of the 1871-72 earthquakes on the Southern Riverina. An overview of historical and anecdotal data. *Johnstone Centre of Parks, Recreation and Heritage Report*. Albury: Charles Sturt University, Johnstone Centre of Parks, Recreation and Heritage. *In preparation*.
- [4] *Border Post*, June 14, 1871 , page 3.
- [5] Letter to the editor, signed "Warragong, Kosciusko, June 12", printed in the *Border Post*, June 14, 1871 , page 2.
- [6] *Albury Banner and Wodonga Express*, January 6, 1872, page 2.
- [7] *Border Post*, January 10, 1872, page 2.
- [8] McCue, K.F. (1980) Magnitude of some early earthquakes in south-eastern Australia. *Search* 11(3), 78-80.
- [9] Gaull, A., M.O. Micheal-Leiba and J.M.W. Rynn (1990) Probablistic earthquake risk maps for Australia. *Australian Journal of Earth Sciences* 37, 169-187.

MORRIS ASHER (1818-1909) Storekeeper - Publican - Member of Parliament. (Cont'd from Dec. Bulletin)

Albury at that time consisted of one public house - the Hume Inn, a wheel-wright's shop, and a few huts. To cross the river you had to use an old wooden punt at a very heavy cost, but the traffic was small, nor did it increase much until the discovery of gold at Beechworth.

After my arrival at Albury I built the **first brick building** there. This I opened as a **general store**, and I carried on the business for some years. As there was no sale for sheep and cattle in those days, I was persuaded by a number of squatters to erect a **boiling-down establishment**, with promises of plenty of sheep and cattle to boil down. But just as I got the affair in full swing the discovery of gold at Beechworth took place. Enormous crowds of people were soon on the way to the diggings, and consequently there was not enough cattle and sheep to supply the demand. The boiling-down places collapsed accordingly, thus entailing a loss to me of over £1,500, as I had a large establishment, coopery, slaughter, tannery, etc.

I managed, however, to alter my machinery into a **flourmill** and was doing fairly well, but a squatter in the district also put up a large flourmill in Albury, taking a lot of my patrons from me, and, as a wind up, he enticed my manager away. I ultimately abandoned the business. I then **built three hotels** in the town: the **Rose**, the **Criterion** and the **Imperial** - which I sold, making a good profit in each case. To be continued.

NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING: Tuesday, Feb. 27, 7.30pm. Xavier High School North Campus, Fallon Street (off Currawong Street), North Albury.

Frank Higgins mentioned Charles Schmiedt's overseas trips in 1889 and 1893 and the death of Mrs Schmiedt in 1891.

Helen Livsey summarised the life of Albury's popular hotelier as follows: Charles Schmiedt came to Albury from Tumberumba. Before his marriage he worked at, or maybe managed, King's Rose Inn, (site of the Target carpark), Kiewa Street. When he married Ellen Ryan in 1873 he was running the Bridge Hotel, which had recently been erected by Daniel Driscoll, adjoining the Union Bridge. In 1876 he paid £1,000 for land in Dean Street to build the Albury Hotel. Before opening the Albury he had Tattersalls Hotel, further west, in Dean Street.

Charles Schmiedt was a member of the Albury Council 1887-92 and 1898-1901. In 1888 he called tenders for a villa in Kiewa Street to be designed by architects, Gordon & Gordon. That villa is probably the Albury High School residence, Corra Lynn. In 1889 he leased the Albury Hotel to Mr J.J. Fallon, formerly of the George Hotel, and took over the licence again in 1897. In 1892 he gave to Albury the white statue of the Greek Muse of Tragedy, Melpomene, which is in the Botanical Gardens. Charles Schmiedt died in Albury in 1902 after having been here for about 45 years.

Mary Thurling's grandfather, Charles Frederick Stassen, recorded in his note book that he painted three ceilings in the Albury Hotel. The cost of the painting was 2/6d. (Mr Stassen died in 1904). Mrs Thurling has a white oval plate with the name in blue print: Albury Hotel, C. Schmiedt.

ITALIAN MIGRATION: My Grandmother's Story.

The President, introducing Dorothea Higgins, referred to Utopia, for which people constantly search. Utopia is a Greek word meaning 'no place'. Dot's grandmother and a group of other Italians set out to find Utopia.

It all began with a French nobleman called the Marquis de Rays, born 1832. His family, prior to the Revolution, enjoyed the position of power and wealth. After the revolution this was to change. The Marquis could not expect inherited wealth anymore and, like other French nobility, turned his attention to distant lands for wealth and prestige. He was obsessed with the idea of forming a French colony through which he could acquire wealth. In March 1879 he announced the new colony would be on an island off the coast of New Guinea called New Ireland and would be called La Nouvelle France, the settlement to be Port Breton.

He began advertising for investors in his scheme. Land could be acquired for five francs an acre. Within a short time 3,000 people had signed up, but the greedy Marquis was thinking in millions. The advertisements were accompanied by engravings of South Sea island scenery. The equatorial island of New Ireland was described as a place of great fertility, climate equal to Southern France, perpetually cooled by Pacific breezes, rich in springs and water courses with successful cultivation of produce requiring tropical and temperate climate. Sounds great! The truth was, of course, the island was almost on the equator, covered in jungle, the climate was unbearable, coastal waters shallow and marshy & torrential rain leaching the sandy soil of nutriment, not to mention malaria.

The first 100 colonists, probably French, who set sail on Sept. 14, 1879 were alarmed at what they saw on arrival. The off-loading on the beach of a large steam boiler, a quantity of bricks to build a cathedral, machinery for sugar refining, a steam crane, a sawmill, and agricultural implements all seems ridiculous on an island covered in jungle. Within six months the place was deserted. Passengers on the second ship were mostly Spanish and all deserted in Singapore.

The third ship, the *India*, left Barcelona July 10, 1880, the Marquis de Rays seeing it off. Among the passengers were Angelo and Magdalena Zaia and their seven children, one of whom was to be Dorothea's grandmother, Catherina.

De Rays scheme aroused suspicion in official circles and applicants were advised: "The Minister has received information that the locality where you intend to travel is sterile and he cannot allow you to go to suffer misery and privation and perhaps to die". How right he was! However, these Venetians were determined to try their luck. They had sold everything and there was no turning back.

There were eight deaths in the first seventeen days, six of whom were children. The trip through the tropics ruined meat supplies which were thrown overboard. In Singapore they began hearing rumours of the fate of the first two ships. The next 3,000 miles were travelled under the relentless equatorial sun. When the captain at last announced on Oct. 14, 1880 that Port Breton would soon be reached great excitement filled the immigrants. They were expecting to see signs of habitation, with streets and houses, cleared land and possibly that promised cathedral.

They were amazed that no people were lining the beach to greet them. What did greet them was torrential rain and a jungle island shrouded in mist, no houses, no streets, no people - and certainly no cathedral. They couldn't believe their eyes! Had this been a huge confidence trick? All that was there was a small sailing ship, the captain of which told of death and disease amongst those who had gone ashore the previous year. The passengers refused to leave the ship for two weeks but finally were persuaded, and began to build shelters. Land was worked, seeds sown, but the climate and disease, mostly malaria, took their toll and within weeks many more had died, with another six deaths in Nov. & Dec. With supplies running short, and malaria continuing, there were fifteen more deaths, including Dot's grandmother's sister, aged eight months. The death toll was then 33.

On Feb. 10, 1881, the migrants wrote a letter to the captain of the *India*: *We wretched Italians, having born every misery and burden and are now in a critical condition through disease and lack of provisions, beseech you to take us to Sydney. Abandoning the colony on February 20, 1881, the India put to sea. How their dreams had changed in six months since leaving their homeland! Many women now found themselves widows, some children were motherless, one woman had died in childbirth. It had all been for nothing but still their ordeal was to continue. Heavy seas caused them to find shelter in Noumea. The Sydney Morning Herald described the passengers: "A pitiful group of helpless victims, children exhausted by fever, emaciated mothers, dehydrated and worn out men unable to weep over the deaths of eight more of their countrymen who died during their stay in Noumea".*

Sir Henry Parkes sent a ship, the *James Patterson*, to rescue them. What a relief it must have been to board that ship, knowing that at last the worst was over. It is difficult to get exact numbers but, of the (approximately) 300 Italians who left Italy only 200 survived. A large crowd welcomed the survivors to Sydney and emergency accommodation was found in the Domain. As all the Italians were Catholics, Mass was celebrated. The government insisted on assimilation with the "natives" and offers of work began to flow in. It must have been heartbreaking for these families to realise that they would have to go it alone and lose the companionship of each other. Dot's great grandparents were located to Wellington, their occupation listed as "generally useful".

It had been the desire of all these migrants to live together as a farming community and some eventually achieved that at New Italy, near Woodburn on the Richmond River. The area is worth a visit.

The Marquis de Rays was arrested in Spain in 1882. He was tried in France, fined 3,000 francs and sentenced to four years imprisonment, during which he died.

The complete text of this story will be placed
in the Local History Room at the Albury Library.

GRATITUDE is expressed to Mrs Anne Buckmaster who has given the Society copies of five photographs of the Pemberton Street Forrest Hill area taken in 1927.

CLEAN UP AUSTRALIA DAY - ALBURY PIONEER CEMETERY

Sixty people, full of energy and enthusiasm, worked for three hours on Sunday, March 3. Some were cleaning up the area while others recorded the state of the memorials in some sections. The work was undertaken at the instigation of Maralee Vogel, Albury City Council's Environmental Services Officer.

At the time the Victorian goldfields were going ahead fast I took it into my head to take a couple of bullock-loads of **merchandise to Bendigo**, which I sold as soon as I got there. But both my drivers then left me, and I had to take both teams to Melbourne myself - nearly 200 miles through mud and slush. Every night and morning I had to seek assistance from someone to unyoke and yoke up my bullocks which cost me £2. However, after about three weeks I reached Melbourne, and at once sold my teams for the highest price ever realised - £500 each. I then started for home. The whole country was in flood, and as there were no bridges over the creeks I had to swim most of them.

During my residence in Albury I made two **journeys to Sydney**. One was made in a two-wheeled coach, holding three passengers. It took four days and four nights, with only stoppages of one or two hours which could not be availed of for sleeping because, if once a passenger went to sleep, he would not be able to wake when the coach was again starting as he would be so overpowered with sleep. People travelling in this way generally stayed a day or so on the road to break the journey, but I made no stop. The other trip was on horseback. I rode from Albury to Sydney on one horse in ten days, averaging forty miles a day. It was a terrible journey.

On one occasion I travelled from **Beechworth to Melbourne** on a coach built to carry fifty passengers and I was the only passenger. I got a terrible knocking about, and was nearly shaken to pieces at the end of the trip. On the return journey to Albury I had to face a fearful **flood**. The Murray had overflowed its banks, the water spreading fully three miles. I had to go from Wodonga to Albury in a bark canoe paddled by a blackfellow. The flood was so high that the canoe was paddled right into my door.

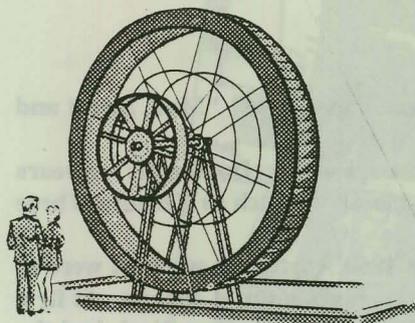
On one of my journeys from **Yass to Albury**, with my wife and children, in a gig and wagon, I got as far as Gundagai, and prepared to stay at Linden's Hotel for the night, but Mr Linden persuaded me to cross the river as the weather looked bad. So I harnessed my horses, and crossed the river on the punt, and camped on the high ground for the night and, to my horror, heard the next morning that the whole of Gundagai had been swept away by a **flood** in the night, sixty houses being destroyed, and about one hundred lives being lost. There was not a vestige of Linden's Hotel to be seen as the whole family, the building, and everything connected with it had been swept away.

While in Albury I **bought land for three Germans** named Rau, Schubeck and Frauenfelder. They were working on Kymba (Kyeamba) station under an agreement for three years, and they wrote to me to know if I would buy land for them. I consented to do so, and purchased blocks of 50 acres each, paying for them out of my own pocket. That was agreed upon until such time as they could return me the money. Upon the land so purchased they started **vineyards**, and from these the whole of the wine industry in the Murray Valley sprang, for a little later their relatives and friends journeyed to Australia upon their advice and entered upon the same industry.

I was asked to contest the Electorate of the Hume in the first Parliament under the new Electoral Act of 1859. I was successful by a majority of three over my opponent, Mr T.H. Mate, a squatter and store-keeper, and a man of very large means. As soon as I was returned I did what most new members usually do - made myself conspicuous by asking questions and talking a lot. That soon wore off and, after settling down, I **got many things for my Electorate**. I got the first bridge over the Murray at Albury which cost between £8,000 and £10,000. I also obtained a Government grant for the first Mechanics' School of Arts at Albury.

NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING: Tuesday, March 26, 7.30 pm, Xavier High School North Campus, Fallon Street (entry off Currawong Street), North Albury

BULLETIN



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

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NEXT MEETING 8pm Tuesday April 9 "HERITAGE MEETING" to be held at the FORMER WESLEY CHURCH near the corner of Olive & Swift Streets, Albury.

Howard Jones will speak on the subject of LAW & ORDER in Albury/Wodonga 1838-1938, with slides. Details will be given on the first soldier police, first Justices of the Peace, the first Magistrate, Bushrangers, Albury Gaol and Police Stations, and the replacement of the horse by bikes and cars.

Visitors are most welcome, especially members of the Police Force and the Legal Profession. Members, a plate for supper please.

SPECIAL NOTE Flashlight photography is **NOT** permitted in the former church due to the sensitivity of the alarm system.

QUESTION OF THE MONTH What has Abikhair's meant to you ?
What do you remember of the people, the stock, shopping at the store ?

PLAQUE UNVEILING - On Sunday April 21, commencing at 11am, the Albury & District Historical Society and the Albury City Council, with the co-operation of the R.S.L., will unveil a plaque at the ALBURY WAR MEMORIAL, Monument Hill.

The plaque records the names of the monument's architect, Louis Harrison, the Builder, Tom Bartleson. Some of their descendants and relatives will attend.

DATES TO REMEMBER

April 20. Yackandandah Historical Society to conduct a Cemetary Walk.

April 28. Albury Members to meet at the Lychgate at the top of David Street at 2pm for a Cemetary Walk which carries on the Law and Order story from the April meeting.

BORDER ANOMALIES What began as Heritage week has become very fragmented as the States go their separate ways.

This year the Victorian Heriage Festival is April 14-28 with the theme : Heritage is Here and Now.

New South Wales has chosen "Interiors" as their theme for Heritage Week April 28-May 5. - and we're caught in the middle.

REPORT ON LAST MONTHS MEETING

Our Guest Speaker at the March Meeting was NOEL GOUGH, of Tallangatta, author of "Mud, Sweat and Snow" (Memories of Snowy Workers 1949-59).

He joined the Snowy Mountains Hydro Electric Authority in July 1950 at the age of 20. During his ten years with the Authority's Electrical & Mechanical division, he worked at diverse locations such as Klandra, Three Mile Dam, Tumut Pond, Island Bend, Eucumbene & Cabramurra.

His job with the Snowy was to run diesel power stations. When he came in 1950 Australian workers were in the majority but by mid 1951 they were outnumbered by New Australians. It was a cultural change. At first their different work style was viewed with suspicion. It took about a year to size each other up. Noel had the impression that the locals thought the Snowy wouldn't go.

In 1960 he left the Snowy to commence a thirty year career with the S.E.C. of Victoria as a District Manager.

