Image: Wyalong Post Office, 1895
Source: Courtesy Les Miller

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

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PUBLIC OFFICER	Pam Butcher
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PUBLICITY OFFICER	Victoria Middleton
JOURNAL EDITOR	Victoria Middleton
PROOFREADER	Sandra Gilding

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:

Individual $30 / Family $50 (per annum)

GENERAL MEETINGS:

Held at: 'Hiawatha Hall'
    58 Gilbert Street, Wyalong NSW 2671

On: 1st Saturday of every month at 1.30pm
    (except January)

Enquiries/apologies: phone: 0407 638 318

RESEARCH:

Research Rooms: 'Hiawatha Hall'
    58 Gilbert Street, Wyalong, NSW, 2671

Research: $30 per hour plus a stamped large
    self-addressed envelope per initial enquiry.
    This fee includes publication of your
    inquiry in our widely-circulated magazine.

Casual Research: $20 per person (non-members)

Open/available: by arrangement. Phone: 0407 638 318

✉ genealogy@wyalongfamilyhistory.com

🌐 www.wyalongfamilyhistory.com

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF AUSTRALIA

The National Archives of Australia (NAA)
is a rich source of information for
family historians, with a collection of
45 million items mainly from 1901 to now.

There are records of people who migrated to Australia, are of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin, served in defence, were interned or investigated by the government and applied for copyright, patents of trademarks. Records of prime ministers, Cabinet, Intelligence and Security can be accessed, and virtually anyone with a government footprint.

'Stories from the Archives' explores tales of rejected Military recruits, ASIO surveillance, women in action, and the Maltese Mystery Man, to name a few.

Explore the research guides and get help cues on how to use the collection of records, posters, plans, films, sound recordings, videotapes, digital records and photographs.

https://www.naa.gov.au/

Contents >>>

Did You Know?

in the 1800s, a common family home built on the NSW goldfields was the 'wattle and dab' house. It was constructed without sills, by driving saplings into the ground at intervals, on either side of which were fastened the wattles, forming horizontal half-rounds. The space between them was filled with mud and grass, and the roof was made of saplings and gum bark with a chimney of slabs to a barrel. A trench was then dug around the house.
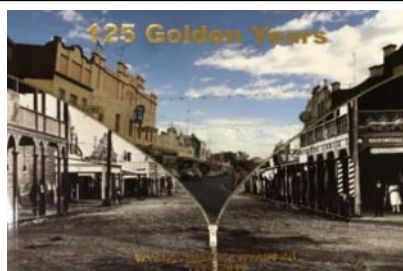

The acacia may have been dubbed 'wattle' due to the woven wood used in the wattle and daub building method. (State Library NSW)

Wiradjuri country

"Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander readers are advised that this newsletter contains images, names and voices of people who have died."

📕 Publications 4 Sale:

125 Golden Years
Wyalong & West Wyalong 1894 – 2019

A beautiful photographic book researching the changes and uses of the buildings in the main streets of Wyalong and West Wyalong.

Cost: $40 + postage

Tales From The Grave
Stories From Wyalong Cemetery.
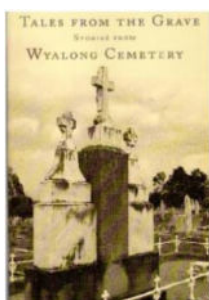
How Wyalong and West Wyalong came to be the towns they are today through the lives of 100 people.

Cost: $20 + $10 postage

Tales From The Grave 2
Stories From Wyalong Cemetery.

Cost: $25 + $10 postage

Or

Buy both books for $55.00 (includes postage)

Contact >>> genealogy@wyalongfamilyhistory.com / butcher.pam@yahoo.com

Ye Olde Words…

Codicils:

An addition of supplements that explains, modifies or revokes a will or part of one

—*Oxford Dictionary*

"Epilogue, postlude, addendum, postscript, extension..."

President's Report

Welcome to our September edition of *The Mallee Stump*, the last one for the year. And welcome to our new members!

Our 2023 AGM was held on 5th August. Thanks to the members who attended.

All executive positions remain as per 2022, with the exception of Victoria Middleton elected as the Publicity Officer.

The Treasurer's Yearly Report was carried, and it was noted that if not for research requests, the year would have been fiscally unproductive. Our thanks to Pam for her commitment to the requests and the wonderful results of her research. If anyone is interested in assisting Pam, please contact her directly.

Membership fees have not changed. The Research Room will only be open by appointment from now on.

Long-time member and well-known West Wyalong resident, Marnie Meacham, who recently passed, was remembered for her regular meeting attendance, local knowledge and contributions to The Mallee Stump journal. She will be sorely missed.

