

Albury & District Historical Society Inc

August 2025

No 669

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



Albury Public School – celebrating 175 years.

Next Meeting

Wednesday, August 13, 2025

7.30 pm, Commercial Club, Albury

Topic: Stories of Albury

Speaker: Various

ALBURY LIBRARYMUSEUM
New exciting exhibition
“Bungambrawatha:
Stories of Albury”
Now Open

Page 2 Public Education in
Albury

Page 5 Thomas Bulch

Page 7 Customs House

State Library of Vic

Page 8 Aviator in Holbrook

PRESIDENT'S NOTES FOR AUGUST

Congratulations to the newly elected committee and congratulations to members who braved the cold to attend the AGM and our monthly meeting in July. We were fortunate that our Secretary, Helen, had arranged a nice hot cup of tea and coffee and a light supper. It is nice to see so many remain to socialise after the meeting.

Jenny Romero presented a very well researched talk recognising the 175th anniversary of Albury Public School. Jenny focused on the growth of the school in the context of the development of education in the colony of NSW and later, Australia, post Federation.

For the remainder of this calendar year we intend to concentrate on local history. Our August meeting will feature a number of speakers delivering a short item of local interest.

Our focus on Albury history links in with the opening of the new exhibition space at Albury LibraryMuseum: “Bungambrawatha – Stories of Albury.” The new exhibition space was officially opened by the Mayor, Cr Kevin Mack, on Friday July 25 with an Open Day the following day. Museum curator Emma Williams invites all members and friends to visit this new exciting exhibition, a worthy replacement for ‘The Crossing Place’ exhibition.

REMINDER, subscriptions are due for 2025/26 – single members \$30, family members \$35. Members who require a posted Bulletin please pay an extra \$12 towards postage. Many thanks to those members who have already paid their subs.

A big welcome to new members Jodie Hoffmann and Caroline Trescowthick.

2025/26 Subs Due

Albury & District Historical Society was asked if we could assist the Albury Public School prepare for its 175th anniversary. Our role was to help assemble a list of school alumni and influential members of the public who had an association with the school. We also assisted the establishment of an archive of photographs to help the school with a pictorial history of students and teachers to be kept digitally for future generations.

We were able to offer some assistance to Alison Griffith, the school's librarian and historian. She had already compiled a history of the school and was looking for sources to confirm her stories. The book will be launched at the open day celebrating the 175th anniversary.

In gathering information to help Alison, an interesting story about Albury emerged. With the population of Albury being just seven people in 1841, how did Albury come to have one of the first public schools established in NSW? The school officially opened on July 25, 1850. In those early years, a regional public school could only succeed if it was in a community committed to public education, prepared to fund a significant portion of the cost of running the school and prepared to provide administrative support.

The NSW public school system had been on a slow evolutionary track which started when Governor Charles Fitzroy recognised that the denominational school system in the 1840s was failing to instruct half of the colony's children. After consideration it was thought the solution was to adopt a system established in Ireland called the Irish National School System.

The Church of England was a dominant force in the colony. There was a severe depression in the 1840s and the Church's ability to maintain existing schools was reduced significantly. They could not expand into regional areas, so the Church withdrew its opposition to the implementation of a national public education system providing the government subsidies to their schools continued.

In September 1847 the Legislative Council put aside £2000 to establish schools and in January 1848 the Board of National Education was formed and commenced the task of establishing a public education system.

Not all the early schools stayed open. Many were only open for a short period. Two main reasons forced the closures. The population in some areas was transient. However, the second reason given was that schools were forced to close due to the hostility of the clergy who saw the national schools as "Godless." By 1851 the Board only had 37 schools in operation with over 200 pupils in attendance.

Browsing through Trove an amusing little article was in the list of searches about early Albury. A God-fearing minister visiting the community lamented that Albury had established a culture of horse racing before it built its first church and that certainly was correct. It may have been a factor in why the Albury community was able to establish a thriving school in 1850. The first recognised denominational school was St Brigid's (or Bridget's) Catholic Church and School which opened in 1858.