Major Clews, with his distinctive hat, worked with Andy Kelso who lived at Wambrook Hill, about 14 miles out of Cooma. He ran a magnificent back up system. Noel Gough would talk to Andy on the radio, who would also keep in touch with the land rovers. Noel Gough is researching Major Clews, who had two daughters and a son, and when he died his ashes were scattered at his old hut at Indi. The hut is to be restored.

Lee Privett will get the surveyors together to look after the hut.

The Albury firm of Roy Bannon (died 1951) and Doug Glenn, corner Mate and Elmore Street (David Brown tractors) were early contractors, on the Waterfall Road to Khancoban and up to Geehi Wall (Alpine Way). Doug Glenn bought a bulldozer when he left the R.A.A.F. Billy Vincent worked for Bannon and Glenn, while Wally Brooks from Mt. Buffalo had a bulldozer. The contractors were first employed by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

The book "Mud, Sweat & Snow", was released in May 1994. There are still about 400 left of the 4000 published. At present Noel is writing a book on the Alpine Way and researching the Man from Snowy River. 1999 will be the 50th anniversary of the Snowy. He is a non paid consultant helping to plan that year of celebration. He is particularly interested in the 1951 recruitment of about 600 Germans and hopes to print the names of everyone who was recruited in Germany.

Following our guest's talk, questions were asked by Claude Burke, Thelma Musselwhite and Frank Higgins.

Gerry Curtis, our Society President, presented Noel with a copy of "Albury Heritage" by Howard Jones.

Reg Garland said the Snowy was a subject which could go on forever. It was a great project which put us on the map in the world. It was achieved in a limited time and not only helped us a great deal but it had lifted National Pride. He thanked Noel for his interesting talk on behalf of members and wished him success with his other stories. A vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

Frank Higgins.

ANSWER TO LAST MONTH'S QUESTION

What contribution did Albury/Wodonga people make to the Snowy Mountains construction and who was Major Clews?

ANDREW KELSO, Snowy Radio operator and KEVIN ESLER, who lived in the area at Tooma knew Major Clews and how he organised his camp and staff for surveying. The Major had a passion for Jamaican Rum which was banned while at Gehhi, and He ate vast quantities of Bully Beef. He returned to a place out of Khancoban where he grew geraniums and pelargoniums in huts with a unique temperature control system (thermometers in each hut, kerosine lamps and pegged the doors to vary the temperatures. He was meticulous in his methods. A fence was built to keep out the kangaroos and wallabies. He shifted into the Khancoban Caravan Park for about 3 years. Major Clews died in Melbourne in 1980 aged 89 years.

HELEN LIVSEY - Read parts of Major Clew's obituary, which had been sent in by Andrew Kelso.

KEVIN ESLER - said he was a major surveyor, and published a few journals, mainly in Poland, but also a couple in Australia.

REG GARLAND- said he had worked for 3 years on contracts and there were others who had worked on the Snowy from Albury/Wodonga area.

JOY MCGOWAN - said that her Husband had worked on the Snowy.

TRANSPORT A PROBLEM ?? *Are you a member, or would you like to join our Society and attend our regular meetings, but have a problem with transport - well, help could be at hand by giving our Acting Secretary, Cheryl Ryan a call on 060-403486 and she will try and arrange for someone who lives in your area to help out.*

SHOPPING AT ABIKHAIR'S



A COMMUNITY HISTORY PROJECT

One of Albury's oldest family businesses is closing down
Take this opportunity to share your memories of shopping at the store
What has Abikhair's meant to you?
What do you remember of the staff, the customers, the store?

JOT DOWN YOUR MEMORIES AND POST THEM NOW TO 'SHOPPING AT ABIKHAIR'S', CSU Box 789 Albury 2640

COME TO THE HERITAGE WEEK MEETING OF THE ALBURY AND DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC AND SHARE YOUR MEMORIES AT 7:30PM^{8pm}
TUESDAY 9 APRIL 1996 IN THE FORMER WESLYAN CHURCH, NOW PART OF THE POLICE STATION PRECINCT, OLIVE STREET

This project is being conducted by the Johnstone Centre for Parks, Wildlife and Heritage, Charles Sturt University and the Albury Regional Museum in conjunction with Albury Wodonga Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Albury and District Historical Society Inc.

MORRIS ASHER (1818-1909) Storekeeper - Publican - M.P. *Cont'd from March Bulletin.*

I moved a resolution for the survey of the **railway line** from Sydney to Melbourne, but the House was counted out, and my resolution never came to anything. A few years later, however, the railway was actually constructed. After about two years Parliament was dissolved and I was no longer a member.

During one of my speeches I spoke strongly against **bushranging**, when the notorious bushranger, Morgan, swore vengeance against me. That had a serious effect upon my political career for, at the next election, I made up my mind not to travel the country more than I could help and, on account of not going to my stronghold, Tumberumba, I was defeated by a very small majority and thus ended my Parliamentary career.

I was then appointed **Appraiser of Improved Crown Lands** for a large district. At the end of about two years the district surveyors were ordered to do this work, but they made a mess of it, and the Government later on returned to the old system and I was again appointed. My appointment lasted some two years, during which time I appraised land to the value of something like a quarter of a million sterling. I completed work that had been in the office for several years and I think I gave general satisfaction as not one of my appraisements was ever appealed against. After leaving the Assembly I did not enter it again for 47 years when I was invited to the Jubilee Celebrations on May 22, 1906. On that occasion I was asked to address the gathering, and did so in a few words.

An extract from ***A Remarkable Nonagenarian - Mr Morris Asher -
Parliamentary Giants of the Past***

Mr Asher was the member for the Hume in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly from 1859 to 1861. "There was no payment of members in those days," he remarked reflectively, "In fact, such a thing was never thought of. It was under the new Electoral Act that I entered the New South Wales Parliament. And what a Parliament it was. **What fine men - orators, debaters, statesmen** - Sir Charles Cowper, Sir Stuart Donaldson, Dalley, Lowe, and many others equally as brilliant. Yes, they were great men, and I am proud to say that I had the honor to be associated with them for two years. Without in any way offering insult to the New South Wales politicians of the present day (1908), I must say that they do not compare favorably with the great men of the Parliament to which I have alluded. In that Parliament there were men with the attributes of statesmen. There is a great difference between politicians and statesmen. Latter-day Parliaments have seen many more politicians than statesmen. It cost me no less than **£1,100 to enter the New South Wales Parliament**. Letters were then paid for by distance, and I have, during an election campaign, received as many as a couple of hundred in one week, and have had to pay as much as **1s. and 1s.4d. on each letter**. No penny or twopenny letters in the '60s; vast difference then and now. The man who aspired to become a Member of Parliament in those days had also to pay a secretary. Politics were expensive luxuries, I can tell you, but when a man did enter Parliament it was for the public good. Whether politicians are now actuated by the same desire I will leave the public to judge. I am one of the oldest ex-members of the New South Wales Parliament now alive."

When Mr Asher died in 1909 his wife had predeceased him but he was survived by seven sons and three daughters.

This concludes the series of Morris Asher's memoirs which commenced in the December Bulletin. We thank Mrs Sybil Jones for providing the foregoing information from Sydney newspaper articles. Mrs Jones' husband is Morris Asher's great grandson.

NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING: Tuesday, April 23, 7.30 pm. Xavier High School, North Campus, Fallon Street, (entry off Currawong St) Albury

Bulletin 347, April 1996. Albury & District Historical Society Inc.
P.O. Box 822, Albury. NSW 2640

ANSWER TO LAST MONTH'S QUESTION What has Abikhair's meant to you ? What do you remember of the people, the stock, shopping at the store ?

At last months meeting, many members recounted their visits to Abikhairs, including - HELENA PROSSER - shopped at Abikair's as a teenager to buy things that couldn't be bought elsewhere. To make something "good" people went there to buy the material. She is still using a set of saucepans bought there in 1949.

BELLE SHEPPARD emphasised that items were always of good quality.

ARTHUR SCOTT was told he could get good blankets there for camping. He bought two cotton blankets at 10/- (ten shillings) each. Without sheets the blankets made you feel like you were sleeping in a bag of Bathurst burrs, because some husks from the cotton plant had not been removed before manufacture. After some years they became more comfortable and are still in use.

CLIFF CHAMBERLAIN said that when he started at Mate's in 1932 it looked the same as Abikhair's does now. They were called Syrians, not Lebanese. (Editor's note : that was in error because Abikhair's were from Lebanon). Cliff recalled the three Abikhair's stores: that of S.M., "Big Abikhair" (from the shop name: The Big Store), and Granny Abikhair. Blinds were drawn on the shop windows because it wasn't good for goods to be shown on the Sabbath.

BRUCE PENNAY told of the treasured box of trimmings to customise hats to suit the client.

Since last months meeting, several written accounts have been received. They include the Wignell Family and from Shirley Miller. ----- Following are some extracts TOM & SHIRLEY MILLER had a health shop next to Abikhair's, which was rented from Abikhair's.. She recounted how a member of Parliament drove up in a "Limo" in front of the shop to purchase a pair of braces from Abikhair's.

Shirley's Aunt - Dorothy Brown was a teacher of a girls school in Sydney 75 years ago. She always bought her corsets at Abikhair's.

Thelma Abikair sang in the Methodist Church choir.

Living on a farm at Thurgoona, the Friday trip to Albury was a weekly event for SYLVIA WIGNELL and her five daughters. Sylvia was a familiar figure, as she tied her horse drawn sulky to a large shady tree in Swift Street, in front of the home known as "The Manse", as this was close to S.M.Abikhair's retail store where my Mother was a regular customer. It was in this familiar store that Sylvia & Ted Wignell and daughters purchased linen, material & every description of garments for the family. As little children, so small we could not see over the large sturdy wooden counter, we were placed on a chair. Fascinated we watched as boxes were removed from the well stocked shelves, lids removed, the tissue paper pushed aside to reveal a neatly packed article.

A community history project is being organised by the Johnstone Centre for Parks, Wildlife & Heritage, Charles Sturt University in conjunction with the Albury Regional Museum, Wodonga Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Albury & District Historical Society. The general plan is (1) recording of the interior of Abikhair's store (2) oral and documenting history (3) Albury Regional Museum seek grant money to buy goods for exhibition.

The idea is to get some record of Abikhair's unique old haberdashery store which has virtually unchanged in its 93 years, before the business closes down.

The Albury Historical Society encourages people to tell of the memories of the shop. Jot down your memories and post them to "Shopping at Abikhairs", CSU Box 789, Albury.2640.

LAW AND ORDER IN ALBURY-WODONGA 1838-1895 (Part One)

By Howard Jones

The police presence in Albury-Wodonga may be traced to 1838, when four soldier-police were posted to guard the crossing place at the Murray River. In that year, Governor Gipps of NSW posted armed Mounted Police to Melbourne, Geelong, and three crossing places on the Sydney Rd, at the Goulburn River (Seymour), the Broken River (Benalla) and the Murray (Albury). None of these locations yet had a town, and Robert Brown's store was the only building here.

Lady Franklin, who crossed the Murray in 1839, recorded that the Albury police hut had been built in 17 days in October 1838. It was located on a bank overlooking the crossing place, just above where the Albury Swim Centre is now located. Lady Franklin described a hut of stringybark boards with bark roof and without glass in the windows. An Aboriginal couple and their daughter did menial jobs for the police. The police paddock was between the hut and Brown's store.

At that time, both sides of the river were in NSW, and the Port Philip District extended only to the Warby Ranges until the boundary was redrawn on the Murray in 1843. The Albury police therefore served both sides of the Murray.

In January 1847, the NSW authorities established a Court of Petty Sessions in Albury. John Roper, the explorer, was appointed first Clerk of Petty Sessions, the initial bench of justices being three squatters: James Wilson, of Tallangatta Valley, Elliott Heriot, of Carabobola, and David Reid, of The Hermitage, Barnawartha. (Heriot, a friend of Charles Joseph La Trobe, married one of Elizabeth Mitchell's daughters, Louisa). Reid died in 1906, after almost 60 years a JP. The original bench sat once a month. Dr Jeffrey Keating was the first JP resident in Albury. As well as dealing with minor cases, the bench took up other issues, such as the poor quality of the police horses, and the need for a bridge over the Wodonga Creek.

Coincidentally with the new court, the authorities appointed John McKyffin as chief constable, assisted by two constables. Although Victoria became a colony in 1850, the JPs continued for some years to function on both sides of the border. Henry Ringwood was appointed chief constable in 1850. The separation of Victoria meant Ringwood had to make a list of goods carried into NSW until a customs officer was appointed. Albury's population was about 450 at this time.

The discovery of gold on the Ovens in 1852 required a large police presence, mainly to control the miners and escort the gold. In 1853, Victoria appointed the first police magistrate at Beechworth, a young Canadian named Archibald Campbell. The same year, NSW appointed Heyward Atkins to be first police magistrate in Albury. Wodonga's first policeman was appointed about 1855. Because Wodonga came under Beechworth for police and court purposes, the Victorian Governor in 1858 appointed Atkins to preside in Wodonga Court. The Court House erected in 1857 still stands in High St, but is now a real estate agency. (Wodonga police were responsible to Robert O'Hara Burke, police superintendent at Beechworth from December 1854 to 1858).

Heyward Atkins was the most important person in Albury socially and legally until the first town council and mayor were elected in 1859. It was Atkins, for instance, who led the welcome to the first paddlesteamer in 1855, and who presided at town meetings. He was returning officer for the first council elections, and a churchwarden at St Matthew's. Mayors from James Fallon onwards, in the British tradition, became Justices of the Peace ex officio. Albury JPs such as Keating and Fallon also sat in the Wodonga Court until more Victorian JPs were appointed.

FAMILY HISTORY WEEKEND SEMINAR Wodonga Family History Society Inc are conducting a weekend seminar 18th & 19th May, at the Baranduda Community Centre. Subjects to be covered will include Coat of Arms, Getting the most from IGI and BDM's, St Catherine House Records, British Census & How to use them, Newspapers for Family Historians.

Saturday's seminar starts at 10am and finishes at 5.30pm whilst on Sunday it will start at 10am and finish at 2.30pm (approx). The cost is \$25 per person & includes lunches, morning and afternoon teas. Names required by 10th May for catering purposes. Contact Judy on 060-289387 or Jenny 060-275252.

RIXON FAMILY TREE

There are plans for Two Hundredth Year family re-union in 1998 for the Rixon Family . Our Society has received information regarding James Rixon who came to Australia in 1798, lived at Windsor, NSW. He had five sons William, Benjamin, James, Thomas and John Henry. They all grew up in Campbelltown, NSW.

The family has since spread far and wide across the State to places such as Airs, Wollongong, Taylors Flat, Eden-Monaro and Albury districts.

If you are researching the Rixon family, or would like to receive their newsletter, contact Helen Rixon, 15 View Street, Earlwood. NSW 2206.

BROCKLESBY HISTORY BOOK

The book is about to be published by the Brocklesby History Committee, and will cost \$20 plus postage. Further information is available or orders can be placed with Mrs. L.Howard, Secretary Brocklesby Historical Committee, c/- Post Office, Jindera.

OBITUARY - HOLFORD (Holly) LEMPRIERE

Our friend, long-time Society member, and former Committee man, Holly Lempriere, died suddenly March 26.

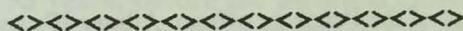
Holford Wettenhall Lempriere had a very rich family history and was an authority on many aspects of Australian history. His tutor was Professor Ernest Scott, author of *A Short History of Australia*, first published 1916. Holly was always willing to share his knowledge, ever-conscious of the fact that he could get quite carried away with his interest.

