

Albury & District Historical Society Inc

September 2024

No 659

Wiradjuri Country, PO Box 822 ALBURY 2640

<https://alburyhistory.org.au/>

For Your Reference A&DHS account details are:

BSB 640 000 Acc No 111097776

Registered by Australia Post PP 225170/0019 ISSN 2207-1237



Next Meeting

Wednesday, September 11, 2024

7.30 pm, Commercial Club Albury

Topic: From the Mountains of Lebanon, they came!

Speaker: Yvette Nesire-McNeil



Red Cross nurses in front of Albury Town Hall, circa 1917

**ALBURY LIBRARY/MUSEUM
MOB – celebrating local
aboriginal culture & history
Starts September 21**

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Sydney to Albury by road

PRESIDENT'S NOTES FOR SEPTEMBER

Here at A&DHS we are fortunate to have many talented people who provide us with interesting presentations about our local history. Dr Honor Auchinleck is one such member who, at our August meeting, gave a very interesting insight into our lack of preparedness as a nation, to deal with the immediate families of those who were mortally wounded in the early days of the war. Read Honor's article with detail of her presentation starting page 2.

We are approaching a very busy time for our Society. This month we will take attendees at the Write Around the Murray writers festival on a walk of the historic city centre. Next month celebrates the 90th anniversary of the UIVER landing. We will take our stall to the Open Day at the airport. This will be followed in November by a series of events to mark the arrival of Hume and Hovell 200 years ago. Despite the demands of this busy period, we have also accepted an invitation from the Albury Show Society to have a stall at the Albury Show on the first weekend in November.

On December 11, our meeting will again take the form of a dinner at the Commercial Club. Deborah Lawrie, AM will travel from her home on the Gold Coast to be our guest speaker. Deborah has generously insisted on paying her own costs of the visit. Deborah Lawrie is the first female pilot to fly for a major airline in Australia. She was able to do so after taking legal proceedings against Ansett which became a landmark case in the High Court of Australia. She has a fascinating story to tell. Deborah has also flown for KLM which gives her a unique connection to the UIVER, a KLM airliner.

A warm welcome to new members Peter Treacy and Marianne Warren.

A further reminder that membership subscriptions for 2024/25 were due in July, single members \$30, family members \$35. Members who require a posted Bulletin please pay an extra \$12 towards postage.

2024/25 Subs Due

'What we have lost and what we have gained' Paul Keating, Remembrance Day 1993

It is behind the battlefields that some of the least known stories can be found and the rise of humanitarianism is one of them. My article explains the rise of humanitarianism in response to the overwhelming need following the outbreak of World War One.

The quotation from Paul Keating's address on Remembrance Day 1993, *'What we have lost and what we have gained,'* is a major theme and a segue into some of the issues confronting the families of the bereaved and missing during World War I. Highlighting some of these matters, my article draws on the experience of the Chisholm family who had strong connections to Albury and to the Upper Murray.

Giving the Chisholm family some local Albury context, First World War officer William Malcolm (better known to his family as Malcolm) Chisholm's grandmother was Albury resident Elizabeth Mitchell (1797-1880), sister to Paul Huon de Kerilleau.

Malcolm's cousin Tom Mitchell from Towong Hill, near Corryong recalled with great clarity his memories of the day he and his family learned of the outbreak of World War I. Aged seven and soon to turn eight years old, my father Tom Mitchell and his younger sister Honnor were with their mother visiting Mrs Urquhart at Cudgewa Station the day the news reached the Upper Murray that World War I had broken out on 4 August 1914. Thirty-eight years later during World War II when Tom was a Prisoner of War in Changi on Singapore Island, he described the scene on that memorable day in 1914:

Back at the house the mailman had just ridden in with the mail bag and Mrs Urquhart's companion, Miss McKenna, red-haired and freckled, was tumbling the mess of papers and letters onto the verandah. The grown-ups looked a bit anxious and tense.

"There's the Argus, there, Miss McKenna," said Mother, indicating a tightly rolled bundle with the toe of her shoe.