Initially the National School system established a strict set of criteria before a school could be formed in a particular area. Part of the Board's objectives was to set up schools in regional areas where there were no denominational schools already. Albury had visiting clergy in 1848, and parishes were being declared from as early as 1851, but it did not have an established church school before 1858, so it passed the first test.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL.
In our last we were able to give only a passing notice of the half yearly examination of the children of the National School, Albury, which went off so satisfactorily that it deserves some further comment at our hands. We were much pleased to notice the great improvement and progress made by the pupils under Mr. McCreddie's teaching, and to remark the entire absence of all hesitation in replying to the several questions put to them. If there be a fault at all, we were inclined to think there was a little too much anxiety to give an answer, often before the queries were completed, so that occasionally a mistake was committed which a moment's reflection would have prevented. This trifling drawback will not have escaped the notice of so efficient a master as that now possessed by the school, and it will be found that what is apparently lost in speed will be amply compensated in correctness. We find that the number of children on the roll for the past quarter was 119, namely, 76 boys and 43 girls, a most satisfactory number, considering it was the winter quarter. We should state that the prizes were principally given by Mr. J. T. Fallon, who, with his usual energy continues to take a most active part in the promotion of the prosperity of the school and the proper carrying out of its objects and details.

Albury Banner 18 July 1863

Although it was not until July 22, 1850, that the Albury National School began to function, departmental records show that on July 8, 1848, Mr Lockhart, the Police Magistrate at Albury, wrote that there was a schoolmaster in the town named Rowley, who had a private school attended by 13 children, the charge being 1/6 a week for each pupil. There were 30 or 40 other children in urgent need of education.

The second test was the community being able to guarantee that there would be at least 30 children enrolled in the school. In July 1848 Mr Lockhart, the Police Magistrate at Albury wrote to the Board of National Education that there were 30 or 40 children in urgent need of education. The local private school was not a denominational school. The number of children passed the second test.

The third element was that the local community was expected to contribute at least one third of the capital costs of establishing the school. The Albury community put out an appeal and raised £42/10/6 in three months.

The final criteria was the community had to form a committee to manage the affairs of the school once established. Fees were to be charged to offset part of the teacher's salary and help with the maintenance of the school. It is not known who the committee members

in the early years were, but James Fallon was involved as early as 1860. He is described as active on the committee in 1863 and his commitment to the school continued for many years.



It is not surprising Mr Fallon would support the Albury National School. Mr Fallon arrived in Albury in 1855 and lived in Albury for 22 years. He was born in Athlone, Ireland in 1823 and “received a very good liberal education in the Grammar School of that town” (*Evening News*, 15th July 1876). There is considerable evidence in reports and gazette articles that Mr Fallon was highly regarded by the Board of National Education and was a person of significance and expertise in the local education community and in the colony’s education community. Mr Fallon was elected Albury’s first Mayor in 1859 and served for three years. Later he became the member of parliament for the district.

The Albury National School was built on a government grant of land on the corner of Dean and Kiewa Street where the Mate’s building now stands. It cost £155/10/-.

The Albury community raised its one third as required. The school opened on July 25, 1850 with 73 enrolled students aged 3 to 18 years. It was a two-room building. Mr Henry Rich was the first teacher, and he was paid £40 a year. Interestingly the school appears to have been built before the land was gazetted (see notice right).

Fort Street National School opened in September 1848. It is not the oldest school in NSW, but it is the oldest state-run school. Fort Street under the leadership of William Wilkins “set the standard for all other schools in NSW to follow. Fort Street Training School adjoined and trained all NSW public school teachers.” The school offered both primary and secondary education. The influence of the school was substantial. Not all schools reached the status of a Model School.

Within ten years of opening, the Albury National School was declared a Model School. Once established as a Model School, it could train teachers under the pupil-teacher scheme as designed by William Wilkins in 1848.

The Albury National School building was too small for the number of students enrolled. When planning the school, they only expected 30 to 40 children to be enrolled. It was overcrowded on opening day. This, combined with the gradual moving of Albury business to Dean Street because of flooding in Townsend Street, led to a new school being built in Olive Street at a cost of £2145.

The old school had been sold to T H Mate in 1860 but the new school in Olive Street had yet to be built causing some local angst. “The want of a new National School is frequently urged. The old school had been sold nearly a year before, but it was not until April that a tender of W J Jones was accepted for the new building in Olive Street (Arthur Andrews: 1912 *The History of Albury 1824-1895*). The school moved into its new Olive Street building in 1862. Some of the building, the ‘Annexe’ as it is now called, is still in use.