As **Tours Officer** for the Historical Society he arranged trips to Corowa, Chiltern, Gundowring Homestead, and Wymah in the 1980s. He addressed the Society on several occasions and had a great knowledge of rural history. He gathered information on descendants of **Robert Burns** in this area to assist authors of *The Two Sarahs*.

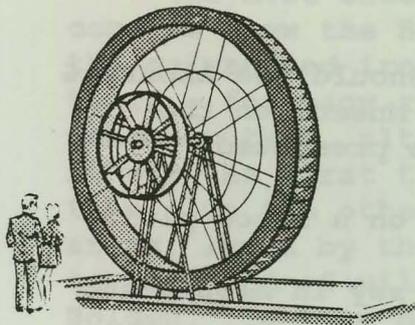
As a member of the Publications Sub-committee he wrote **History Sheets** on beef cattle and on Albury's gold mining history. He gave many hours as a volunteer at the **Museum**.

Members were pleased to greet him at our March meeting. Holly will be remembered by Society members as a gentle man.

Sympathy is extended to his family and friends.



BULLETIN



Patrons: Mr. Cleaver Bunton, A.O., O.B.E.
 Mr. Harold Mair, O.A.M.
 Mr. Ian Glachan, M.P.

President: Mr. M.G. (Gerry) Curtis (060) 21 3172

Secretary: Mrs. Cheryl Ryan (060) 40 3486
 P.O. Box 822, Albury, N.S.W. 2640

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

Albury Regional Museum (060) 21 4550
 Turks Head, Wodonga Place, Albury
 Open every day, 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Subscriptions: Adult \$15
 Family \$18
 Corporate \$18.50

Registered by Australia Post, PP.225170/00019

ISSN 0813 6645

BULLETIN 349 JUNE 1996

NEXT MEETING 8pm, Tuesday, June 11, Commercial Club, Albury

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING followed by the Monthly Meeting

READING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Bruce Pennay will show video he is preparing on reading the buildings in that part of Olive Street, Albury where the University is situated.

The video is a low cost production which tries to interest students in reading their surrounds. Bruce is anxious to get more information from members about the places he describes in the video.

Agenda for the Annual General Meeting:

1. Minutes of the previous A.G.M. held on June 13, 1995
2. Consideration of the President's Report (see page 3)
3. Consideration of the Treasurer's Report and Audited Accounts
4. Election of Committee of twelve (including Office Bearers),
 Public Officer and Honorary Auditor.
 Mr Ian Glachan will chair the election.

President	M.G. (Gerry) Curtis
Vice Presidents	Geoff Hamilton & Ron Braddy
Secretary	
Minute Secretary	Frank Higgins
Treasurer	Tom Jelbart

Committee: Claire Simpson, Mary Thurling, Harold Mair,
 Reg Garland, Claude Burke, Janice Lynch, Helen Livsey.
 A Secretary will be appointed from the above nominations.

Public Officer: Helen Livsey Honorary Auditor: Hugh McKenzie-McHarg

5. General Business: To set Membership Fees.
 The Treasurer recommends retaining our present scale of fees
 at \$15 adult, \$18 family, \$18.50 Corporate.

The Monthly Meeting will follow the A.G.M.

Question of the Month: What is known about Tara which was in Olive Street, and the Builders' Arms Hotel.

REPORT ON LAST MONTH'S MEETING.

In answer to the Question of the Month: Should the Albury & Wodonga Councils combine to create a Regional Museum on the Lincoln Causeway? the following opinions were presented.

Ron Braddy thinks it would be wrong to build on a flood plain.

Claude Burke thinks the Albury Museum should stay in Albury and above the flood plain.

Gerry Curtis said the Gateway site is not prone to flooding.

Tom Jelbart referred to comments that have been made about the lack of parking near the present Museum. He has been involved in the Driver Reviver campaign which has operated from there for a few years and there is parallel parking available if you have the nerve to stop and alight from the car as the traffic flies by. He drew attention to the historical nature of the present building,

Anne Davies pointed out that architects can design buildings to stand above the anticipated flood level.

Mary Thurling suggested Wodonga contribute to the present building which could be extended in the park at the back of the Turk's Head building.

Michael Katalinic suggested finding an old historical building in Wodonga to be utilised as a Museum.

John Mollison asked if there was any likelihood of Abikhair's shop being kept as a Museum and extended. He said not many people would walk to the present Museum from the town centre.