"Open it at once girl and let's see if anything has really happened," commanded Mrs Urquhart.

Miss McKenna tore off the wrapper and spread out the sheet and everyone bent forward.

There were large black headlines stating that Britain had declared war on Germany and I can still feel the silence that fell on the little group at old Cudgewa Station verandah.

Understandably the small group at Cudgewa Station was not to know just how overwhelmingly different World War I would become.



Malcolm Chisholm

In his memoir Tom went on to explain that the air of complacent optimism 'got a shock very early.' Almost 110 years ago, on 30 August 1914 a cable arrived 'stating baldly and plainly that Lieutenant William Malcolm Chisholm, serving with the First Battalion, the East Lancashire Regiment had been killed in action.' Tom explained that his parents were so shocked by the news of their nephew's death that 'Honor and I were not told anything and all we knew was on that night Mother had not gone down to dinner.'

Malcolm had died from his wounds on 27 August 1914, three days before the telegram arrived in the Upper Murray. Malcolm was the first officer and the first of over 60,000 Australians to die in World War I. Tom always said he was one of the first, but nobody has suggested the name of an Australian killed in action before Malcolm.

The Catalyst for Care

In the early nineteenth century the Napoleonic Wars had brought the realities of war closer to British shores. After the Battle of Waterloo on 18 June 1815 in Belgium, rumour began to reach England that scavengers were stealing from the bodies left on the battlefield gold fillings and teeth for onward sale. After the American Civil War in 1861, there was an outcry about the neglect of the dead as it meant that loved ones were left to decay in plain sight of their bereaved families.

This was to be the seed of the much-needed catalyst for rescue and care for the wounded, decent burial for the dead, remembrance and commemoration. Up until that time it was the camp followers who nursed the wounded, also had to cook and help to bury the dead.

In 1863 the catalyst for the formation of the Red Cross was the need for better care for wounded families in wartime. Fifty-one years later in 1914, the problem was growing to encompass care for the families of the wounded and those killed in action. Presciently just nine days after the declaration of war on 4 August, on 13 August Lady Helen Munro Ferguson, wife of the Governor General founded the Australian Branch of the British

Red Cross. She went on to set up the “Friendly Union of Soldiers’ Wives and Mothers” to provide support for wives and families of the First AIF. In the UK, a National Relief Fund had been set up. Nobody was to know then that far more would be needed.

The Chisholm Family Experience

Understandably when Malcolm Chisholm was killed, his grief stricken parents could not have known where to turn to find help in their own grief and information about the circumstances leading up to Malcolm’s death and his burial. Malcolm’s family heard through the German and British Red Cross that the German military authorities had ensured Malcolm had been buried with full military honours. His watch was returned to the family. At that time, it is unlikely that the Chisholm family had heard the news about the Australian Red Cross’s formation. They kept the condolence telegram they received from Buckingham Palace.

At the time the Chisholm family were living in London. Malcolm’s father Dr William Chisholm was an Australian Army doctor and the family was aware of the sheer tragedy of the war. In 1914 in the battle of Le Cateau during which Malcolm was killed, over 7,000 British and French soldiers were either killed or wounded or taken prisoner. From December 1914 onwards Zeppelin attacks on London were greatly feared.¹ In 1915 casualties flooded into London from Gallipoli and by 1916 many more from the Western Front were following.

The Chisholm family was also aware of disease and how Influenza was gaining a hold in England and Europe in 1916. By 1917 the lack of food due to the German attacks on British shipping was causing anxiety. Apart from family and friends, the Chisholms had little help in their bereavement.