By 1863 the enrolments were 76 boys and 43 girls. Within a year there were 156 enrolled and by 1870 there were 229 pupils enrolled.

In 1866 the Board of National Schools was abolished. Under the Public School Act of 1866, the Council of Education was formed. By the time the system changed, there were 260 public schools established. Not all of them were full-time schools. Interestingly fewer than 20 were in the Sydney area. The number of public schools grew to 378 in 1871 under the auspice of the Council of Education.



ALBURY (Model—Vested) :—Visited, 15th to 19th November.
Pupils enrolled :—Boys, 126; girls, 103; total, 229. Pupils present :—Boys, 111; girls, 86; total, 197.
1. The organisation is now complete. Since the last inspection a play-shed has been erected, and both departments have been provided with suitable furniture. 2. The discipline is, throughout, in a very satisfactory state. 3. All the prescribed subjects are taught, as well as Latin, algebra, and mensuration. The method is earnest and intelligent. 4. The proficiency of the pupils ranges from very fair to good.

Albury Model School. Inspection report, Nov 1870

June 13, 1870 made a few observations (by the time this report was published in 1870, the Albury National School had been a Model School for at least ten years) – see over:

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 16th May, 1851.*
NATIONAL SCHOOL GRANTS.
THE descriptions of the following Grants of Land, which have been appropriated for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, are published for general information, in order that the parties concerned may have an opportunity of correcting any errors or omissions that may have been made inadvertently.
At the expiration of *one month* from this date, if no caveat be lodged or other cause of uncertainty appear, Deeds of Grant of the same will be executed in favor of the Board of National Education, viz. :—
55 ALBURY, 1a. 2r., One acre and two rods, county of Goulburn, parish of Albury, town of Albury, bounded on the east by a line bearing south 5 chains, commencing at the north-west corner of allotment No. 7; on the south by a line bearing west 3 chains; on the west by 5 chains of the east side of Kiewa-street, bearing north; and on the north by 3 chains of the south side of Dean-street, bearing east to the north-west corner of allotment No. 7 aforesaid.
Authorised as the site for a National School.

The general impression left by a perusal of the last report of the Council of Education is that the Public School system is gradually establishing itself, and that it secures the sympathy and support of a large majority of the population. It is true that the State money does much, but as every new school requires a local contribution, its existence is a proof of the popular good will.

Schools which can be considered as models are still few in number, but the majority of the schoolhouses are reported to be passably good. The work of concentration which is going on will lead to steady improvement in this respect, and in many places where there have been two or three second-rate schools we may get in exchange one first-rate one.

The Council of Education only lasted 14 years. In 1880 under Premier Henry Parkes a major shift in public education took place with the introduction of the Public Education Act of 1880. This Act remained in force until it was finally

replaced and repealed in 1987. Even the Wyndham Scheme introduced in 1962 came into force under this Act.

In May 1880, the Department of Public Instruction formed. In 1880 there was a 25% increase in enrolments and with the loss of subsidies, many of the denominational schools closed or converted to public schools.

The Act had four main pillars:

- Withdrawal of state aid to denominational schools from 1883.
- Entry of the state into secondary education.
- Compulsory education.
- Creation of three new types of school: Superior Public School, High Schools and Evening Public Schools.

The Act formalised the structure of public education. The 1880s Act brought about Superior Schools, High Schools, Evening Public Schools, House to House schools and Aboriginal Schools.

Compulsory attendance clauses meant Aboriginal children were enrolling and attending schools. The Act did not discriminate. School attendance was compulsory for all children. Unfortunately, the Anglo Australian parents objected to their children associating with Aboriginal children and this resulted in the development of a system of separate Aboriginal schools. In 1940 Aboriginal schools were gradually merged into local public schools and in 1968 the title Aboriginal School was abolished. The few surviving schools were given public school status.

Superior Schools were the focus of the 1880 Act. Fort Street was gazetted a Superior School in 1881. It had already established a program of education at a secondary level. Albury was one of the early Superior schools and was Gazetted in 1888. By 1890 there were 64 Superior Schools throughout NSW.