Bruce Pennay answered that unfortunately Museums cost more than their income. The best possibility for a new Museum would be if a local government building became available.

~~~~~  
GUEST SPEAKER, Helen Cooper, spoke enthusiastically about the Albury Regional Museum during, what was then, Museums Month.

Helen has been in Albury since she came here in 1979 for a six-week holiday! She worked as a journalist at the *Border Mail* until 1990 and does freelance work on rural issues and historical topics. Helen brought along some of her family heirlooms including a woolbuyer's berame; a piece of Tunbridge ware: an inlaid wooden box made in Tunbridge Wells, England; and a N.S.W. 1888 Centenary Plate, which is apparently quite rare.

Helen suggested that perhaps we could create some neutral territory on the Causeway for a Museum. Although the collection is safely housed some restoration of articles could be undertaken if funds were available.

Volunteers do reception, computer work, gardening, raking, cleaning, sewing - in fact the talents of any volunteer can be utilised by the Museum.

The most interesting visitors to the Museum are the ones who come to view the Bonegilla Immigration Exhibition. They look at the galvanised iron hut, the bed, boots and photos and burst into tears - for many reasons. For some they are happy tears as they remember that, although there were the tin sheds and barbed wire, it was the first time they felt safe and no one was shooting at them. On the other hand there were those who came from peaceful areas, lured by the advertising. They thought they were coming to the land of milk and honey, to a triple fronted home and an FJ Holden. To them Bonegilla was quite a shock.

It is very rewarding for Museum staff and volunteers to have school students, and their parents, visit the Museum in the course of school activities. Sometimes the parents are reluctant starters, and are just as reluctant to leave the Museum after the students have obtained the required information.

Helen spoke of the Museum's acquisition policy and the need for items to be relevant to this area, although some props are needed to add to the display.

#### PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The society has enjoyed another successful year of historical activity, both in our monthly meetings and in other activities which have involved the public in our work.

I am always amazed at the variety of speakers who come forward to help us. The July meeting heard Cheryl Ryan, Reuben Wynn and Ron Braddy speak of their own experiences. In August, Colonel Bob McLean spoke about Army life, an appropriate subject for the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II. In September we learned about the two Sarahs and Robert Burns' Australian connections from Allsion Webb. Gordon Dowling, former general manager of the Border Mail, was our guest in October.

Chris McQuellin, a radiographer, addressed our November meeting on the subject of X-rays, and in particular the pioneering work of Dr Cleaver Woods and Dr Patrick Kennedy in Albury in 1896. December saw a double-header meeting, with the usual Members' Bring-and-Tell and Ken Orchard revealing the story of the photographers Burnell and Cole on the Murray in 1862.

We began 1996 on an international note, with Dorothea Higgins telling the story of her grandmother, Catherina Zaia, who as a child was part of the unfortunate Italian migration to New Ireland in 1881. In March, Noel Gough spoke about memories of the Snowy Mountains project workers. In Heritage Week, we held a meeting in the old Wesley Church, now part of the police station, and Howard Jones spoke on law and order. Helen Cooper, of the Albury Regional Museum, concluded the meetings in May

It was encouraging to hear members help answer the Question of the Month. This always produces some new, and sometimes unexpected, information that adds to our stock of historical knowledge.

Our highlight of the year was on April 20<sup>21</sup>, when the plaque at the Albury War Memorial was unveiled by the Mayor, Cr Amanda Duncan-Strelec, supported by the president of the RSL, Maj-Gen Digger James. This event honored the men who designed, built and opened the monument.

We have had an excellent series of bulletins in 1995-96, for which we thank Janice Lynch, Helen Livsey and other contributors. The reports of monthly speakers is a valuable record, and we have also welcomed a new trend to publish longer articles in the bulletin, notably Dirk Spenneman's discussion of Albury's first documented earthquake, and Sybil Jones's account of Morris Asher, MP.

I have addressed 20 various groups in the past year. Our society keeps strong by involving many members in different activities, but our public officer and researcher, Helen Livsey, deserves special mention for her extraordinary contribution. Regrettably, Reuben Wynn had to relinquish the treasurer's office during the year. We welcome our new treasurer in Tom Jelbart. Cheryl Ryan is stepping down as secretary after five years and we thank her for her work over such a long period. Bruce Pennay is also stepping down and his presence will also be missed. The vice-presidents, Ron Braddy and Geoff Hamilton, have filled in ably when I have been absent. All the committee members have worked well to promote the society. Finally, I would like to thank my wife, Mary, for her support.

## LAW AND ORDER IN ALBURY-WODONGA 1838-1895 (Part Two)

Albury people petitioned for additional courts that would avoid the need to travel to Goulburn. It was in Atkins' time that a Small Debts Court was established in 1857, followed by the District Court, which first met on November 9, 1859, under Judge Callaghan, with Capt William Hovell, a police magistrate at Gundagai, joining him on the bench. The opening of the electric telegraph to Wodonga and Albury respectively in 1857 assisted police and legal work.

Judge Callaghan deplored the unsatisfactory lock-up that then served Albury and initiated events that led to the Albury Jail being built in 1861, following the brick and granite Court House erected in 1860. It appears the police barracks were then in the former Criterion Hotel in Hume St (opposite where the Gas & Fuel building now stands).

The 1862 NSW Police Act consolidated the police into the single service we know today. The first Inspector-General, John McLerie, divided the colony into districts, each with a superintendent, and Albury was one such district. (McLerie's son was also a policeman and died in Albury from exposure in 1864 after serving in the nearby hill country in the time of Mad Dan Morgan). The new police uniform had a blue tunic, waistcoat, kepi cap, leather cross strap with cartridge pouch, cord pantaloons, riding boots, a sword, a .36 Colt revolver and a .53 Calliser and Terry carbine. Albury police barracks moved from the Criterion to Laytons Hotel (now Sodens) in 1863 and stayed there until 1875.

Albury Jail was a typical NSW country jail on the Braidwood pattern. It was built for 2238 pounds on a site in Thurgoona St, next to the hospital. Originally, its 2-storey cell block had 12 cells, each measuring 10ft by 6ft, with a maximum three to a cell, giving as capacity of 36, though it often had barely half that number. In 1880, the jail was enlarged with 16 larger cells, measuring 10ft by 10ft, the last four for females. There was also a jail workshop, sick bay, gardens and exercise yard. Prisoners made prison clothes sent to Darlinghurst Jail, and were made to work in gardens or workshops so that place was self-sufficient.

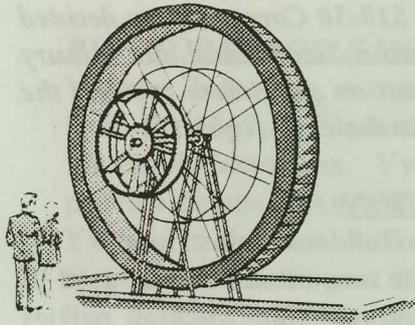
There was only one hanging in the Albury Jail. Henry Wilkinson was executed in 1881 after killing a father and daughter at a wine shanty on the Jindera Gap.

Capt Marcus Brownrigg was Police Magistrate in Albury from 1860 until he retired in 1881 at 82. He arrived in time to hold his first court in the new Court House. In his 21 years here, Albury grew from 1500 people to 5700. A new police station was built in Olive St in 1874-75 (on the site of the modern Court House) and remained in use until 1962. Capt Battye was the Police Superintendent for most of the 1880s and until 1892. He had been involved with bushranging gangs at Young in the 1860s.

The Police Magistrate from 1884 to January 1887 was Henry Keightley, who had a famous brush with the bushrangers Ben Hall and Johnny Gilbert in 1863, when he was a squatter and Police Magistrate at Rockley. The bushrangers attacked his property and Keightley shot one of them, Mickey Burke, in the stomach. Burke then shot himself dead, and Hall decided to kill Keightley. He was persuaded to hold him for ransom, and so Keightley became the first person in Australia to be ransomed. Another Police Magistrate familiar with bushrangers, Thomas Alexander Browne, better known as Rolf Boldrewood, was in Albury from 1887 to 1895. Police were now entering a new age, with bicycles and telephones to help them. - HOWARD JONES.

NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING: Tuesday, June 25, 7.30pm Xavier High School North Campus, Fallon Street (entry off Currawong Street) North Albury.

# BULLETIN



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Mr. Harold Mair, O.A.M.  
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8.00 p.m., 2nd Tuesday of the month

Albury Regional Museum (060) 21 4550  
Turks Head, Wodonga Place, Albury  
Open every day, 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Subscriptions: Adult \$15  
Family \$18  
Corporate \$18.50

Registered by Australia Post, PP.225170/00019

ISSN 0813 6645

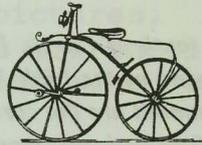
BULLETIN 350 JULY 1996

NEXT MEETING 8pm Tuesday July 9, at the Commercial Club, Albury.  
Members, please bring a plate for supper.

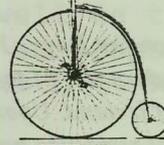
REG GARLAND will be our guest speaker, and will talk about  
"Cycling in and around Australia".



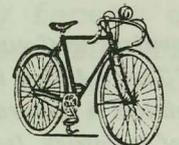
1820



1869



1884



1940

QUESTION FOR THIS MONTH Who made the earliest bicycles in Albury ?

WHO DOES WHAT IN THE COMING YEAR

President : *Gerald Curtis* 213172  
Vice Presidents : *Ron Braddy* 212038  
*Geoff Hamilton* 212431

Secretary :

Minute Secretary : *Frank Higgins* 251607  
Treasurer : *Tom Jelbart* 213339

COMMITTEE *Mary Thurling* 216975, *Claire Simpson* 431373, *Harold Mair*,  
*Janice Lynch* 255462, *Reg Garland* 263730, *Claude Burke* 262327.

PUBLIC OFFICER : *Helen Livsey* BULLETIN EDITOR : *Janice Lynch*  
RESEARCH OFFICER : *Helen Livsey* PUBLICITY OFFICER : *Mary Thurling*  
JOURNALS READER : *Geoff Hamilton*  
HONORARY AUDITOR : *Hugh McKenzie-McHarg*  
LIBRARY ACCESSIONS : *Jacqui Bullivant*  
MEMBERSHIP, MAILING LIST & BULLETING DISTRIBUTION : *Claire Simpson*  
MEETING HOSTS : *Geoff Hamilton, Claude Burke, Reg Garland*  
SUPPER HOSTESS : *Mary Thurling, Myrtle Hodda*  
HERITAGE WEEK CO-ORDINATORS : *Howard Jones, Bruce Pennay*  
PUBLICATION SALES : *Thelma Musselwhite* 212347  
RESEARCH & PUBLICATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE : *John Mollison* 215046, *Anne Davies*, *Anne Holloway* 212173, *Helen Livsey* 213671  
TOURS OFFICER :



ELECTORAL ROLLS INDEXING

Yvonne Robertson, a consultant Historian, has indexed names of all residents across NSW from the 1859-60 Electoral Rolls. For a fee she can provide surnames and property names for family historians. Yvonne also has a gazeteer for England and Wales of 1866 and can provide details of Australian place names which originated over there.

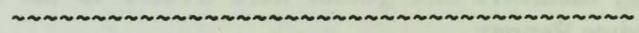
Yvonne is descended from John Robertson, Senior & Junior, who owned land in David Street (near the Regant Theatre), present site of the Festival IGA Supermarket. She would like a photo of what was formerly on that land. Her address is 7/25-31 Alexandra St, Drummoyne. 2047.

DISTRICT SERVICES MOVE

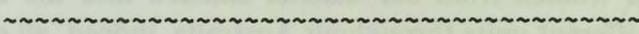
Albury's original Baby Health Centre recently moved from the C.W.A. Rooms in Kiewa Street, the foundation stone for which was laid on December 18.1934.

The centre had been operating in other locations since being founded by the Albury Country Womens Association in 1928.

It is now known as the Albury Childhood Centre and will be located, with the Albury Dental Clinic and Albury Community Health Centre at 596 Smollett Street, near South West Pathology.



**BROCKLESBY DISTRICT HISTORY**, compiled by Lee Howard, will be on sale at the July meeting at \$20 per copy. The book is 170 A4-size pages with lots of pictures. As well as the many facets of the area's history there are sections on properties and families. Great fireside reading this winter and you'll be surprised at who you'll find in Brocklesby!



**DONALD MCKENZIE LOGAN**

Sympathy is extended to the family of Don Logan, who passed away on June 15. Mr Logan's family operated Logan's timber yard (which started as Frew & Logan in 1898) until they closed it in 1980. The business most recently occupied the site where Murray River Electricity premises are in Swift Street. Mr Logan had a good memory for the history of Albury and particularly of the homes constructed by the firm. His knowledge was keenly sought by those who attended the now defunct Friday group which operated within this Society. He was 87 years of age and is survived by his younger brother, Ken.

**W.C. WENTWORTH**

We have received an enquiry about the origin and purpose of a W.C. Wentworth trophy which is inscribed as follows:

- |      |             |      |                |
|------|-------------|------|----------------|
| 1968 | Newcastle   | 1974 | Mosman         |
| 1969 | Manly       | 1975 | Willoughby     |
| 1970 | Manly       | 1976 | ---            |
| 1971 | Strathfield | 1977 | Beverley Hills |
| 1972 | Strathfield | 1978 | ---            |
| 1973 | Willoughby  | 1979 | Albury         |

Would anyone with anyone with any information or suggestions please contact Helen Livsey (060) 213 671.

## REPORT ON LAST MONTHS MEETING

More than fifty members and guests attended our annual meeting held on June 11, at the Commercial Club, in Albury.

In his welcoming speech, President Gerry Curtis thanked everyone for attending. He apologised for omitting in his annual report (see June Bulletin) the Cemetery Walk at the Pioneer Cemetery in David Street, on April 28. He thanked members for their help in organising this very interesting afternoon.

Retiring Committee Member, Bruce Pennay, presided over the meeting during the annual election of office bearers - (this list appears on the front page of this bulletin).

Two positions are still vacant, that being of Secretary and also a Tours Officer. If any member would like to fill either of these positions, please contact our President.

Visitors to our Annual meeting night included the President of the Wodonga Historical Society, Mrs Grace Langmead, and several members of the Wodonga Family History Group. We hope that all of our visitors enjoyed the evening, and extend an open invitation to attend future meetings.

Following the meeting, members and guests were treated to the showing of two locally produced videos by Bruce Pennay.

The first video was about ALBURY-WODONGA DURING WW11, made last year by the Australia Remembers Committee, and was of 25 minutes duration.

Bruce explained that each of the secondary schools in the district received a copy, with the aim of helping school children look around them, to see some signs that are still in the community which indicated what happened in our district during WW11.

Nearly 3,200 men and women from our district enlisted into the armed forces and were dispersed into many different units throughout Australia, indeed, all over the world.

The war memorials constructed after the war often took the form of buildings which provided a community service.

There were many other physical reminders of the impact of the war - they are relics, buildings, not well marked or easily recognised., but they too prompted recall, and signified some of the ways in which the war had an impact on this community.

War memorials, stand as a mark of respect of the personal sacrifices. The peoples war - the civilian contribution, is commemorated less frequently than those on the battlefield.

The second video entitled READING A STREET, was of 20 minute duration, and invited viewers to look closely at a portion of a country town street in Albury, (Olive Street where the Charles Sturt University is situated), and asked many questions including how is a neighbourhood shaped, physically and socially; what determines the nature and functions of the various buildings-their importance in developing social character and how that character is represented in physical terms.

Other subjects covered traffic routes, building surrounds, private and public buildings.

The video is a low cost production which tries to interest students in reading their surrounds. The purpose of showing the video was in trying to get more information from members of the Historical Society about the places he described in the video.

**NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING** Tuesday July 23, 7.30pm, Xavier High School, North Campus, off Fallon Street (entry Currawong Street), North Albury.

BULLETIN 350 July, 1996. Albury and District Historical Soc. Inc, P.O. Box 822, Albury. 2640. NSW

ALBURY & DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS  
31 MAY, 1996

|                                                       | 1996     | 1995     |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|
|                                                       | \$       | \$       |
| <b>RECEIPTS</b>                                       |          |          |
| Membership                                            | 1,919.50 | 2,048.00 |
| Donations                                             | 30.50    | 55.50    |
| Publications                                          |          |          |
| Sale of Dr Andrews Book                               | 65.00    | 207.60   |
| Sale of On The Home Front                             | 102.00   | 50.00    |
| Sale of Albury/Wodonga Chosen City                    | 25.00    | 18.00    |
| Sale of History Sheets                                | 40.80    | 63.00    |
| Sale of The Trek                                      |          | 270.00   |