Response to Need

In 1915 Vera Deakin (daughter of Alfred Deakin, Australia’s second Prime Minister) set up in London the Red Cross Bureau for the Missing and Wounded in response to the casualties from the Western Front². Vera Deakin’s biographer Carole Woods wrote that Vera had explained that the Bureau “had attempted to fill in gaps, to provide a context, a humane dimension to stark military notification that a man was ‘Wounded ‘ or ‘Missing’ or had ‘Died of Wounds’ or been ‘Killed in Action.’ ” The Bureau searched hospitals for the missing and wrote informative letters to relatives to help relieve anxieties. After the Armistice, the Bureau assisted the relatives of those killed in action or who had died of their wounds or illness to visit their loved one’s graves in France and Belgium.

Meanwhile other bereaved families were dealing with practical realities. How were their loved ones who had been wounded or killed in action being cared for and buried?

When war broke out there was no formal process for ordering, recording and burying the dead. Former journalist and British civil servant Fabian Ware³ (1869-1949) was quick to see the need for systematic record keeping. On 16 September 1914, just five weeks after war was declared, Fabian Ware took a Red Cross mobile ambulance unit to the Western Front with the British Expeditionary Force. His initiative expanded rapidly in an attempt to cope with the increasing casualty rate as the German Army swept south towards Paris.

In 1915 the mobile ambulance unit became part of the Graves Registration Commission and Fabian Ware was made a temporary British Army major. In 1916 the Graves Registration Commission was transferred to the Army. Later it became the Directorate of Graves Registration and Enquiries. Among its tasks were the marking and mapping of graves and searching for the missing. On 21 May 1917 almost three years after World War I had broken out, the Imperial War Graves Commission was established. In 1960 the name was changed to Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

As we know it today, the objective of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission is to honour and care for the men and women of the Commonwealth Forces who died in the First and Second World Wars and subsequent conflicts.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission was essentially Major General Sir Fabian Ware’s brainchild. As a



Commonwealth War Graves Cemetery at Villers-Bretonneux. Background, Australian Memorial.

1. London also suffered horrendous air attacks during World War II
2. The Red Cross Bureau for the Missing and Wounded was first set up by renowned tennis player, Norman Brookes, Commissioner for the Australian Branch of the British Red Cross in Egypt 1915-1916.
3. In 1916 Fabian Ware was promoted to Brigadier and then in 1918 to Major General. He was knighted in 1922.

Civil Servant and educator he had the administrative experience and the persuasive journalist's abilities to win over hearts and mind to ensure that the Imperial War Graves Commission was established by Royal Charter. Edward Prince of Wales (the future Edward VIII) became President and Fabian Ware became Vice-president. The story of Major General Sir Fabian Ware and the Imperial and later the Commonwealth War Graves Commission is one of the greatest humanitarian legacies of the 20th century, other humanitarians had risen and were still rising to the fore.

In the renowned Florence Nightingale's mould, in 1914 Dr Elsie Inglis, 1864-1917, formed the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service, gathering doctors, nurses, cooks and medical orderlies and ambulance drivers to serve in conflict areas. On 31 August 1914, Dr Laura Forster (1858-1917) was the first Australian doctor to begin work in Antwerp in Belgium. Notably, Albury born doctor Isabel Ormiston (1883-1958), who had joined the Wounded Allies Relief Committee in London, in September 1914, set up as doctor-in-charge of a hospital in the Belgian port of Ostend. In 1915 Australian Dr Agnes Bennett (1872-1960) became one of the first female commissioned officers in the British Army in Cairo. Some of these women were suffragettes, but they were not the type who believed in civil disorder to further their cause.

Every combatant nation had to cope with care for their wounded and bury their dead. Total casualty estimates for World War I range between 15 and 22 million. As some began to fear a state of total war where the male population would be decimated and women and children would be recruited. Human life was achieving a value as never before and increasing the call for those who cared for human wellbeing.

Other Australian women doctors joined their British counterparts in the Endell Street Hospital, in London's Covent Garden. In total more than 20 Australian women doctors rose to the need and served in field hospitals in Belgium, France, Serbia, England, and Egypt. Still more Australians found their way to nursing, working as cooks, orderlies and ambulance drivers and ultimately some 3,000 Australian nurses served in World War I throughout England, the Western Front, Egypt, on Lemnos, the Balkans, on Malta, in Palestine and hospital ships.