The first High Schools were gazetted in late 1883. High Schools were restricted to children with high academic ability. Sydney Boys High School was gazetted in 1883 and was the first public high school in NSW. Sydney Girls High School is officially listed as being formed in 1883. Prior to the 1880 Act there was no provision for females from state schools to enter University. The High Schools charged reasonably high fees, so they were at a disadvantage when competing with Superior Schools. In 1911 Fort Street split into three schools those being Fort Street Public School, Fort Street Boys High School and Fort Street Girls High School. Albury did not get a High School for 37 years after the first gazetted High Schools in Sydney.

Children finishing Primary School had to sit the Qualifying Certificate to successfully complete their Primary Education. Those students showing potential were offered the opportunity to proceed on to secondary school courses. Other students were channelled into the alternative system of post primary school education established with the 1880 Act. This was the beginning of technical education.

In 1911 it was reported that the Albury Superior School offered manual training classes under Mr Powrie, with 42 students, elementary agriculture under Mr Maguire with 45 students and cookery under Miss Mell with 48 students. Other classes included first aid, and wood carving. The same article refers to High School work being offered and recommending parents living in the country to have their children boarded in suitable places in town. Latin for boys and French for girls as well as English, Mathematics, Geography, History, Chemistry and Physics were being offered as the High School curriculum (*Albury Banner* July 7, 1911).

Peter Board was appointed as the Director of the Department of Education in 1905, and he was responsible for four important legislative enactments. The Free Education Act of 1906, The University Amendment Act 1912, the Bursary Endowment Act 1912, and the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act 1916.

Peter Board was a school inspector in Albury and then Newcastle before being appointed as the Director of the Department of Education and the under secretary to the Board of Public Instruction. It is written of Board's time as an inspector that:

"He became known as a sound administrator who stimulated and sustained his teachers through his own enthusiasm for teaching and his interest in children" (*The Australian Dictionary of Biography*).

His experience working in a regional area like Albury helped him understand the difficulties for students who displayed a high level of academic aptitude to pursue an academic career. The Bursary Endowment Act of 1912 provided financial assistance for students and enabled students from regional areas attend a High Schools in

Sydney and the University of Sydney.

In 1906, nineteen District Schools were created in regional areas to provide higher branches of learning to regional students. They were staffed by university qualified teachers specialising in particular subjects. Albury's District School was gazetted in 1912 and offered three year super primary classes to the Intermediate level. Leaving Certificate courses and plans for a High School in Albury were underway. The Department of Education purchased the land in 1916. The Albury High School was split off from the Albury District School into a separate school in 1919 and opened in 1920 in the old hospital building in Thurgoona Street.

After an illustrious start, the evolution of education in Albury slowed down in the later part of the 19th century. It did not ever drop the high standard established in its formative years. It took a long time for Albury to finally see its "majestic" High School building standing in Kiewa Street Albury.

Students like Professor John Irvine Hunter had to leave Albury, for Fort Street Boys High School during the early 20th century to pursue their education because of the delay in establishing High Schools in regional areas. What is evident is that the community was agitating for High School as early as 1909. The community had not lost interest in supporting public education with the same enthusiasm of earlier generations.



John Irvine Hunter

ALBURY'S CONNECTION TO WALTZING MATILDA – THOMAS BULCH

Thomas Edward Bulch (1863-1930) was bandmaster of Albury Town Band from June 1905 until March 1908. He then became conductor of Albury Citizens' Band for about a year. A talented musician and composer, an arrangement of a Bulch composition provided the music for Banjo Paterson's *Waltzing Matilda*.

Thomas was one of thirteen children of Thomas and Margaret Bulch, born 1863 in New Shildon, County Durham, England. After schooling, he became an apprentice blacksmith, progressing to the position of fitter.

Coming from a family of bandsmen, at the age of twelve, young Thomas joined the New Shildon Juvenile Band formed by his uncle Edward Dinsdale. At the age of nineteen he took over from his uncle as bandmaster of the Juvenile Band.

In 1884, aged 21, Thomas migrated to Australia on the ship *Gulf of Venice*, disembarking at Adelaide. With him were two fellow bandsmen from the New Shildon Temperance Band – they would entertain passengers on the long voyage while practising their music.