| Sale of Heritage Kit                                  |          | 140.00   |
| Sale of C.F.B.A                                       | 30.00    |          |
| Research                                              | 536.00   | 254.50   |
| Interest on investments                               | 1,484.81 | 1,463.22 |
| Sundries                                              | 72.60    | 97.50    |
|                                                       | <hr/>    | <hr/>    |
|                                                       | 4,306.21 | 4,667.32 |
| <b>PAYMENTS</b>                                       |          |          |
| Bulletin                                              | 963.55   | 1,659.32 |
| Publications                                          | 31.00    | 255.00   |
| Insurance                                             | 306.00   | 208.00   |
| Stationery                                            | 72.68    | 27.54    |
| Donations                                             | 150.00   | 50.00    |
| Research expenses                                     |          | 10.00    |
| Membership expenses                                   |          | 15.00    |
| Rent - Hire of CWA Hall                               | 60.00    | 330.00   |
| Rent - Post Office Box                                | 70.00    | 70.00    |
| Repairs to equipment                                  |          | 108.95   |
| Financial Charges                                     | 22.77    | 31.47    |
| Membership subscription                               | 138.00   | 80.00    |
| Sundries                                              | 685.32   | 453.54   |
| Advertising                                           |          | 185.60   |
| Postage                                               | 567.11   |          |
| Typewriter purchased                                  | 451.00   |          |
|                                                       | <hr/>    | <hr/>    |
|                                                       | 3,517.43 | 3,484.42 |
| <b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIENCY) OF RECEIPTS OVER PAYMENTS</b> | <hr/>    | <hr/>    |
|                                                       | 788.78   | 1,182.90 |

**ALBURY & DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

**STATEMENT OF BANK AND INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS  
31 MAY, 1996**

|                                | 1996<br>\$ | 1995<br>\$ |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Balances 1 June 1995           |            |            |
| Hume Building Society          |            |            |
| All Purpose Account            | 2,437.33   | 1,439.11   |
| Term Investment                | 0.00       | 8,000.00   |
| WAW Credit Union               |            |            |
| Term Investment                | 684.68     | 5,500.00   |
| Shares                         | 10.00      | 10.00      |
| Tietyens Investment Account    | 13,000.00  |            |
|                                | <hr/>      |            |
|                                | 16,132.01  | 14,949.11  |
| Surplus/(Deficit) for the year | 788.78     | 1,182.90   |
|                                | <hr/>      |            |
|                                | 16,920.79  | 16132.01   |

**REPRESENTED BY :**

|                             |           |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Balances 31 May, 1996       |           |           |
| Hume Building Society       |           |           |
| All Purpose Account         | 1,920.79  | 2,437.33  |
| Term Investment             | 2,000.00  | 0.00      |
| WAW Credit Union            |           |           |
| Term Deposit                | 0.00      | 684.68    |
| Shares                      | 0.00      | 10.00     |
| Tietyens Investment Account | 13,000.00 | 13,000.00 |
|                             | <hr/>     |           |
|                             | 16,920.79 | 16,132.01 |

**Notes to and forming part of the Accounts**

**Note 1 :**

The financial report is a special purpose financial report drawn up for the purpose of the Albury & District Historical Society Incorporated committee fulfilling its accountability requirements under its constitution. The accounts have been prepared using cash basis accounting.

**ALBURY and DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED**  
encourages the study of the history of the Albury district and of Australia through

- \* **Monthly Meetings** - 8pm, second Tuesday of each month February to December
- \* **Monthly Bulletins** - 11 per year - activities of the Society, research, liaison
- \* **Tours** - private and fund-raising - to sites and properties of historic significance
- \* **Research** - Archives in the Local History Room at the Albury Library
- \* **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 Museum shop
- \* A monthly Bulletin, but not in January or for Junior members
- \* 10% discount on books from Angus & Robertson, 520 Olive Street, Albury
- \* 10% discount on books from Riverina Books, 2/905 Metry Street, Albury

-----  
**ALBURY & DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC., P.O. Box 822, Albury NSW 2640**

Subscriptions to **May 31, 1997.** Your **MEMBERSHIP CARD** will be a **BLUE** one.

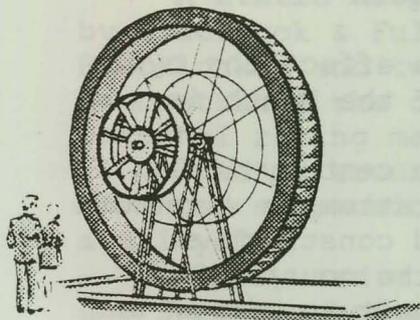
Adult \$15      Family \$18      Junior (16 or under) \$1 (no Bulletin)      Corporate \$18.50

Please **PRINT CLEARLY** for the Society's mailing list

Your name (Mr, Mrs, Miss) .....

and address .....

# BULLETIN



Patrons: Mr. Cleaver Bunton, A.O., O.B.E.  
Mr. Harold Mair, O.A.M.  
Mr. Ian Glachan, M.P.

President: Mr. M.G. (Gerry) Curtis (060) 21 3172

Secretary: Mrs. Cheryl Ryan (060) 40 3486  
P.O. Box 822, Albury, N.S.W. 2640

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

Albury Regional Museum (060) 21 4550  
Turks Head, Wodonga Place, Albury  
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Corporate \$18.50

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ISSN 0813 6645

BULLETIN 351 AUGUST 1996

NEXT MEETING 8pm, Tuesday, August 13, Commercial Club, Albury

An interesting evening is assured with three speakers:

**TOM JELBART - The Jelbart Family Ancestry**

**MARGARET McLEAN - Edmund Blacket, Architect (1817-1883)**

**GEOFF HAMILTON - Bygone days at the Albury Railway.**  
Do you remember .....

**Question of the Month: What buildings in Albury did Edmund Blacket design?**

**LAKE WILLIAM HOVELL:** Gerry Curtis and I recently visited Lake William Hovell, in the King Valley, near Cheshunt. It is about 90 minutes drive from Albury (take the Greta road from the Wangaratta bypass, then the Whitfield road). Like Lake Hume, the lake was built for irrigation purposes, but is a popular fishing and boating place. It is much smaller than Lake Hume.

Vital statistics: Capacity, 10,000 square feet; Catchment area, 141 square miles. Water surface area, 280 acres. Height above sea level, 1340 feet; Maximum depth, 97 feet. Length of embankment, 1170 feet.

The dam, finished in 1972, consists of 188,000 cubic yards of rock fill, 97,000 cubic yards of compacted clay, 23,000 cubic yards of coarse filter, and 15,200 cubic yards of fine filter. The lake was built for the State Rivers and Water Commission but is now managed by Goulburn Water. The access road is excellent and there is an extensive park on the shore lines, with picnic tables, barbecues and toilets.

Hovell and Hume crossed the King Valley downstream of this site, and a monument is beside the road. - Howard Jones.

The topic of a talk by **Reg Garland** was the effect the cycle had on Australia. The answer to the Question of the Month is incorporated in the following text.

The **history of the cycle** goes back to 15th century Italy. In the ensuing centuries to the late 18th various attempts were made by the German, French and English to design and construct a machine to allow man to propel himself around the country.

In 1780 the French built a **wooden-framed unit** to sit on and propel yourself by pushing on the ground. The early 1800s saw some use of this idea by French mailmen but the idea was still too crude to be popular. In the 1840s a Scotsman developed the idea of pedalling a machine via a **treadle-type movement** to the back wheel of a cycle manufactured from iron. However it was not until the 1860s when **rotary-type pedalling** to the front wheel was developed that much greater interest was taken. This idea led to the manufacture of the penny-farthing type of machine which enjoyed quite a deal of popularity.

However, it was the **development** of a chain drive to the rear wheel, then with the design of the triangular frame, the use of hollow tubing, the development by John Dunlop of the pneumatic tyre, brakes, free-wheel systems and gears, that eventually made the cycle the allround useful machine which, in varying degrees of popularity, has continued to this date.

The cycle had **many uses**, even from the pioneering days, riding to all corners of Australia, to industrial, sporting, touring, and just as a plain socially-acceptable means of commuting at little expense.

The early **pioneers of cycling** circumnavigated Australia and consequently **passed through Albury** on a number of these rides. In 1884 Alf Edwards rode through Albury on his way from Melbourne to Sydney on a treadle machine, a journey which took 8½ days.

In 1893 two men rode from Townsville to Sydney. The two, Craig and Armstrong, rode 3,200 ks via back roads and stock routes. After arriving in Sydney, Armstrong, at the instigation of Dunlop (tyres), continued to Melbourne through Albury. His time from Sydney to Melbourne was 4 days, 3¾ hours.

The bicycle also showed its versatility on the Western Australian **goldfields**, being used as a sort of pony express for delivering messages, etc. and from this the first crossings of the Nullarbor by Arthur Richardson in 1893 also helped bring W.A. closer to the eastern states. Many men and women were prominent through the 1890s to 1912, Francis Birtles being credited with more such trips than any other person.

A Mrs Maddock **pioneered for the ladies**, riding from Brisbane to Sydney, Sydney to Melbourne, and Sydney to Bega, on more than one occasion, and, on the successful development of a tandem, made the journey with her husband, as did Mr and Mrs Charles Bennett. Charles Bennett was a partner in Bennett & Wood, manufacturers of the Speedwell for three quarters of a century.

Arthur Pearson, a mapmaker, was the **first to ride up Mount Kosciusko**, in 1896. Reg's use of slides, depicting many of these pioneers and the type of terrain they traversed, illustrated the talk better than words. Other slides were able to visually demonstrate the progress of technology from the 1780s to the machines which were the immediate forerunners of today's cycles.

A **static display** of various machines: a cycle manufactured by Blacklock & Fuller around 1900, kindly loaned by Bob Spargo of Blacklocks; and two cycles loaned by Wayne Nichols Cycles which demonstrated the contemporary technology. One of these, Wayne's personal racing machine of carbon fibre and titanium materials, is valued at around \$7,500, and a mountain bike with very advanced suspension valued at \$4,000. Gerry Curtis also displayed a unicycle.

Albury had a continuing involvement in cycle history from the formation of the **first cycle club** in the 1890s through the manufacture and sale of many brands by Blacklocks, Lobbe & Sharp, Mangans, Paddy Rauber, Charlie Gribble, Charles Hurren, Marsh Helm, Ted Easton, and Motor Spares. Because of the great number of cycles in Albury (sometimes referred to as Australia's Amsterdam) the industry was an integral part of Albury's business life.

On the side of **competitive cycling** Albury had many well-known cyclists (and characters) and over the years has seen national and international champions competing on its various tracks at the old showgrounds (now Scot's School), the Albury Sports Ground and the track around the football ground at the Lavington Sports Club, all of which have disappeared.

### Albury and the Cycle

The Albury Bicycle Club was formed in 1893. The *Border Post* of March 10 carried an advertisement for a bicycle carnival to be held on Easter Monday, April 3 with £200 prize money, which would be the equivalent of at least \$16,000 today. Although the carnival made a loss of £100 the club continued "spectacularly (sic) and financially" according to the report of another carnival in 1898.

The *Border Morning Mail* of January 7, 1941 published a photo of cycle club members 1893-6: **F. Blacklock, W.D. Nichol, Pat Hore, Jim Scanlan, A.E. Fuller, "Midget" Uren, W.J. Edwards, A. Beard, J.W. Hunter, Con Lobbe, Ted Schulz, J. Clark, E. Bradstreet, Jim Nelson and G.M. Grant.**

**Con Lobbe** had a bike shop with **Bob Sharp** near the old *Border Mail* building in Dean Street. Bob Sharp was the father of **Gordon Sharp**, who had a unicycle act, "Trip & Fall", with Bobby le Brun in Sorlies travelling show. Bob Sharp manufactured Gordon's cycles and Gordon was attributed with being the only trick cyclist in the world who could mount the 6' (180 cm) unicycle from a start at floor level.

Another associated with cycles commercially was **Paddy Mangan**, an employee of Blacklocks. After Blacklock took on the Ford dealership early this century, Paddy continued to make, sell and service cycles (Cameo and clipper brand names) until his retirement. His daughter, Madge, carried on the business into the 1950s, moving from Kiewa to Townsend Street. One of Paddy's bikes is held in storage by the Albury Regional Museum.

Other names in the cycle industry were **Paddy Rauber, Charlie Gribble, March Helm, Motor Spares** (Mick Eames & Bill Semmens), **Ted Easton** (from 1946), **Stan Steen**, and **Charlie Hurren**.

A chapter on local competitive riders will appear in a future Bulletin.

## ALBURY SPORTING GROUPS 1926-28.

An old company ledger reveals the following sports organisations existed in Albury in the late 1920s. They are listed with officials' names as given in the ledger.

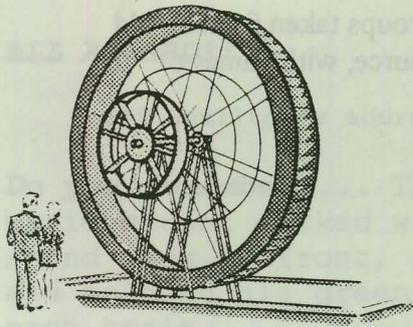
Albury & Border Cricket Association, W. Hague, secretary.  
 Albury & Border Football Association, Ian Sharp, secretary.  
 Albury & Border Lawn Tennis Association, C.A. Mott, C. Bunton, J. Bourke  
 Anglers Club, E.A. Thompson, secretary.  
 Athletic & Cycling Club, H. Thornley (or Thomley), secretary.  
 Bowling Club, A.D. Vivian, Jas. Allan.  
 Coursing Club, J. Day, secretary.  
 Cricket Club, W. J. Newton, secretary, W.J. Wadmore, Commonwealth Bank.  
 Electric Coursing Association, C.E. Bunton, secretary.  
 Football Club, C. Bunton, secretary.  
 Football Dance Committee, Miss E. Ferguson, secretary, Mrs S. Butles.  
 Golf Club, V.M. Thompson, W. H. Callaghan.  
 Motor Cycling Club, W. Bone, C. Munk.  
 Rifle Club, P. Holmes, secretary.  
 Rovers, Ian Sharp, secretary.  
 Rowing Club, A.H. Bercy, Mr Dawson.  
 Rugby League, A. Turton, A.J. Webb, Silver Bell.  
 Swimming Club, O.D. Kiss, K. Ashby, L. Malcolm.  
 Tennis Club, G.H.P. Warmington, Albury Club, treasurer.  
 Trotting Club, W. Colley, secretary.

**Note:** All the club titles are prefixed Albury. We know at this time there also existed the Albury Racing Club, secretary, J. Nagle; St Patrick's Football Club and football clubs based at Hume Weir or Ebdon, together with minor clubs and school groups in various sports.

A list of cultural and other groups will be given next month. - Howard Jones.

**EDGAR PERCIVAL:** Among several aeroplanes to be sold by Airworld Wangaratta are two manufactured in England by Albury-born designer Edgar Wikner Percival. Mr Percival was born to Hilda and William Percival on February 23, 1897. He left school at 14 and started his working life as a horsebreaker before going to Sydney to learn design and drawing with a shipbuilding and engineering company. He learned to fly and began to design gliders. After joining the Light Horse in 1915, he transferred to the Royal Flying Corps in Egypt. In the 1920s he became a commercial pilot and racing aviator, moving to England in 1928 to pursue a design career. He died in 1984. Airworld owns a Percival Gull and an EP9. They are quite likely to be sold to a British buyer soon. Little is known of Mr Percival's Albury connections. Does anyone know more about his family?

**NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING:** Tuesday, August 27, 7.30pm  
 Xavier High School North Campus,  
 Fallon Street (entry off Currawong Street), North Albury.

**BULLETIN**

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P.O. Box 822, Albury, N.S.W. 2640

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ISSN 0813 6645

BULLETIN 352 SEPTEMBER 1996

**NEXT MEETING 8pm Tuesday September 10, at the Commercial Club, Albury.**  
Members, please bring a plate for supper.

Guest Speaker will be **BOB WILTSHIRE** who will talk on Australian Prime Ministers.

**QUESTION FOR THIS MONTH** "Who was William John Lyne and what do you know about him" ?

**ANSWER TO LAST MONTH'S QUESTION** "What buildings in Albury did Edmund Blacket design" ?

St Mathews Church and KiaOra located in Townsend St, built for the Bank of NSW.

**ALBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP LIST**

Only those listed below and those who pay before Sept. 13th will receive the October Bulletin.

Subscriptions became due after the Annual General Meeting in June and a membership form was attached to the July Bulletin.

|                              |                          |                          |                           |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Colin Angus                  | Geoff Hamilton           | Christopher P. McQuellin | Yvonne Robertson          |
| J.D. & D.V. Beachcroft       | Fred W. Heath            | Gwen McAulay             | Dorothy Ross              |
| Marie Bollenhagen            | Daintry Heywood          | Joy Mc Gowan             | James W.G. Ryan           |
| Ron & Betty Braddy           | Frank & Dot Higgins      | Hugh McKenzie-McHarg     | Mick & Marie Ryan         |
| A. Buckmaster                | Myrtle Hödda             | June McKenzie            | Elma A. Schilg            |