Among these women were Ivy Bartlett from Corryong; Lilian Hanna (née Kiddle) who is fondly remembered by the Walwa community; Australian writer Miles Franklin (1879-1954) from Talbingo; ambulance driver Olive Kelso King (1885-1958) from Sydney and many others. We shouldn't forget the work being done by trailblazers who encouraged their patients to draw and write as part of their therapy. Among those patients in Edinburgh's Craiglockhart Hospital for shell-shocked patients were poets Wilfred Owen and Siegfried Sassoon whose psychiatrist encouraged them to write poetry.

In the UK some 18,000 charities were set up during World War I to assist the war effort. In Australia, a plethora of charities were created to support the war effort with the Belgian Relief Fund, Voluntary Aid Detachments, Australian Comfort Fund and the Red Cross being just four examples. I am yet to discover the approximate number of charities set up to help with the War effort.

Despite the inspired work of people like Major General Sir Fabian Ware, Vera Deakin and her colleagues and the doctors and nurses, it was all too little and too late for the Chisholm family and countless other bereaved families throughout the Commonwealth. For all that, it is these people who continued to inspire other humanitarians and doctors and medics throughout the Second World War and subsequent trouble spots.

Malcolm's parents were unwittingly among the trailblazers whose tragic loss demanded a system be devised to ensure that the bodies of the dead were buried and the deaths and the location of the burials were recorded. In the months after the Armistice in 1918, Malcolm's family became part of a wave of bereaved families seeking to find their loved one's resting place and to ensure that it would be cared for in perpetuity.

So far I have found no record as to whether, in the early months of 1919, the Red Cross Bureau for the Wounded and Missing assisted the Chisholm family with their visit in July to the village of Ligny-en-Cambresis, near Cambrai in northern France where Malcolm was buried. There the Chisholm family would have seen the war torn town and a population ravaged by Influenza and starvation. There they found Malcolm's grave, cared



Money raising to support soldiers at the front, circa 1917.

The sign on the stall reads 'All for our Heroes.'

A stall on the corner of Dean and Kiewa Streets Albury.

for as if he was a son of the village. For all that the local people had been through and done for Malcolm, it is little wonder that the Chisholm family set up an annuity in order to help support Ligny-en-Cambresis and the families of the deceased from the surrounding area.

Perhaps what is unusual is that Malcolm's mother Emma Isabel asked that her ashes be interred beside Malcolm's. Emma Isabel's tomb is located in the civilian cemetery just a few metres away from her son's Commonwealth War Graves Commission grave. Her tomb is a memorial to a mother's mourning – she became a kind of trailblazer for all the other mothers who had lost their sons to war. She was one of the few who could afford to be interred close by and her family carried out her wishes.

By the time of the Armistice in 1918, the UK and Australia and New Zealand and the Axis powers were traumatised beyond anything hitherto experienced. The concept of shell shock and its initial treatments developed during WWI. With World War II breaking out just over 20 years after the Armistice concluding World War I, and after World War II, with conflicts breaking out in other hot spots, it is unsurprising that shell shock (now known as post traumatic stress) is a theme running through the 20th century and is still relevant today.

Notable about the WWI experience was how people like Vera Deakin: the tennis player Norman Brookes who headed up the Red Cross Bureau for the Wounded and Missing in Cairo: the women who volunteered to nurse and to work with the Scottish Women's Hospital and many others were the volunteer trailblazers for the welfare services as we know them today. Later on World War II produced its own courageous pioneers.

The Need for Remembrance

The importance of Remembrance has had long recognition in maintaining morale and wellbeing with the first Anzac Day taking place in 1916 in Westminster Abbey and on battlefields on the Western Front and Palestine. After the 1918 Armistice, George V recognised the ongoing need for a focus for his mourning nation with Armistice Day (Remembrance Day in Australia) becoming an annual event. At the suggestion of Australian journalist Edward Honey, King George V introduced a minute's silence – it was originally two minutes.