There was discussion about becoming more involved in DNA research and new avenues of family history pathways. All agreed that it's the way forward.

Our monthly meetings will still take place on:
the first Saturday of the month, 1:30pm. Please show your support by attending if possible and send an apology if you unable to attend.

Sandra Gilding
President

Free Site Searches & Resources

Family History Research Wiki [1] (or Family Search Wiki [2]) provides handbook reference information, and educational articles to help genealogists find and interpret records of their ancestors.

It is a free-access, free-content, online encyclopedia on a wiki, part of the FamilySearch site, a non-profit organization and a genealogical arm of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Most of the articles are about a town, state or nation and how to research records for information about ancestors in that jurisdiction. There are a few articles covering Australia, but it's a more useful resource for information from Europe, the US and Canada.

You can contribute information about places and ancestor's records. For example, information about local record idiosyncrasies, record gaps or record-loss, jurisdictional boundary changes, records housed in unusual places, or tips for using the records more effectively.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Family_History_Research_Wiki

Research Requests

Looking for **Mary Ryan**
Born 1888, Narrandera, NSW.
Daughter of John Ryan and Emily Wing.
Unmarried at the time of her father's death in West Wyalong in 1929.
When her brother, Daniel died in 1933, she was listed in the obituary as 'Mrs Wheeler'.
Mary Theresa Ryan who married Ernest Lees in Dubbo is not our Mary Ryan.
I have not been able to find a record of her marriage or death.

—*Terry Butcher*

Writer, Dal Stivens & A Horse of Air

—Story contributed by member, Noel Pidgeon

Dallas 'Dal' George Stivens was an accomplished writer who spent a good part of his early life in West Wyalong.

He went on to win a Miles Franklin Award for his 1970 novel, *A Horse of Air*. He also won the Patrick White award for his contribution to Australian literature in 1981.

His first published work appeared in the *Wyalong Advocate and Mining, Agricultural and Pastoral Gazette* (3rd December, 1926 edition).

Dal Stivens was later to become an amateur naturalist. His major fiction novel, *A Horse of Air*, revolved around the hunt for the night parrot in outback Australia.
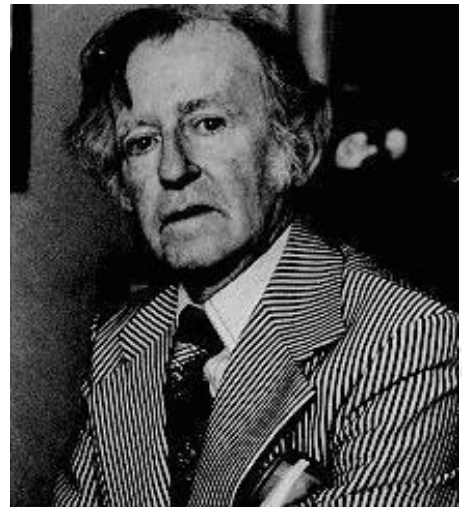

Image: Dal Stivens.
Source: Courtesy middlemiss.org

Dallas George Stivens was born on 31st December, 1911, in Blayney NSW, where his father, Francis Harold Stivens was the accountant at the local branch of the Commercial Bank. Dal's parents moved to West Wyalong in 1917. In 1919, Frank Stivens was promoted to manager at Beckom and Ganmain. He returned to West Wyalong in 1922, to manage the local branch and remained there until being transferred to Sydney in 1931.

Dal started his schooling in West Wyalong before moving with his family to Beckom, NSW in 1917. He returned to West Wyalong Public School in 1922, at the age 11 years, and passed his Intermediate Certificate at the end of 1925. His essay, *Bird Pests of the District and How to Control Them,* won first prize at the local show and was published in the local paper. He was 14 years old. The essay outlines the major bird pests causing losses to farmers and various ways of eliminating them.

In 1926, Dal continued his schooling at Barker College in Sydney where he excelled, passing the Leaving Certificate in 1928.

There is an article in the *Wyalong Advocate* (May, 1927) in the Wyalong District School News column, telling of the progress of five local boys away at various colleges. The boys were Dal Stivens, William Ridley, Wilfred Dean, Stan Hean and Cecil Meacham. Dal was mentioned as having achieved four firsts at the quarterly examination. Stan Hean states that *"the boys aren't caned on the hands and describes very sorrowfully the many occasions the boys had to eat their meals off the mantelpiece."*

Dal Stivens left school and had hoped to go to University to study law or architecture but due to The Depression, his parents could not afford it, so he started as a postal clerk in the Commercial Bank in West Wyalong. In 1930, in a letter in the Barker College magazine, he stated that he was working in the bank at West Wyalong and had improved his tennis as he had played with and against the Davis Cup player, Fred E. Kalms.