| Phillip Bullivant            | Alan & Mrs Hogan         | Gwen McMillan            | Ken & Elma Scholz         |
| Joan Burgess                 | Michael Hogan            | Shirley Miller           | Arthur & Pat Scott        |
| Olga Butt                    | Ella Hohmhorst           | John Mollison            | Belle Shepard             |
| Constance Chambers           | Anne Holloway            | Brian & Wendy Moriarty   | Elsie Simmonds            |
| W.H. Chambers                | Lee Howard               | Peg Morrison             | Les & Anne Simmonds       |
| Eva E. Cobcroft              | Jim Hunter               | Cliff & Kathleen Mott    | Lily Smith                |
| Eric & Lillian Coleman       | Hazel Hurle              | Murray High School       | Faye L. Stevenson         |
| Vivienne Colley              | Jindera Pioneer Museum   | Thelma Musselwhite       | Ruth Symes                |
| Commercial Club (Albury) Ltd | Howard C. & Hazel Jones  | G.D. & R.M. Nash         | Valerie Symons            |
| Marilyn Comitti              | Steve T. & Carol A. Judd | Audrey Nugent            | Michael & Guilan Thurling |
| Margaret Cottrell            | Michael John Katalinic   | Olive Odewahn            | Mary Thurling             |
| J. D. Croke                  | Andrew J. B. Kelso       | Rupert L. Paech          | Tietyens                  |
| Gerry & Mary Curtis          | Muriel Kelly             | Kevin J. Passey          | R.C. & Mrs Ward           |
| Anne Davies                  | George & Inga Krain      | Jim Paterson             | I.G. & M. C. Watson       |
| Roddy Davies                 | Mary Leithead            | Ray J. Payne             | Patricia E. Watson        |
| Mr & Mrs Bob Dick            | Dawn Lindner             | Mr & Mrs Bruce Pennay    | Mr & Mrs S.P. Webb        |
| Norm C. Douglass             | Bill & Joyce Livsey      | Alice E. Plunkett        | Vonnie Wharton            |
| Dick Fielder                 | Helen Livsey             | Maryann Priest           | Doreen Widdison           |
| Reg & Alma Garland           | John Livsey              | Sep & Helena Prosser     | Glad Williams             |
| Ray Gear                     | Ken Logan                | Luke Rayner              | Reuben & Betty Wynn       |
| Mrs I. Geddes                | Jim & Dorothy Mackey     | Jean Read                | Ken Young                 |
| Sam J. Goddard               | Harold Mair              | Narda Reid               |                           |

**More Albury groups 1926-28.** Last month we listed sports groups taken from an old company ledger. Here are some more groups from the same source, with names of secretaries or other officials.

Eight Hours Association, E.P. O'Brien.

Pastoral, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, A.G. Young.

Boys Choir, Mrs Donnelly, Swift St.

Old Alburians, Cleaver Bunton.

Albury and District Highland Pipe Band, C.W. Maclure.

Literary Institute, J.H. Reid, c/- Sodens.

Advancement Association, S. Bartrop.

Eisteddfod, D. McLean. (1926 only)

Night Carnival, O. Armstrong.

Ambulance Service, L.J. Wake.

Radio Club, J.C. Rice, (started 1927).

Labor League, Labor Party, W.McNiven, G. Buchhorn, G. Buchan (ALP, Chas O'Brien).

### REPORT ON AUGUST MEETING

EDMUND THOMAS BLACKET (1817-1883) was the subject of Margaret McLean's talk at last month's meeting, which also co-incided with our "Question of the month". Two books were published in 1983 to highlight his life and work. The first by Joan Kerr and published by the National Trust, and the other by Nick Vine Hall, a well known genealogist and the great, great grandson of Edmund Thomas Blacket. From these two books, Margaret gained the following information for her talk.

EDMUND BLACKET, fifth son and seventh of the eleven children of James and Margaret Blacket was born at SOUTHARK on 25 August 1817. James Blacket (1783-1858) was a prosperous cloth merchant; He invented a blue and white striped material known as the Blacket Cloth used in the manufacture of aprons and smocks.

By 1842, James Blacket's business was making a fortune and he had hoped all his family would follow in the cloth trade. But 1842 was the year Edmund left for Australia with his mind made up to become an architect. Edmund Blacket must have been the most prolific and versatile architect Australia has ever known. His work not only encompassed hundreds of churches and domestic buildings, but extended into virtually every Victorian building type : abattoirs and asylums; banks, barns, breweries and bridges ; factories, warehouses, woolstores and chimney stacks ; clubs, universities, schools and hospitals ; hotels, shops and theatres ; furniture and furnishings, memorials, tombstones and cemetery vaults.

Blacket finished school about 16 or 17 years of age, and worked for his father in London and an elder brother in Stokesley, Yorkshire in the textile trade. Close by, the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company had established themselves in 1825 with the first passenger railway in the world. When the Stokesley linen mills closed down in 1837 Blacket grasped the opportunity to work as a surveyor for this Railway Company. In 1842 Edmund Thomas Blacket married Sarah Mease (born 1818) who lived at Stokesley in Yorkshire. They left for Australia, arriving November 4, 1842. The year before he emigrated, Blacket was employed inspecting schools for the Archbishop of Canterbury who gave him a reference for such work : this he continued for a while in Australia for Bishop Broughton. In 1849 he was appointed Colonial Architect and held this position until 1854, during which time he had fitted out a quarantine ship, designed a gold coach, lighthouses from Queensland to Victoria as well as lock-ups and watchhouses and supervised road building. He resigned from this position in 1854 to take up his famous work at the Sydney University doing the Main building, the Great Hall, a near replica of Westminster Hall and St. Paul's College ; all between 1854-62.

Among his parish churches, is St Stephens at Newtown in Sydney. Built 1871-1879. He designed a number of banks in Sydney between 1850 and 1860. Work on St Andrew's Cathedral Church in George St, Sydney was commenced in 1837. He was appointed cathedral architect in 1846 and the work continued with others to near the end of the 19th century. Most of the furnishings were designed by Blacket including the seating, font, pulpit, bishop's throne and organ case. St Saviours Cathedral Church of England., Goulburn, which he worked on for the last nine years of his life, was completed a year after his death.

In closing her talk, Margaret recommended Joan Kerr's book of 1983 and the National Trust Register of 1982 as essential guide books.

We thank Margaret for sharing with us all such an interesting talk on the life of Edmund Thomas Blacket.

#####

IN APPRECIATION A Thank you is extended to both Geoff Hamilton and Margaret McLean, who as Guest Speakers at last month's meeting, provided copies of their talks.

**ALL ABOARD!!**

Geoff Hamilton's address to the Albury Historical Society August 13, 1996

**Do you remember ...** The Albury **Station Master**, clad in his gold-braided coat decked with a gold-braided "pill box" type cap with a round peak in front, crying out, "All aboard", blowing his whistle and holding his green flag, or lamp, high to announce the start of each train.

**Do you remember ...** the **ice cream or chocolate-selling** employee (male or female) walking along the platform prior to the departure of day time trains selling goodies to travellers through the carriage windows.

**Do you remember ...** having to purchase a **platform ticket** to gain entrance to the railway platform. This ticket, either purchased from the ticket office, or a coin-in-the-slot machine, cost two pence, but without it, the offence was punishable by law unless, of course, you were travelling by train, then you could purchase your travel ticket from a one-window ticket office after queuing up in a cold draughty walkway.

The original **ticket office**, built and opened August 29, 1890, is now an airconditioned waiting room situated in a direct line with the main entrance door off the footpath.

Then, boarding a six-carriage steam train, on your way to Sydney or wherever. Each carriage comprised fourteen compartments, commonly referred to as "**dog boxes**". Each compartment contained seating accommodation for eight people. A six-inch circular fan was mounted on one side wall to assist temperature control in the summer time, and footwarmers provided warmth in the colder weather. A glass water bottle and two drinking glasses complimented, for your comfort, and don't forget the "loo", sorry, lavatory. This was a one-of, for communal use, tucked away in one corner with a brass name plate indicating what it was. This brass plate had to be kept bright and shiny at all times.

Opening the windows was, of course, very risky. This practice not only let the cold air and smoke in, but soot and cinders expelled from the steam engine were very unwelcome visitors.

**Do you remember ...** the **steam engines**. Surely you do! These 120-tons-plus locomotives hauled trains up until late 1963 overlapping diesel engines which were introduced into the system in 1958. The famous 3801 was the last steam loco to haul the night express from Albury to Sydney early January 1962.

The **footwarmers** were a sealed unit made of heavy metal 30 inches in length and 12 inches wide, three-parts filled with oil and with a carry handle on one end. Two hundred of these monsters, 40 pounds in weight, were heated up in tubs of boiling water, by a furnace filled with coal, and distributed into the compartments expelling warmth for your comfort.

The **furnace** was constructed in two sections the first stage completed August 28, 1890. The final brickwork was completed and the overall furnace became operative June 16, 1914. This section was closed and destroyed many years ago because of non-usage.

**Do you remember ...** the **Railway Refreshment Room**. Now defunct, the RRR was situated on the northern end of the platform. The Ref. Room actually replaced the original parcels office, porters' room and store shed in 1883.

A second storey was added above the **porters' room** in 1904 for their use, thus adding more room for the evergrowing Ref. Room. An extension was made to the second storey in 1930 as living quarters for the Ref. Room Manager and his family.

The RRR comprised three sections: a **kitchen** with ample cooking and preparation facilities; one section exclusively for the serving of **three-course meals** complimented with beer, wine or spirits. The third section also contained seating accommodation and a very highly polished 24 feet long counter, adorned with many carved lion heads as stanchions for legs, for the serving of **light meals**, including the infamous railway meat pie and tomato sauce. Cakes, sandwiches, icecream, fruit, soft drinks, tea or coffee was also obtainable here. This section and the dining room area was divided by heavy sliding curtains held in place by rails at three-quarter ceiling height.

**Do you remember** ... the high glass dome containers containing slices of Herbert Adams un-iced cake, or sandwiches made of thick bread filled with your choice of ingredients.

In the hey day of operation the Ref. Room opened at 7am, closing after the departure of the last express at 11 pm.

Apart from the general public, thousands of **service personnel** were served meals during the war years when the serving of breakfast commenced as early as 5am.

A **public bar** operated on the platform at the south end of the main building. It was reputed to have had the longest servery bar of any railway station in Australia. The bar ceased operating in this area in 1971 and was transferred to portion of the Ref. Room where it operated until August 16, 1975 when, together with the Ref. Room, it closed its doors for the final time.

By then the number of trains had increased. They were longer, of more comfort, airconditioned, and later a buffet car was added, thus requiring a **longer platform**. Further additions had already been made in 1902, 1907 and 1914 and again in 1920 a further 200 feet addition extended it to its now 1,542 feet or 460 metres in length (to accommodate two express trains).

With the **roofing** of this area it completed the full coverage of the platform thus giving the NSW Standard Gauge train 460 metres and the Victorian Broad Gauge train 330 metres of platform accommodation.

On April 16, 1962 the **Southern Aurora** made its inaugural run from Sydney to Melbourne whilst the **Spirit of Progress** made its first run on the new Standard Gauge line from Melbourne to Albury.

**Do you remember** ... the **clock**, situated on the platform, left hand side of the main entrance. This 4 feet diameter clock had to be wound and set correctly every day to ensure correct train running time for the travelling public.

**Do you remember** ... the **bell**, also on the platform. This rather large and noisy brass bell was rung by the use of a continuous rope. A three minute warning prior to the train departure, and again on the departure of each train, echoed throughout the area. This bell was sold to the Hume Boat Club and an electric bell was thus installed.

**Do you remember** ... the **Public Telegraph Office**, opened early in the morning till late at night. Most prolific use of this office would surely have been during the war years.

The **telegraph office** had both an internal and external phone line and messages were transmitted by means of morse code.

**Do you remember** ... the R.T.O. The **Railway Transport Office** operated during W.W.II exclusively for service personnel. It was staffed by service personnel handling all enquiries of Army, Navy and Air Force. As train loads of American service personnel became pretty frequent the American Army was also represented - and I might add that our Society member, Harold Mair, and Ron Braddy's sister, Lorna, were R.T.O. officers.

**Do you remember** ... the **Albury Transport Yards**. Anything and everything was transhipped from north to south or vice versa, employing up to 1,000 men working twelve hours or more a day, seven days a week. This also included a **fruit fly block** covering fruit and frozen meat entering Victoria. This section was manned by an officer of the Department of Agriculture. T.N.T., Thomas Nationwide Transport, was also represented in the transshipping yards. The Banana Growers Federation also employed an agent.

Three traversing overhead **cranes** operated in the yard working 24 hours a day in three eight-hour shifts. The all-night shift ceased to exist when a petition complaining of the crane noise and shunting movements was lodged by nearby residents.

Farm machinery, cars, personal effects, general goods, fruit, frozen meat, and a banana train, en route to the Melbourne Markets from Queensland, was a daily occurrence. In the latter days of transshipping thousands of tons of slab steel from B.H.P. Newcastle found its way to Long Island, Melbourne.

Records show that **transshipping** operated in Albury as far back as 1886. January 1962 saw the last of the goods transshipping trains from Sydney to Melbourne.

A **Customs Office** operated at the turn of the century, this being the first inland bond store in Australia for the control of beer, wine, spirits, rum and tobacco entering Victoria.

Prior to the standard gauge transshipping operated on the south end of the main platform for the two night expresses. Up to thirty casuals were employed under the control of a permanent employee. Transshipping items, apart from personal luggage and effects, included P.M.G. mail bags, and a shipment of bullion was handled every fortnight. This was transhipped under strict supervision and the local police had several revolver-clad members in attendance.

At odd times a **coffin** (or casket) containing a corpse was transhipped, also under strict supervision, from and into a special section of the guard's brake van. The transshipping area was barricaded off allowing only authorised personnel into that area.

**Do you remember** ... the **book stall** situated on the southernmost part of the main building. The book stall operated for departure of all trains to either Victoria or NSW. It was established and opened for business on August 6, 1895 and leased to Mr Thomas Hughes, then to Mr Arthur Hewish, proprietor of Blakes Busy Book Bazaar, and later to Mr Syd Gregory, also of Blakes. In the closing stages Mr Tom Owen and his wife were the licensees. (Ron Braddy's parents, Bert and Hilda, ran the bookstall in the fifties and sixties).

**These, and much more, I remember. Do You?**

**Geoff Hamilton**

**COMPETITIVE CYCLING.** Continuing Reg Garland's report from the August Bulletin.

Competitively Albury has had many good bike riders who have gone on to interesting careers. Pre-war rider, **Noel Frauenfelder**, was noted as a good track sprinter on the old showground track and took on some champions with better than even results. He was later to become part of history as Fronnie's Butcher Shop in Ken Maynard's cartoons of *Ned and His Neddy*.

**Percy Trezise**, a good friend of **Ken Maynard**, was a pilot during the war and afterwards in Queensland. Percy was also a very good sprinter in his day and became the prototype for the pilot of the old plane in Ken's cartoon. He drew attention to the crown of thorns starfish and discovered aboriginal cave paintings in North Queensland. Ken himself competed with the amateur cycle club in the late forties and early fifties.

Another noted rider in the thirties, especially as a junior, was **Neville Eustace** who won numerous championships both in the city and country. The **Owens** family, **Bob Hutchinson**, **Jim Hunter**, **Tom Glazebrook** and many others left their mark behind them. After the war we had **Vince** and **Kevin Smith**, **Bill Osmand**, **Ted Easton**, and Society member, **Keith Orford**, whose father was an executive member of the Victorian amateur body and prominent cycle official at the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne.