After resigned from a local battalion band in Ballarat, Bulch formed "Bulch's Model Band" in Ballarat. The band benefited from strong public support and a well organised committee. With enthusiastic fundraising they were quickly well equipped, well turned out and established a fine reputation for their abilities. The band later evolved into Ballarat City Band.

Bulch acquired a music store in Ballarat. In addition to selling musical instruments, Thomas was also able to publish his own music and start a brass band journal, the *Australian Brass and Military Band Journal*.

After a fire engulfed the shop in 1889, he moved to Melbourne, becoming bandmaster of the GPO [General Post Office] Military Band while working for music publishers Allan and Co where, as well as contributing his own work, he spent much time editing the compositions of others.

In the late 1890s he was back in Ballarat as bandmaster of the Soldier's Hill Brass Band which he retained until 1905. Apart from his need for income to support a wife and five children, he had a great love for composing and spent much of his time at the piano working on his music. He wrote under many pseudonyms and it is difficult now to identify all of his work. Some of the better known names he used were Godfrey Parker, Henri Laski, Pat Cooney and Eugene Lecosta. His music was published in Australia, Britain and the United States.



Thomas Bulch in the GPO Military Band.
He is 7th from the left, with his baton, in the middle row.

The composition *Craigielee*, composed by Thomas using the name Godfrey Parker, has a connection with the music of *Waltzing Matilda*. Christina MacPherson heard it being played at the Warrnambool Races in 1894. She later played it from memory in Queensland. Banjo Paterson heard it and used an arrangement of the composition for *Waltzing Matilda*.

Listen to [Craigielee performed](#) at a concert hosted at Ushaw College, County Durham – click on the link.



Thomas Bulch in 1901

After forming a band in Sale in the early 1900s, in May 1905, Bulch switched his attentions to the Albury Town Band. The *Border Morning Mail* reported: “New Bandmaster Appointed – Mr W J Lester, secretary of the Albury Town Band, has informed us that Mr T E Bulch, of Sale (Vic) has been appointed bandmaster ... Mr Bulch will receive the same remuneration as the ex-conductor, £180 per annum ... Mr Bulch is an accomplished cornet player and will be accompanied by his son, who plays a soprano cornet. Amongst the new bandmaster’s qualifications is his ability to both compose and arrange band music.

Albury Town Band under Bulch had success in band competitions both locally and further afield. But not all went smoothly. In March 1908 the *Border Morning Mail* reported that “At a meeting of the Albury Town Band committee on Wednesday night it was decided to dispense with the services of the conductor (Mr T E Bulch).”

A couple of weeks later, Bulch was conducting with local rival band, the Albury Citizens’ Band. He continued with the Citizens’ Band until, at a meeting in March 1909, the committee voted “to accept Mr Bulch’s resignation.” Two days later Bulch wrote to the *Border Morning Mail* stating “I did not tender my resignation, neither do I intend to.”

Thomas Bulch was the only professional musician with either of the two Albury bands. As none of the other band members were paid, they needed jobs to support their families. This was said to have caused Bulch some frustration with both their musical ability and their commitment of time to the band.

Thomas Bulch left Albury and in August 1910 he had become bandmaster of Geelong City Band. In 1913 he moved to Melbourne and opened a music store and publishing business in Brunswick. The locals referred to it as the “German’s Music Shop” and during World War I, his store was vandalised because he displayed and sold band music, mostly printed before the war in Leipzig, Germany.

Two of his sons were Anzacs, serving at Gallipoli and on the Western Front. In 1916, Thomas Bulch junior was killed in action in France, shortly before his father’s shop was vandalised. Thomas junior had arrived in Albury with his father in 1905 and had been a member of Albury Town Band.

In 1920 Thomas Bulch senior took a job with Palings of Sydney as an arranger and transposer of music. He also continued to be a prolific composer in his own right and he taught piano, cornet and violin from his home, then in Mascot, Sydney. Though he kept up his music to his very last days, he died in November 1930.

An obituary in the “Australian Band and Orchestra News” in December 1930 states: “His work will remain in the minds of those who knew him as a musician and a man. His coming to Australia gave new life to band work, and thus has passed a great benefactor to the musical world.”

Adapted from an article by Greg Ware, husband of Thomas Bulch’s great granddaughter and from “Albury City Band, 150 Years Entertaining our Community” by Greg Ryan.