The burial of the Unknown Soldier on 11 November 1920 in Westminster Abbey became the focus for the bereaved nation. On the same day the French Unknown Soldier was interred beneath the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. It took another 75 years before the Australian unknown warrior was interred on Remembrance Day 1993 in the Australian War Memorial. The concept of the Unknown Warrior has become an integral part of our mourning and our national culture. As Prime Minister Paul Keating said, 'our unknown soldier reminds us of what we have lost in war and what we have gained.'

Post War Humanitarianism: The Push for Welfare

In the austere post World War I world there were those who rose to the challenge of trying to make a difference to the lives of returned service personnel. In 1921 in the UK the British Legion was formed under the Presidency of Earl Haig and Earl Haig's first poppy factory was established in 1922 in Richmond on the outskirts of London. Here at home in Australia, in addition to the RSL established in 1916, in 1923 Lieutenant General Sir Stanley Savidge began Legacy in 1923. In Hobart in March 1923 Major General Sir John Gellibrand established the Remembrance Club.

General Sir Harry Chauvel was renowned for his support of returned service personnel. Chauvel was actively involved with Toc H, YMCA, the Red Cross Society and he was Senior Patron of Legacy. He was also Chairman of the Victorian Blind Soldiers' Trust, the Australian War Memorial, and the Shrine of Remembrance. The day after Sir Harry's death on 4 March 1945, *The Herald* newspaper commented 'the General had always been vitally interested in the welfare of returned soldiers, and nothing pleased him more than to hear that they had been given some new benefit or had some disability removed.'

Until he became ill in 1944, Sir Harry used to call at the Federal office every Friday to discuss the well-being of returned soldiers.' Chauvel was one of many of our welfare trailblazers who has left a great legacy. For all that, for many help has been and on occasions continues to be too little and too late. The Department of Veterans' Affairs was established in 1976. I wonder if it has also proved too little too late and if welfare initiatives such as this also lack some of the inspiration and human understanding of true humanitarianism?

I can't help thinking that our welfare system might benefit from some of the devotion to duty and perceptive understanding of Vera Deakin and some of her humanitarian colleagues and contemporaries. *Lest we forget.*

References

Moore, Wendy, *Endell Street: The Trailblazing Women who Ran World War One's Most Remarkable Military Hospital* (London: Atlantic Books, 2020)

Woods, Carole, *Vera Deakin and the Red Cross* (2020: Royal Historical Society of Victoria).

REMEMBERING THREE SETS OF WIRADJURI WARS OF RESISTANCE

Bruce Pennay

2024 marks the 200th anniversary of the New South Wales government's declaration of war on the Wiradjuri nation in Bathurst. In August 1824 mounted police were sent from Sydney to enforce British law and quell resistance to the expansion of the colony westwards.

Anticipating commemoration activities, local Bathurst people formed a yarning circle in August 2017 and organised a Dhuluny conference for 15-16 August 2024 – follow the link: [Dhuluny conference](#). Listen to Roxane Gay's podcast explaining why the Wiradjuri are commemorating the 1824 Wiradjuri War on [Late Night Live](#) (26 minutes into the podcast).

In March 2024 the NSW Legislative Council paused to remember not only its establishment as Australia's only parliament in 1824, but also the declaration of war. Both were linked to colonial expansion and to Aboriginal dispossession.



Bathurst 'yarning circle.'



Another Wiradjuri war of resistance broke out near Narrandera in 1838 as pastoralists began overlanding stock along the Murrumbidgee to the new colony of South Australia. That war has been remembered by historian Bill Gammage and is referenced in Wikipedia and in the *Guardian* by Stan Grant. It is remembered in place names 'Murdering Island' and 'Poison Waterholes Creek' – follow the link: [Poison Waterholes Creek](#).

Yet another Wiradjuri war of resistance broke out on the road south to Port Phillip in 1838 as pastoralists moved huge numbers of stock across the Murrumbidgee, Murray, Ovens, Broken and Goulburn rivers. Like the wars near Bathurst and near Narrandera, the resistance involved warriors from adjacent nations, in this case the Waywurru, the Taungurung and the Dhuraroa.