In the late fifties and into the sixties **Jack Sommer** won the Warrnambool, competed in the Sun Tour and also rode in the Eastern tour of Europe with **Peter Lafferty**. Jack also won some noted races on the track at Wangaratta, Shepparton, Wagga and Melbourne. After a break the club re-formed in the seventies which brought a new crop of riders, most of whom started as juveniles and went on to be well-respected senior riders.

**John Woodman**, tragically killed while training some ten years ago, represented Albury in the sun tour a number of times and his name was known Australia-wide. **Kerry Garland**, a contemporary of John's, won the junior road title of NSW, a race in which he had to defeat **Tony Sutton** who went on to become a world champion.

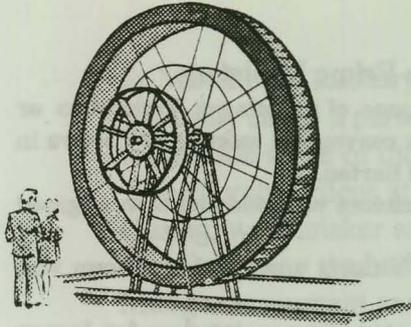
**Greg Featonby**, who rode in some ten Sun tours and is the present Veteran (under 40) Road Champion of Australia. **Wayne Nichols** represented Australia in Europe and also competed in many Sun Tours. There have been many others worthy of mention but time and space preclude this. Please excuse any omissions.

Albury was known in the thirties, forties and early fifties as one of the leading towns for day-to-day users of the cycle, pro rata, in Australia. Many people can remember the thousands of cycles on the streets, leaning against every lamp post, seat, gutter clip, or just laying on the footpath to the annoyance of pedestrians!

Correction to last month's Cycling report: **Ernie Sharp** was the father of Gordon.

**NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING:** Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7.30pm, Xavier High School North Campus, off Currawong Street, North Albury.

# BULLETIN



Patrons: Mr. Cleaver Bunton, A.O., O.B.E.  
Mr. Harold Mair, O.A.M.  
Mr. Ian Glachan, M.P.

President: Mr. M.G. (Gerry) Curtis (060) 21 3172

Secretary: Mr. Ron Braddy (060) 21 2038  
P.O. Box 822, Albury, N.S.W. 2640

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

Albury Regional Museum (060) 21 4550  
Turks Head, Wodonga Place, Albury  
Open every day, 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Subscriptions: Adult \$15  
Family \$18  
Corporate \$18.50

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**NEXT MEETING** 8pm Tuesday October 8, at the Commercial Club, Albury.  
Members, please bring a plate for supper.

**Guest Speakers** will be Tom Jelbart, who will give a talk on his family history, and Mrs.K. McQuellin from the Health Commission, who will talk on Health issues.

**QUESTION FOR THIS MONTH** *As Albury prepares to celebrate 50 years as a City, What do you remember of this area in 1946 ?*

**ANSWER TO LAST MONTH'S QUESTION** "Who was William John Lyne" ?

*Sir William John Lyne was born in Tasmania. He moved to N.S.W. and became State Premier in 1899. He was a member of the N.S.W. Parliament representing the Hume Electorate in the House of Representatives between 1901-1913.*

*William Lyne was a member of a Committee who drew up a draft of the Constitution and when it was approved by the British Government and Queen Victoria, it was thought he would be the first Prime Minister, however he was unable to form a Government and Edmund Barton was appointed. Lyne was appointed Minister for Home Affairs and in 1903 Minister for Trade and Customs. He was also on a Committee selecting a site for the National Capital.*

*On the local scene, William Lyne leased Bowna which was part of Cumberoona Station. He was one of six foundation members of the Albury Club.*

*In July 1886, the Albury Gun Club, which was formed in the preceding year, held its first A.G.M. and elected William Lyne as their inaugural President.*

*There are Lyne Streets in Lavington and Culcain named after him.*

**MEMBERS TRAVEL TO WALLA WALLA** Tom Jelbart reported at the last meeting that he and Reg Garland attended the Walla Walla Historical meeting, where a talk was given on the town of Walla Walla in Washington U.S.A., which has a population of 30,000.

Another guest speaker at this meeting spoke on the township of RAND which was named after Robert Rand, who had properties in the area, including Mahonga Station.

**A PAUSE FOR REFLECTION** Mr Rex Fuge, Historian of the Chiltern Athenaeum Trust will conduct a New Cemetery walk on Sunday October 27 from 1-3pm.

An invitation has been extended for anyone interested to attend, with the meeting place being at the top gate of the cemetery. Visitors will learn about the graves of Chiltern Pioneer business people, and the Guest Speaker will be Mr Ralph Beh of the Golden Dragon Museum in Bendigo, who will speak about Chinese migration and he will also translate the inscriptions on the Chinese Headstones. Visitors have been requested to bring along a chair for the talk which will follow the walk. Further enquiries to Mr Rex Fuge on 057 - 261467.

REPORT ON SEPTEMBER MEETING

Our Guest Speaker was Bob Wiltshire, who spoke on Australian Prime Ministers.

Meetings were held in all States in the late 1800's but nothing ever came of forming a Federation or Commonwealth.

In desperation a Bendigo Solicitor, John Quick convened a meeting at Corowa in 1893 and formed a draft Constitution which was presented to (Sir) Edmund Barton.

All states agreed with the draft except Western Australia. In 1899 a referendum was held and it was agreed to join a proposed Federation.

Draft Constitution was approved by the House of Commons and Queen Victoria and Lord Hopetoun was appointed first Governor General.

As Sir William John Lyne was unable to form a Government, Edmund Barton was appointed on 1st January 1901.

On 29th March 1901 the first national election was held and Edmund Barton became Prime Minister leading the largest political grouping. Parliament sat at the Exhibition Building in Melbourne where 12000 invited guests attended.

After serving two years (Jan 1.1901 to 9 Jan 1903), The Earl of Hopetoun (John Adrian Louis Hope) resigned his position of Governor General because of the poor remuneration he received for the job, and Lord Tennyson (Hallam Tennyson), was appointed in his place. (9 Jan 1903-21 Jan 1904).

On 24th September 1903 Alfred Deakin became Prime Minister and Barton resigned to become a Judge of the High Court.

On 22nd April 1904 Deakin resigned and on 27th April John Christian Watson became P.M. for a period of 106 days. George Houston Reid became P.M. in August 1904 but resigned on 5th July 1905 after losing on Address - Reply. After winning the elections Deakin became P.M. again.

Andrew Fisher became P.M. in November 1908 following the resignation of Deakin. On 29th April 1909 Fisher resigned and Deakin became P.M. for the third time.

In April 1910 Labor won a clear majority and Andrew Fisher became P.M. again. In January 1913 Deakin resigned from being Leader of the Opposition and Joseph Cook succeeded him in that position.

On 24 June 1913 after an election, Joseph Cook won the elections and became P.M. He was granted a double dissolution of both Houses on 8 June 1914 and on 17th September 1914 Labor swept into power in both Houses and Fisher was P.M. for his third term.

Andrew Fisher later resigned to become High Commissioner in London and on 27th October 1915 William Morris Hughes became Prime Minister.

In 1916 Hughes went overseas firstly to England and then to France. He returned to Australia and held a referendum on Conscription which was lost and he resigned as P.M. and was expelled from the Labor Party.

Hughes then formed the Federal National Party and continued as P.M. and on 7th February 1917 announced another referendum on conscription and again lost.

In 1923 Hughes resigned and Stanley Melbourne Bruce became Prime Minister.

In 1929 unemployment was up to 20% and on the 22nd October 1929 the elections were won by the A.L.P.

and James Henry Scullin became P.M. with a hostile Senate. Scullin appointed the first Australian

Governor General, Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs. (His term of office was between 22Jan 1931 to 22 Jan 1936).

A second dissolution occurred and Scullin was swept from power and Joseph Aloysius Lyons became P.M. on 6th January 1932 and formed the U.A.P. (United Australian Party). Lyons died on 2nd April 1939 and Earle Grafton Page became P.M. for 19 days.

The next Prime Minister was R.G.Menzies. On 28 August 1941 Menzies resigned and Arthur Fadden was P.M. for 29 days.

The next P.M. was John Curtin who took over on 7th October 1941 and died on 5th April 1945 and was succeeded by Frank Forde for 7 days. Joseph Benedict Chifley was next P.M.

The Liberal Party was formed in Albury by R.G.Menzies on 8th October 1944.

An election was called in December 1949 and the A.L.P pressed for the nationalisation of banks, continuation of petrol rationing and a price control on goods. R.G.Menzies won the election and became P.M. and continued in office until the 20 January 1966 when he resigned and was succeeded by Harold Holt.

Harold Holt disappeared in the surf at Portsea on 17 December 1967, and John McEwen became Prime Minister until 9th January 1968 when John Grey Gorton took over and kept this office until March 1971.

William McMahon became next P.M. and held the office until December 1972. Edward Gough Whitlam became P.M. and was followed by Malcolm Fraser on 11 November 1975 as a care-taker.

On December 13. 1975 Fraser won the elections and continued in office until 1983 when a double dissolution resulted in Robert Lee Hawke forming a Government on 5 March 1983.

Hawke was succeeded by Paul Keating in December 1991 and was replaced as P.M. by John Howard in 1995.

NEW SECRETARY

Members who attend the monthly meetings will notice how gracefully Ron Braddy has slipped into the Secretary's position. After accepting the task for a trial period, he's having so much fun he doesn't want to give it up. Well done Ron.

**St Matthew's Rectory:** The rectory of St Matthew's Church was built in 1869, and was originally called a parsonage. The vicar, the Rev David Evans-Jones, Jnr., laid the foundation stone of the two-storey brick building on March 2 that year.

The churchwardens at that time were John Walker Jones, bank manager; Frederick Husing, watchmaker and jeweller; and James Holbrook Wood. The vicar and the wardens were joined on the building committee by George Coventry Thorold, solicitor; Samuel Mudge, accountant and agent; Ruding Wykeham Deverell; Thomas Berry; Charles Hookins, schoolmaster; Maurice Neligan, printer; and William Maxwell Newell Edmondson, who was also the church organist.

The contractor was Robert Owen and the inspector of works Thomas Field, but an architect is not recorded.

Mr Evans-Jones and his Bishop, Mesac Thomas, were both from Aberystwyth, Wales. Mr Evans-Jones did not live in the parsonage long because a controversy developed within the parish over his views, and he resigned in 1871. Although he laid the groundwork for extending the church, his successor saw it through. A picture of the parsonage about 1870 appears in the society's reprint of Dr Andrew's History, between pages 20 and 21.

**ISAAC MANNS, Lavington pioneer.** An article in The Border Mail (August 3, 1996) told of Isaac Manns, an Englishman who was transported from England in 1831 as a "Machine Breaker" following unrest in rural England. Manns died in 1896 and was buried at the Albury Pioneer Cemetery. A descendant, Rodger Craig, has supplied more information about the son of Isaac Manns, also Isaac, born at Camden in 1847.

Isaac II became a teacher and married Ann Sea Chant at Berrima in 1868. (Ann was so named because she was born at sea). Isaac served at Moorwartha and in 1886 began at the Black Range School, now called Lavington, where he remained about 10 years as headmaster. He was secretary and an early trustee of the Lavington Literary Institute and worshipped at St James's Church. Later he taught at Gerogery West and Jindera schools. Isaac and Ann had 10 children, who included a third Isaac Manns, later a police inspector. Lavington has a Chant St and a Mann St (shouldn't that be Manns?).

**CERTIFICATES** Correspondence has been received from the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages of N.S.W, Box 30, G.P.O. Sydney. 2001. Increases as from 1 Sept. 1996 for B.D.&M. certificates plus other service charges were listed.

We list for members information, (an extract from this correspondence), a comparison table of the fees in other States and Territories.

| Service Type                | ACT            | NT             | VIC                   | QLD                     | SA                     | WA                    | TAS                   | NSW (new)              |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Certificate                 | \$22           | \$25           | \$32                  | \$20.5                  | \$26                   | \$25                  | \$25                  | \$26                   |
| Cert. where Reg. No. quoted | no reduced fee | no reduced fee | \$16                  | \$17.5                  | no reduced fee         | no reduced fee        | no reduced fee        | \$20                   |
| Search fee                  | ##             | ##             | \$16 (for each 5 yrs) | \$12.5 (for each 5 yrs) | \$26 (for each 10 yrs) | \$10 (for each 5 yrs) | \$10 (for each 5 yrs) | \$25 (for each 10 yrs) |
| Priority fee                | ##             | \$15           | ##                    | \$14.5                  | \$18                   | \$15                  | \$20                  | \$15                   |

## No separate fee

# HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER

In 1989 this Society started compiling an Historic Buildings Register (Refer *Bulletin* 269, March 1989). Since then we have received more than seventy forms covering single dwellings, hotels, public buildings, and cluster-type housing such as the Kiewa Place development and the U.P.A. Homes at Lavington. Some members have recorded something about each home in the block where they live.

The histories have been filed in alphabetical order of streets and many have been listed in the *Bulletin*. As the number of forms we have received is less than the membership of the Society we encourage the recording of more homes and forms will be available at Society meetings or by mail from P.O. Box 822, Albury.

The following histories have been received during 1995/96:

**604 Englehardt Street, "Kalimna".** (opposite Creek Street). Demolished. Built by Mr Wyatt. Construction in this area began in 1880. Mrs L. Sagers bought the house c1922. Last owner occupier was Eileen Osmond (nee Sagers) to 1994. House built on two blocks. W/b with bull nose verandah on front and eastern side. Original building was five rooms with bathroom and open brick laundry. Stove was on back verandah. Cooking was done outside until 1922 when a stove was installed inside. Walls lined with hessian and papered. Sewerage connected 1922. Photo of house supplied. (Betty Osmond)

**575 Olive Street, "Raheen", later "Wattle Grove".** House built 1920 for M.J. Donegan. Later owners were Dr. L.S. Woods, F.R. Woods. Demolished 1966. Wilkinson Printers built on the site, presently Forty Winks bedding. The house was double brick with bull nose verandah and lace trim; three B.R. and lounge off hallway from front door to vestibule. Stairs on left of vestibule led to cellar below kitchen. Separate building of three timber and gauze sleepouts. Wrought iron fencing on brick base. (Betty Osmond)

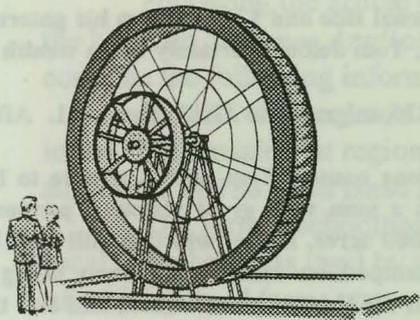
**511 Crisp Street.** The Society has received (from an unknown donor) *Plan of Villa Residence to be erected in Crisp Street for John Burrows, Esq.* The undated plans are signed Wm Stewart and Jabez Stanton. William Stewart, a contractor, was listed in Hume Street in 1901 and Cadell Street in 1913. Jabez Stanton, of Hanel Street, was listed as a builder and bricklayer in 1901 and 1913. Percy Burrows, son of John, lived in the house prior to his death in 1980. (Helen Livsey)

**494 Nathan Avenue, "Karoola", originally "Penebont".** Tenders called 1877. Gordon & Gordon, architects; A. Reiff & J. Adams, contractors. Owner: H.A. Allan. The two-storey villa, of Italian style, was brick, "cemented" in front, with an iron roof. All timber in the house was oregon pine, and the skirtings all "cement". A handsome polished staircase led to the upper storey. Mantlepieces were of marble. *Border Post*. Jan. 23, 1878 (Helen Livsey)

**Beaurepaire's Tyre Service, Cnr. Dean & Young Streets.** Built by F.W. Lempke, and opened by Mayor, C.E. Bunton, and Sir Frank Beaurepaire in 1947. The building had a frontage of 90 feet to Dean Street and a depth of 140 feet along Young Street. The exterior of the building, the corner of which was most recently occupied by Chicken Stop, can still be recognised as the Beaurepaire building. Newspaper articles July 1946 and Oct. 1947. (Helen Livsey)

**NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING Tuesday October 22, 7.30pm, Xavier High School, North Campus, off Fallon Street (entry Currawong Street), North Albury.**

# BULLETIN



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Mr. Ian Glachan, M.P.

President: Mr. M.G. (Gerry) Curtis (060) 21 3172

Secretary: Mr. Ron Braddy (060) 21 2038  
P.O. Box 822, Albury, N.S.W. 2640

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

Albury Regional Museum (060) 21 4550  
Turks Head, Wodonga Place, Albury  
Open every day, 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

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Corporate \$18.50

Registered by Australia Post, PP.225170/00019

ISSN 0813 6645

BULLETIN 354 NOVEMBER 1996

**NEXT MEETING** 8pm Tuesday November 12, at the Commercial Club, Albury.  
Members, please bring a plate for supper.

**GUEST SPEAKER** "Lets Talk Rubbish" with Dr Dirk Spennemann  
of Charles Sturt University, who last year enjoyed a few weeks of local archeology  
digging around the former Base Hospital site. Dirk will tell some of the history of the area  
discovered while digging up the dirt. His talk will be illustrated with slides and artifacts.

**QUESTION FOR THIS MONTH** "What was on the Wodonga Place site prior to the  
Albury Base Hospital which was built in 1916" ?