While in Albury, Bulch had a music store in the Wittmer building in Townsend street.

NEW PLAQUE OUTSIDE LA MAISON RESTAURANT, LINCOLN CAUSEWAY

New plaques have recently been installed in front of La Maison to acknowledge the Victorian Customs House. The top plaque reads “Wodonga Customs occupied this building 1859-1915.”

The ‘Then’ photo (right) is from 1947 and shows two ladies next to the ‘New South Wales/Victoria’ sign on the Victorian side of the old Union Bridge. The house in the background served for many years as the Victorian Customs office.

The ‘Now’ photo shows the two buildings which form La Maison restaurant. The former Customs Office was relocated in the late 1980s by then owner Peter Byrne from close to the river to a

position next to and now connected to the former home of the Customs and Stock Inspector.

Victoria became a separate colony in July 1851. From then custom fees were paid crossing the colonial border travelling south or north on all persons, animal stock and goods such as tobacco, alcohol and opium. Opium was legal then – an article in the *Albury Banner* in May 1882 noted “smuggling of opium from NSW into Victoria has been successfully carried on for a long time past ... the temptation is too great, and the opportunities are too frequent. Opium, representing in duty £100, is easily stowed away on a packhorse.”

Customs were not removed until early in the twentieth century. The *Banner* reported in January 1882 that “The collections at the Albury custom-house for the month of December amounted to £2442 ... The total collections for 1881 were £23,964.” The yearly total converts to over \$5 million in 2025 money. Wodonga customs collected a similar amount for goods travelling south – little wonder the colonial administrations were

FROM THE STATE LIBRARY OF VICTORIA

Redmond Barry founded State Library Victoria and was also the judge who sentenced Ned Kelly to death. Comedian Sammy J visits State Library Victoria to uncover the extraordinary story of Ned Kelly and Redmond Barry, one of the great feuds in Victorian history – click on the link to [Ned Kelly's Greatest Rival](#).

You can also delve into the collection online, through the Library’s new cinematic Ned Kelly web experience, [Mouthful of Dust](#).

See how conservators preserve a precious fragment of a [12th Century French bible](#).

Look at [Migration to New Worlds](#), a database of sources relating to migration from Great Britain, Ireland, mainland Europe, and Asia.

[Victoria's Master of Disguise](#) follows Detective Inspector John Christie of Melbourne’s Customs Department, as he targets a series of illegal whisky distilleries.



Click on the link or use the QR code:

Visit [A&DHS website](#)

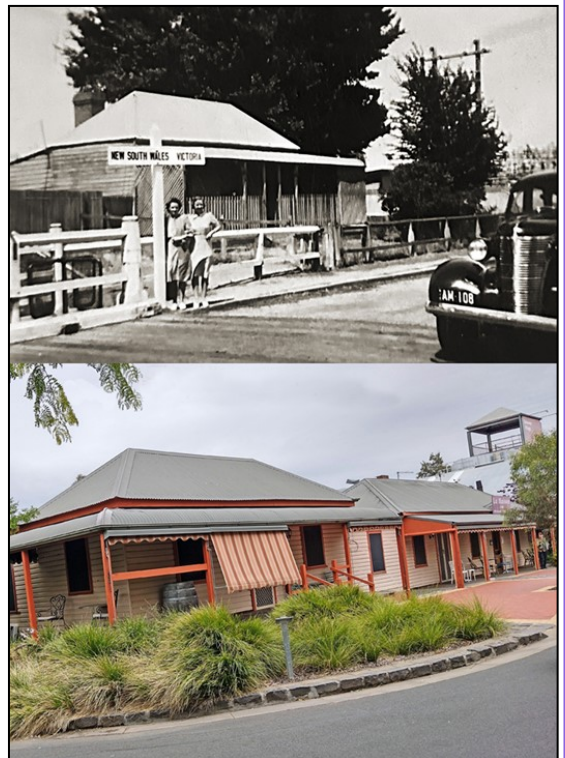


Visit our [YouTube Channel](#)



A&DHS
YouTube
CHANNEL

Click on the link below to visit our [Facebook page](#)