Historian Hamish McPherson has told the National Trust about how the war broke out at Benalla – follow the link [Benalla Secret](#). Stephen Gapps has promised a history this year provisionally titled 'The Rising: War along the Entire Frontier of the Colony of NSW, 1838–1842.'

Albury & District Historical Society is currently seeking funds to help local people and local schools find out more about resistance and the impact of European intrusion on Aboriginal lands along the road traced by Hume and Hovell and at the Murray River Crossing Place.

STATE LIBRARY OF VICTORIA BLOGS

Greg Ryan

July's Bulletin included two blogs from the website of the State Library of Victoria that I hope members found interesting. This month I am adding three more that are worth exploring.

Historic Australian census records have been destroyed, most deliberately reduced to pulp, others lost to fire. "How our 'genies' saved the census" outlines the history of census taking in Australia before describing how the records were lost and the efforts of family historians to save the records. Go to [How our 'genies' saved the census](#)



A Dargo High Plains hut
[Photo: State Library of Victoria]

"Trapped in the snow: Alpine huts and the story of Cleve Cole" tells the story of Victoria's High Country Alpine huts, some dating back to as early as 1860. Originally built by cattlemen as a place to stay when they drove their cattle into the mountains to feed during spring and summer. Go to [Trapped in the snow](#)

"Houdini Visits Australia" – for several months in 1910, world famous magician and escapologist thrilled massive Australian crowds. Go to [Houdini visits Australia](#)

General Orders.
A GENERAL MUSTER of Male Prisoners, on or off the Stores, of all descriptions;—Of Free Men of all descriptions, on or off the Stores, excepting those who hold Ground by Grant, Lease, Rental, or Permission, or who were accounted for in the last General Muster of Settlers in November; of the Women Prisoners, and those who are free of all descriptions without any exception, at which time they are to account for their Children; will be taken on the following days at Sydney, Parramatta, George's River, and Hawkesbury:—
:
Any Persons comprised within this Order, not appearing at the Musters, will be taken up as Vagrants and punished to the utmost extent of the Law, if Free, and if Prisoners they will be sentenced Twelve Months Confinement in the Gaol Gang.— Attempts to impose false accounts of any persons absent or present, will be punished with the utmost severity.
:
By Command of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES FINUCANE, Secretary.

Sydney Gazette, May 1809.
General Musters started as early as 1788 and were abandoned before the first NSW census of 1828.

Regulation of gambling is very much in the news in 2024. It was also an issue as Albury celebrated its Floral Festival over 70 years ago as reported in the *Border Morning Mail* in April 1952.

On April 14 the BMM headline read “Albury Baptist Minister Says Floral Festival Gripped by Gambling.”

Albury was conducting a gambling racket “second to none” in its history ... Rev Robert McMillan said: “It is unfortunate that the Floral Festival should give a licence for a gambling racket.” He questioned the authority of people to conduct chocolate wheels and raffles during the festival. “It seems apparent that our city has been given a free-for-all licence by the Chief Secretary to go ahead and break laws ... why has there been so little effort to have the gambling stopped?” he asked. “A floral festival is a grand idea, but should never be an opportunity for a free licence for gambling?” ... The Mayor (Alderman Bunton) last night refused to comment on Rev McMillan’s allegations.

Four days later the headline read “Ministers’ move on festival raffles”

Rev Woodall, secretary of the Albury and Wodonga Ministers’ Fraternal ... felt it was not in the best interests of the community that the “wholesale gambling” should be permitted. He had interviewed the Mayor (Alderman Bunton) yesterday, as well as the police, in order to discover what authority existed for the gambling. The Mayor, he said, was vague as to the position which existed regarding the “gambling” which had taken place earlier. In good faith he had believed permission had been granted. “It is disgusting to think that the only way to raise money in Albury is employing gambling methods.”