### MONUMENT ILLUMINATION CEREMONY

The Memorial Torch of Liberty Illumination Ceremony atop the Memorial on Monument  
Hill will take place on Monday 11th November 1996 commencing at 8pm.  
The Mayor of the City of Albury, Cr. Patricia Gould will officially light the torch at the  
"Hour of the Ode" 9.00pm (21:00 hours) allowing it to shine each night as the torch of  
liberty. Entertainment of the 1940's era will be provided by the Albury City Band.

**ANSWER TO LAST MONTH'S QUESTION** "As Albury prepares to celebrate 50 years as  
a City, what do you remember of this area in 1946".

18th December 1946 Albury was proclaimed a City by the Governor of NSW, Sir John Northcott.  
(Albury's population was 14,000). Members contributed a host of memories, including "Welcome  
home" to service personnel; petrol, food, and clothing rationing; Galvanised Iron, Timber & Glass for  
building were scarce; Shortage of motor vehicles; Maypole dancing; street marching; construction of Radio  
2AY aerial on Pooles Hill; Housing Commission flats; The Border Morning Mail was located in Dean Street  
as was the S.S.&A. Club. Angle parking was in force and the first Albury Sheep Show as held. Hundreds of  
people were employed as Railway Employees; Noreuil Park was the "Social Centre"; The Council were  
trying to eliminate verandah posts in Dean Street; No Football was played in the Ovens and Murray Football  
League; Cleaver.E.Bunton was the Mayor of Albury and local NSW Legislative Assembly member for the  
electorate of Albury was Cornelius John (Jack) Hurley. For the Electorate of Hume in the Australian  
Commonwealth House of Representatives the member was Arthur Neiberding Fuller. Albury Electricity  
Authority began to supply Rural Electricity facilities to the whole of the Hume Shire; John Burrows Pty Ltd  
sold their Albury Flour Mills to Bunge (Aust) P/L. A Polio Epidemic caused great concern among the  
parents of Australia. Mass immunisation campaign amongst school children managed to control the disease.

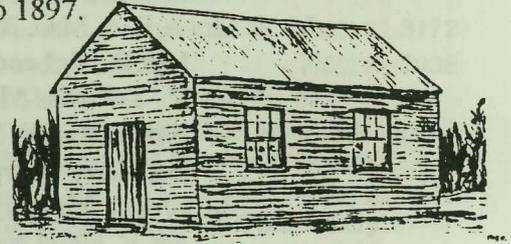


**LE MANN'S.**

Following the article in the last *Bulletin* about **Isaac Manns** attention has been drawn to the book on *St. James Anglican Church, Lavington, N.S.W. THEN AND NOW 1907-1977* which contains the following information:

In 1865 a school was established at Black Range in a bark hut, 26 feet by 14 feet. It was in the Chinaman's Flat region at the top end of Prune Street. A new school was erected in the same area in 1882 and Isaac Manns taught there 1887 to 1897.

The former schoolhouse, given for the use of local churches, was used by the Anglican congregation of which Isaac Manns was a member. The sketch of the first wooden school building, which served as a church for 30 years, was copied by Sue Vickers, from one drawn by M.M. Manns in 1908.



Church of England, Black Range, 1907 —  
Drawn by M. M. Manns, 1908.



As Albury prepares to celebrate its Golden Jubilee as a City we recall the celebrations of fifty years ago. The proclamation of December 18, 1946 was celebrated in April 1947. At one event the Mayor and Mayoress entertained over one hundred pioneers of the city and district, some with residency dating back to 1861. Names and addresses of those who received invitations, together with the year in which their residence began, or the number of years spent here, appeared in a 1947 newspaper as follows:

- Mr G.E. Adams, 465 Guinea St.
- Mrs J. Allan, 650 Griffith St.
- Mr G. Arnold, 520 Schubach St. (1878)
- Mr B.P. Bell, "Spring Park", Thurgoona
- Mr and Mrs G.A. Bell, "Bundaberg", Mullengandra
- Mrs W.H. Brown, 330 Olive St.
- Mr & Mrs E.E. Bunton, Stanley St. (73 years & 66 Years)
- Mr & Mrs C. Burdack, Jindera (65 years)
- Mrs H.O. Cannon, Young St. (78 years)
- Mr George Carter, Hotel Australia
- Mrs A. Clarke, 434 Dean St (76 years)
- Mrs J. Cochrane, 438 Macauley St (1863)
- Mrs Copeland, Englehardt St
- Miss M. Costin, Englehardt St (76 years)
- Mrs H.I. Davies, Olive st (1870)
- Mr & Mrs W. Delaney, Stanley St
- Mrs M.G. Dinsdale, 434 Dean St (76 years ago)
- Misses C. & L. Eck, 504 George St (1872)
- Mr T.A. Finney, 480 Townsend St (72 years)
- Mrs A. Grant, 431 Kiewa St,
- Mrs C.H. Gray, 288 Olive St (70 years)
- Mr H. Greschke, Burrumbuttock (65 years)
- Mr J. Hall, Thurgoona
- Mr W.Hanna, Lavington (1871)
- Mr E.A.Heath, 436 Crisp St (1869)
- Mr M.E. Heath, Wirlinga
- Mr C.E. & Oscar Heilmann, 605 Macauley St (1882)
- Mr Eugene Hickey, 554 Stanley St (1884)
- Mr Thomas Hickey, Smollett St (1882)
- Mr J.W.Hunter, 590 Englehardt St
- Mr A.A. Jones, 592 Smollett St (1869)
- Mr J.A.Kelton, Reserve St

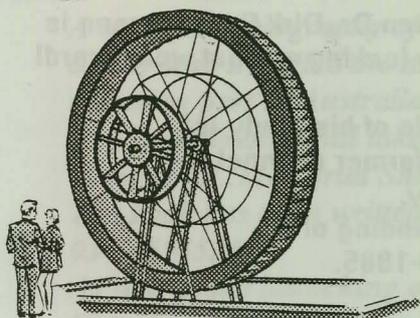
Mr & Mrs Charles J & Anne E. Kolb, 673 David St  
 Mr E.W. Krause, 508 Hanel St (73 years)  
 Mr F.T. Lindner, "Freeling", Burrumbuttock  
 Mrs M.E. Little, Englehardt St  
 Mr William McDonald, 591 Broad St (1862)  
 Mr H.J. Mackay, 525 Kiewa St (1880)  
 Mrs E.A.M. Mackay, 525 Kiewa St (1881)  
 Mr & Mrs A.B. & M.O. McLaughlin, Alexandra St (70 years)  
 Mrs B. McLeod, Englehardt St (76 years)  
 Miss Meredith, George St  
 Mr & Mrs W. Miles, Dight St (65 years)  
 Mr Harry Murphy, Englehardt St (1877)  
 Mrs Jessie Murphy, 529 Macauley St (72 years)  
 Mr V. Flood Nagle, 473 Young St (1875)  
 Mrs M.B. Newman, 676 Macauley St (78 years)  
 Mr William Alfred Newton, 626 Carrington St (1876)  
 Mr & Mrs C.P. Pagenstecher, Jindera (65 years)  
 Mrs Catherine Peach, Cnr Olive & Hume Sts (1866)  
 Mr Henry Charles Poppleton, c/o Mr A. Southern, Ebden (1875)  
 Mrs E. Reid, c/o Mr G. Reid, Howlong (65 years)  
 Mr H.A. Reiff, Electra St (1869)  
 Mrs R.M. Reiff, Electra St (1876)  
 Mr E. Riley, 292 Townsend St (76 years)  
 Mrs M. Riley, 292 Townsend St (66 years)  
 Mr T. Rosborough, George Hotel (72 years)  
 Mr & Mrs A.J. Roy, 589 Young St  
 Mr & Mrs A. Schmidt, Jindera (65 years)  
 Mr C.P. Schneider, 520 David St (66 years)  
 Miss B. Schubach, 647 David St (67 years)  
 Mr E.W. Sharp, 596 Englehardt St (1866)  
 Mrs Mary Eliza Sharp, 596 Englehardt St (1871)  
 Mr R. Sharp, 371 Macauley St (1865)  
 Mrs R. Sharp, 371 Macauley St (1868)  
 Mr Richard Takle, Wood St (1882)  
 Mrs Elizabeth Walters, 512 Thurgoona St (1861)  
 Mr G.A. Williams, 465 Wilson St (1872)  
 Mrs G.A. Williams, 465 Wilson St (1873)  
 Mrs E. Wilson, Crisp St (1877)  
 Mr R. Wilson, 642 David St (70 years)  
 Mrs R. Wilson, 642 David St (60 years)  
 Mr M. Worth, 520 David St (76 years)  
 Mr Jesse Young, "Rathgillie", Culcairn (1867)

The 1996 City Celebrations will be held on Saturday, November 16 with a street parade - 1946 Theme. The Governor of New South Wales, Mr. Gordon Samuels will be in attendance.

It is hoped to celebrate the actual day of proclamation, Wed. Dec. 18 with a cake and barbecue in QE II Square

**NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING:** Tuesday, November 26, 7.30pm, Xavier High School North Campus, off Currawong Street, North Albury.

# BULLETIN



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BULLETIN 355 DECEMBER 1996

**NEXT MEETING** 8pm Tuesday December 10, at the Commercial Club, Albury.  
**SUPPER** Continuing the tradition introduced by Gerry Curtis in 1989, the men are asked to bring and serve the supper at our Christmas meeting.

**BRING AND TELL** As December is always a BRING & TELL meeting, we request members to bring along something interesting and/or historical and talk about it. It would be a help to your Bulletin Editor if you could please provide a brief written description of your item. There is no Question of the Month, however, see quiz below. You are invited to bring along a family member or friend for this meeting.

**TWENTY QUESTIONS QUIZ** (in lieu of question of the month).

1. Who had an artist's studio beside his Urana Rd grocery store?
2. What happened to Albury on July 4, 1859?
3. A swimmer was the first Albury person to win a Commonwealth Games medal. Who?
4. How many inches difference is there between the standard and broad railway gauges?
5. What do Paine St and Mudge St have in common?
6. Where were the boys' and girls' hostels for Albury High School?
7. This man started selling vegetables from a barrow in 1892 in Albury, beginning a business which still operates.
8. This nun founded the Mercy Hospital at Chelvey in 1945.
9. Parmentier did what in Albury?
10. Which two aviators visited Albury in 1929 and recommended the present airport site?
11. Which explorer's wife visited Brown's Store in 1839?
12. Albury's Lilian Bishop was famous in the 1930s in what sport?
13. A Wiradjuri Dictionary was written by this noted Albury district man in 1906.
14. The last (Albury-born) survivor of Paraguay's New Australia died in 1993. Her name?
15. Who produced a plan in 1969 for Albury to grow to 125,000 people by the year 2000?
16. Lavington became part of Albury in what year?
17. Who was mayor immediately before Cleaver Bunton was first elected mayor?
18. Queen Elizabeth II Square has previously been called....
19. Who was this? Born in Kent in 1810, migrated 1833, opened store in Albury 1850?
20. Who was the English winemaker in Albury who managed an Irishman's vineyard planted by a German?

Answers to be given at the society's December meeting. Be there!

REPORT ON THE NOVEMBER MEETING

It would be advisable to lock up your rubbish bins when Dr. Dirk Spennemann is nearby. He is able to discover all our guilty little secrets by looking at what we discard!

While we say he is 'Talking Rubbish', the official title of his study is:  
 Archaeological investigations carried out in a former channel of  
 Bungambrawatha Creek, Albury,  
 and their significance for the understanding of  
 Urban Planning in Rural NSW 1860-1885.

Dr. Spennemann is building up a story of people's lifestyle which has not been recorded. By looking at archaeological remains we can see how people lived, what they ate, and what they did, rather than what history records they did. Dirk sees archaeology in Albury as more exciting than in Greece or other such places because we can look at the everyday life of people. What he sees as treasures others would call rubbish.

His research area was on the former Base Hospital site near Smollett Street, a section of Bungambrawatha Creek before it was redirected. A slide showed a horizontal view of the creek - the normal sandy soil and the infill: brick, glass, metal, etc. forming a time capsule. Who threw things in, from where and what did they throw in? Compacted layers of tin cans, while causing a conservation nightmare, were at an angle which showed from which direction they were thrown, allowing researchers to know, possibly, whose rubbish it was.

The bricks tell us that someone demolished a building, disposing of the bricks in the creek. Charcoal indicated a building had been burnt, demolished and pushed in. The creek showed multiple layers of rubbish deposited from the Wodonga Place side, either from the properties there or by people who brought rubbish by cart and dumped it there.

Slides showed a chronology of rubbish which had been washed and laid out across an entire laboratory at Charles Sturt University. Just as it is today, the quality of last century's china, etc. was an indication of the owner's financial status. Our creek revealed china knife handles in the shape of a lady's leg which were quite common at one time, Staffordshire pottery, and sugar stand bases. There were fragments of china dolls, which would have been owned by upper class children, as others would have had wooden dolls. Broken window panes were found - an expensive item last century. St. Matthew's church could not afford windows in 1859 when calico was used instead. A lot of complete bottles found in an excavation could indicate that the hole was filled quickly because children were not running around smashing bottles.

Bones tell a good story. Social status is indicated by the prime cuts, or otherwise, of meat consumed. Residents' countries of origin are indicated by diet, for example, Germans would have eaten pork while Anglo Saxons would not. How was the meat marketed? If it was butchered on the site all parts of the animal would be in evidence. If it was bought from a butcher only parts would be found. Dirk found lots of cattle bones, no feet, no heads, no tails and very few hip bones, hence pre-butchered meat. He found sheep, predominantly lamb legs, chicken bones, possibly goose or turkey, fish bones (Murray Cod? or sea fish?), and oysters. There were cat carcasses but no dogs.

Where did the oysters come from? Bearing in mind that they go bad very quickly they would not be available before there was rapid transport, the railway, and ice. There were local newspaper advertisements in 1879 and 1880 for oysters and in 1873 for fish out of Melbourne. This indicates the rubbish tip was filled during the "train age". Oysters would have been expensive so, once again, this is upper class rubbish.

What is lacking? pigs, native fauna (wallabies and kangaroos), rats and other vermin. Rat bones may have escaped the sieve although that is unlikely when small fish bones were retained. Dirk also spoke about Bungambrawatha creek and its many diversions. He is still seeking information on some of the early attempts to control it.

INVITATION TO MEMBERS

An invitation has been extended to members for the official launching of the book -

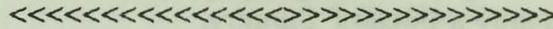
"BILLY WYE" The last True Australian Bush Poet.

A condensed biography of an Australian Bush Poet, trooper, prospector, horse trainer, and drover who travelled the nation on horse back. Included is a collection of over 150 verses, revealing part of Australia's lost history.

The Book launch will take place on "Australia Day" weekend of Saturday, 25 January, 1997 at the R.S.L. Memorial Shrine, Day Street, Omeo (Vic) starting at 3pm.

The book has been written by Dianne Carroll. Contact her at P.O.Box.30.Omeo. (phone 03-51591535)

As well as the launching of the book, there will be a Billy Wye Collection, and Australian History Art Exhibition by Terry Petersen and a Special Exhibit of the "Australian Light Horsemen".



NOTES FOR YOUR DIARY ---

As part of the Summer Programme of the Albury Regional Museum, several events will take place including -

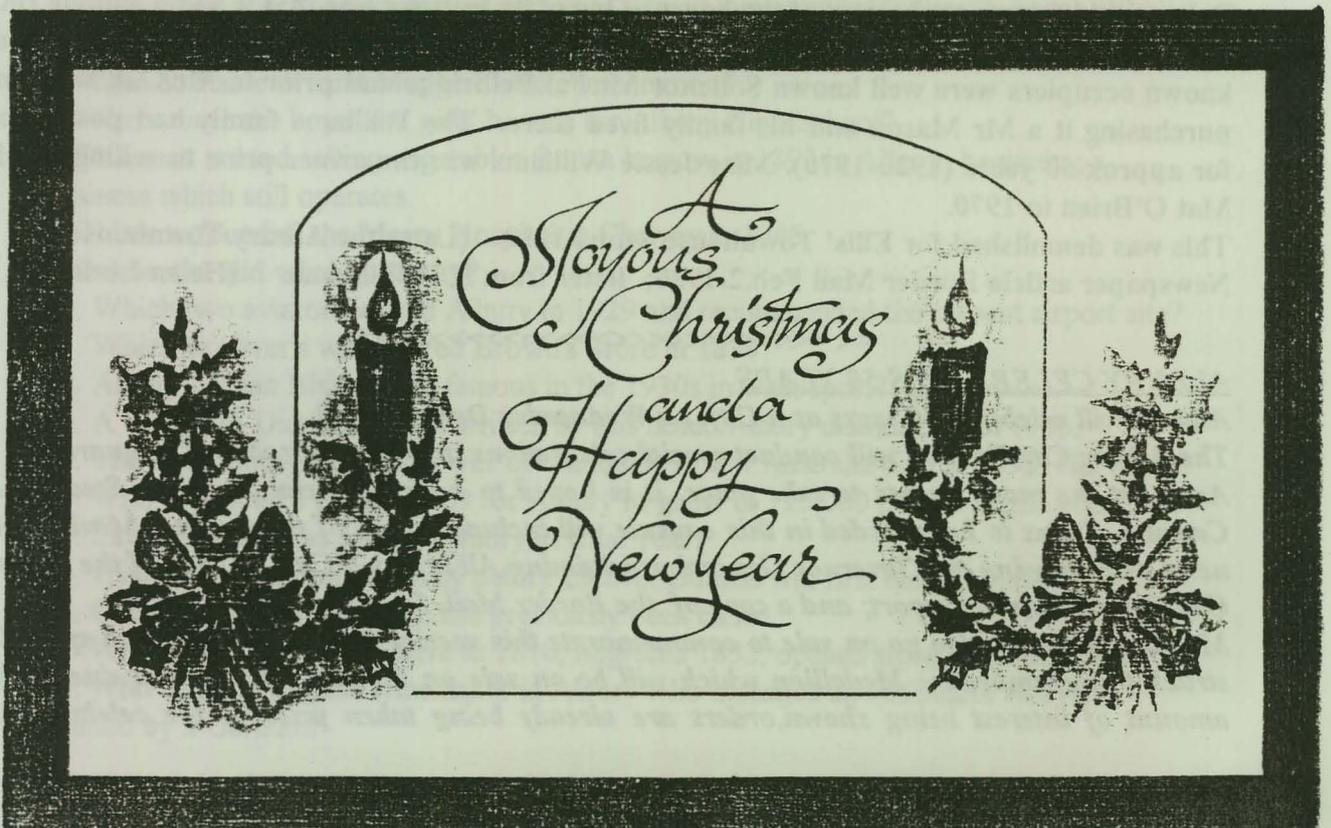
On Jan 8.1997, Gerry Curtis, ADHS President, will lead a Historic Walk from the Albury Museum along the Murray River to the Albury Botanic Gardens. 11am to 12noon.

Also in January, with a date to be announced, the Albury Horticultural Society will have a display/discussion. For further information contact the Museum on 214550.

Continuing displays at the Museum will include Newspapers on the Border ; The Chinese in Albury; Country Stores Advertising Posters and Merchandise; Clothing from the Collection.

NEXT MEETING - Members are reminded that the first meeting for 1997 will take place on FEBRUARY.11th.

NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING Tuesday January 28, 7.30pm, Xavier High School, North Campus,off Fallon Street (entry Currawong Street), North Albury.



**Answer to last month's question: What was on the Wodonga Place site prior to the Albury Base Hospital which was built in 1916?**

The answer came spasmodically - the flour mill, Burrows' Flour Mill, John Burrows' Flour Mill ..... and Geoff Hamilton, always one to enliven a meeting, asked "or was it the Hume Flour Mill?" All answers were relevant and Geoff told of the construction of the mill, with timber from Barnawartha during a severe flood. It was floated from the river right up to the mill site in Dean Street.

The original owners of five allotments of land at the corner of Dean Street and Wodonga Place were Thos. Field, J.C. Pierce and G.R. Tyssen. The equivalent land at the corner of Wodonga Place and Smollett Street was part of a Reserve dedicated for Public Recreation.

The Burrows family home, Kingsley, was in Dean Street, opposite the Botanical Gardens and is presently a Doctors' Surgery.



**HISTORIC BUILDINGS REGISTER**

Following on from our October Bulletin, we continue our Historic Buildings register. You are invited to contribute to this register, Forms are available at Society meetings, or by contacting Helen Livesy.

473 Prune Street (Corner Comans Ave), Lavington.

Built in 1954 from a sketch drawn by Hilda Thurling and plans drawn up by her son-in-law, Jack Curtis. Original Owner of the house was Sid and Hilda Thurling until 1990. Builder: Sidney Thurling with help from his sons and sons-in-law. When the floor boards were clamped, Hilda nailed them down. She also nailed the fibro sheets on the outer walls. Present Owner/Occupier - Thurling family. (Helen Livsey)

465 Wilson Street, Albury (near David Street corner).

This house was believed to have been built in 1876. It was once the Police Inspector's home in the days when the Police Station was on the site that Soden's Hotel now occupies. The Police Stables were at the rear of the house. One of its features was that it had a shingle roof (covered by an iron roof), and also had a stone foundation with solid brick walls. Other known occupiers were well known Solicitor Mr.F.J.Belbridge and prior to Mr.G.A.Williams purchasing it a Mr Mason and his family lived there. The Williams family had possession for approx 50 years (1920-1970). Miss Jessie Williams was the owner prior to selling to Mr Mat O'Brien in 1970.

This was demolished for Ellis' Townhouse Motel 1980 (Later the Albury Townhouse). Newspaper article Border Mail Feb.2.1980; letter from K.D.Williams. (Helen Livsey)



**ALBURY CELEBRATES 50 YEARS**

*Albury will celebrate 50 years as a City, on Wednesday December 18. The Albury City Council will conduct special celebrations in Queen Elizabeth 11 Square. Amongst the many events to take place, it is hoped to have a special Stainless Steel Time Capsule. Items to be included in this capsule will include a copy of the original Movie Tone news item showing the Governor General proclaiming Albury as a City; a copy of the Albury City Council annual report; and a copy of the Border Mail, 50 years ago. Memorabilia will also go on sale to commemorate this special occasion- such as a specially struck Commemorative Medallion which will be on sale on the day for \$25, but due to the amount of interest being shown, orders are already being taken prior to the celebrations.*