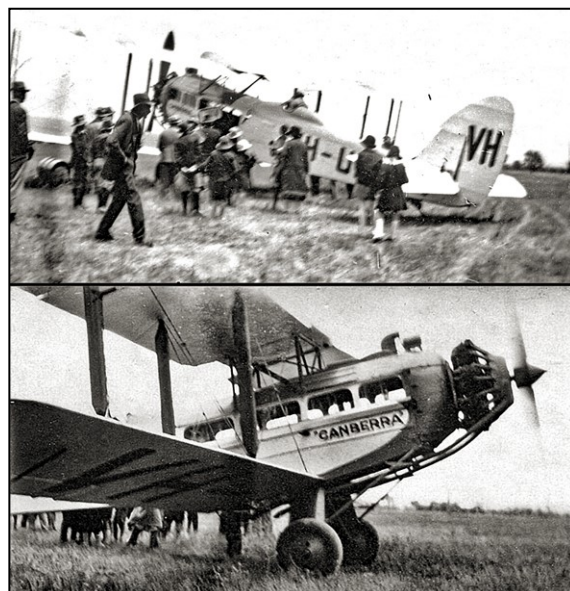
AVIATOR VISITS HOLBROOK

In 'Holbrook News,' *Albury Banner*, December 27, 1929:
 "Holbrook was visited by Captain Les Holden, MC, AFC, with his famous aeroplane *Canberra*, which went to rescue the Southern Cross party when it was lost in the north-west of Australia ... Captain Holden gave an interesting address which was illustrated by moving pictures taken on the trip ... at the conclusion of which he was taken to a proposed site for an aerodrome. Captain Holden was delighted with the site and expressed the opinion it could be put in order for the biggest of aeroplanes."

The *Southern Cross* had left from Richmond, west of Sydney on March 30, 1929 to fly to Wyndham, NT, the first leg of a proposed 13 day flight to England. The crew were Squadron-leader Charles Kingsford-Smith, Flight-lieutenant Charles Ulm, Harold Litchfield (navigator) and Thomas McWilliam (wireless operator).

Captain Holden flying the *Canberra* located the *Southern Cross* two weeks later on mud flats on the bank of the Glenelg River.

The *Canberra*, a De Havilland DH61, accommodated six to eight passengers in a glazed and enclosed cabin in the centre of the fuselage, with the pilot seated in an open cockpit to the rear (see pilot's cockpit in the top photo).



From the photo collection of and probably photographed by Frank Mullavey of Mullengandra.

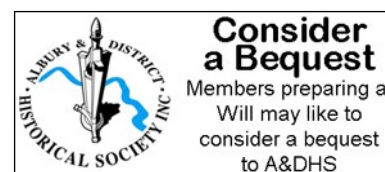
A&DHS Corporate Sponsors

Albury & District Historical Society receives generous support from the following sponsors.
 Please click on the logo to visit their respective websites.



Disclaimer: The Albury & District Historical Society Inc, and/or its members, through this newsletter, endeavours to provide accurate and reliable information, but does not warrant or make any representation regarding the accuracy or reliability of information contained within this newsletter.

To the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, the Society and/or its members shall not be liable for any damages of any kind relating to the use of this information, including without limitation, direct, indirect, special, compensatory or consequential damages, loss of profits or damage to property, even if the Society and/or its members have been advised of the possibility of such damages.



Patron: Greg Aplin
Honorary Life Members:
 Howard Jones, June Shanahan,
 Helen Livsey, Bruce Pennay
President: Geoff Romero
Vice-President: Greg Ryan
Secretary: Helen Livsey
 alburyhistory@bigpond.com
 02 6021 3671
Treasurer: Simon Burgess
Minute Secretary: Yelly Evenhuis
Publicity Officer: Helen Livsey

Public Officer: Helen Livsey
Committee: Jenny Romero, Robyn Hawking,
 Peter Harper, Howard Jones, Steve Judd.
Bulletin Editor: Greg Ryan
 gregmjryan@gmail.com
Publications & Stock Officer: Volunteer needed
Bulletin dispatch (by post): Richard Lee
Meeting Greeter: Yelly Evenhuis
Web Editor: Greg Ryan
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.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Single: \$30 Family: \$35
 Corporate: \$200
 Note: There is a \$12 surcharge for mailed Bulletins.
Research undertaken, \$25 first hour. Enquiries in writing with \$25.