President of the Ministers’ Fraternal (Rev R E McMillan) said last night the fraternal was greatly concerned by the gambling that was taking place. “It was deplorable that apparently a permit had been given for a ‘free for all’ licence to gamble at the Floral Festival, and for committees to conduct raffles as they might please.”

Mr Keith Lawrence said ... “It was difficult enough already to bring up youth with a Christian understanding of life, but with the introduction of gambling such as had been the case during the celebrations, it became impossible. “

Next day the headline read “Churchmen claim ‘free for all gambling’ introduced into Albury Floral Festival”

In a statement unanimously approved for publication by the ministers at their meeting yesterday, Rev McMillan said: “We regret that a Floral Festival has been the avenue through which a ‘festival’ for gambling has been encouraged among Albury people. It is most unfortunate that when something of a cultural value is offered that Albury people fail to fully appreciate it. Such cultural things as ‘Music for the People’ and ‘floral displays’ have only been secondary to the unsavory methods adopted for raising money ... We call upon the members of the Christian Church to live in the spirit of the new order yet to be and reject gambling, not so much as a private vice but an expression of the selfishness which is destroying the world.”

Asked last night to comment on methods used to raise money for the festival, the treasurer, Mr Nancarrow said he had “no official” knowledge that gambling was taking place. Methods employed in raising funds were entirely matters for the individual committees concerned. If any definite evidence was placed before him of gambling, a meeting would immediately be called, and in committee, the allegation investigated. “At the conclusion of the festival I will want a detailed statement from the committees as to what money they have collected, but will not necessarily show the manner in which moneys were raised,” he said.

Rev Woodall said, with other ministers, he had noted 10 or 12 raffles being conducted from street stalls in Dean street. As well, chocolate wheels had been operated. Mr Keith Lawrence said temptation for gambling should not be placed before youth in the wholesale manner as was being done during the Floral Festival. “I am strongly against it.”



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INTERPRETING AN IMAGE

Bruce Pennay has written an article for the journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society entitled "Interpreting an Image – George Augustus Robinson's Yass to Port Phillip Road, 1840-1844."

Robinson was Chief Protector of Aborigines in the Port Phillip district of New South Wales. In 1840, Minnup, aka Merriman, explained to Robinson how he had been brought to Melbourne by a mounted policeman for his alleged involvement in a murderous attack "dragged with the chain around his neck." In response, Robinson produced a crude ink-sketch of an Aboriginal man, shackled around the neck, handcuffed and being dragged forward over uneven ground by an armed mounted policeman.

The article and the podcast outline Bruce's interpretation of the image.

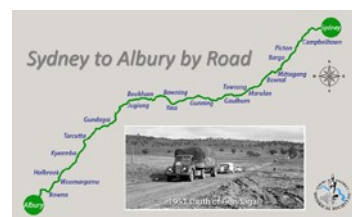
You can read Bruce's article at: [Interpreting an image](#)



SYDNEY TO ALBURY BY ROAD

Our YouTube channel continues to expand. We now have 33 videos on our channel. Geoff reported in his President's report at the AGM in July that since the channel was launched five years ago we have had over 16,000 views. The total as of early September was over 19,000 views.

Greg Ryan has added the latest video, an illustrated version of the talk, 'Sydney to Albury by Road' that he delivered at our General Meeting in August 2023. You can view any of the videos on our channel by visiting [A&DHS YouTube Channel](#).



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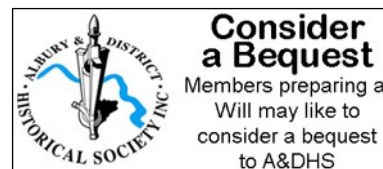
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Meetings: Second Wednesday of the month (except January) at 7.30 pm usually at the Commercial Club Albury.

The Committee meets on the third Wednesday of the month at 3 pm at the Albury LibraryMuseum.

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Single: \$30 Family: \$35

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Note: There is a \$12 surcharge for mailed Bulletins.

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