By 1936 he had moved to Sydney and left the bank after the publication of his first book, *The Tramp and other stories,* and began work as a freelance journalist.

While in West Wyalong, Frank Stivens and wife, Jane (nee Abbott) were involved in community affairs. They belonged to the Show Committee as stewards and exhibitors, Chamber of Commerce, Literary Institute and the Parents and Supporters Association of the Boy Scouts.
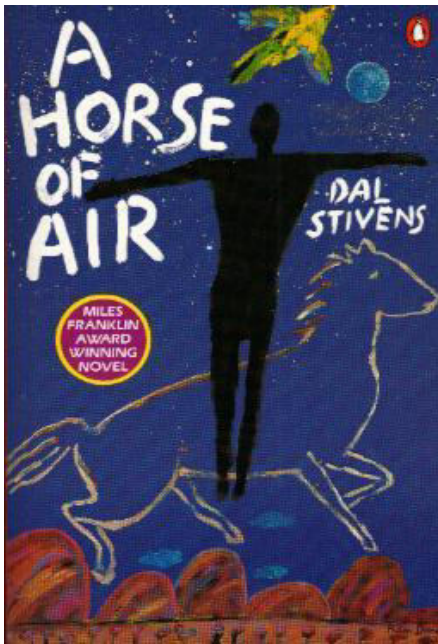
Image: Dust Jacket of novel, *A Horse of Air* by Dal Stivens.
Source: Courtesy middlemiss.org

Jane Stivens was on the Board of Directors of the District Hospital, while Frank Stivens was a keen cricketer, golfer, and tennis player. Between 1939 and 1942, he was employed at the Daily Telegraph.

In 1943, he worked for Army Education producing booklets and pamphlets before being seconded to be Labor Minister, Arthur Calwell's press secretary.

Dal married the seventeen-year-old, Mary Burke in 1939, but tragically Mary committed suicide by gassing herself in 1942.

In 1945, he married Winnifred Wright with whom he had two children. With his young family he moved to London and was Press Officer at Australia House before resigning to become a freelance writer. His stories were published in *The Times Literary Supplement* as well as being broadcast on the BBC.

Stivens returned to Australia in 1958 and continued his career as a writer. He was instrumental in the formation of the Australian Society of Authors and was its first President in 1963.

Stivens wrote many articles and short stories which appeared in magazines, newspapers, and journals.

He also wrote four novels and several collections of short stories as well as a children's story, *The Bushranger,* in 1978. He wrote a non-fiction book on the story of evolution called *The Incredible* Egg, and was disappointed that it was not published in Australia, but in the USA.

His most acclaimed novel, *The Horse of Air,* won the Miles Franklin Award, published in 1970 with a second edition in 1986. *The Canberra Times*' Veronica Sen noted: *"This stimulating novel, using myths of the great Australian emptiness, both spiritual and physical, as its underpinning, oscillates between boyish glee and disillusionment as it looks at relationships—and our society—with both wit and compassion."*

The Australian Folklore Association honoured Stivens' achievements with the publication of a 35-page tribute to him in its journal, *Australian Folklore*, No. 11, July 1996. Dal Stivens' last novel to be published was in 2016, 19 years after his death (1997). *Well Anyway* was written in 1936 and was to be published by John Reed and Max Harris, but they couldn't find a printer to undertake the book. The story is set in a small country town during the depression, and it is believed Dal Stivens would have drawn on his childhood in West Wyalong. Harry Hesseltine wrote in his introduction (2016 edition) that *"…in some measure at least, its frankness of theme and language was offensive to Australia's inter-war literary culture".*

After his death, Stivens left his literary estate to long-time partner, Juanita Cragen. On her death, the Dal Stivens' Bequest went to the Australian Society of Authors, and his correspondence, files, cassette recordings and letters are now held at the National Library of Australia and the Fisher Library. His papers at the NLA comprise of 88 boxes, 3 folio boxes and 76 recordings.

The Wyalong Advocate and Mining, Agricultural and Pastoral Gazette can lay claim to being the first publisher of the works of this acclaimed Australian author.

Mustard Gas—The Horror!
—Story contributed by member, Terry Butcher

Our Treasurer, Terry Butcher tracked down an interesting story on the trials and storage of mustard gas in Glenfield and Lithgow during WWII.

Richard Fidler's 'Conversation Hour', an ABC podcast, interviewed armourers, **Frank Burkin and Kevin Garr**, who joined the RAAF, but were seconded to a top secret mission, handling toxic chemical like mustard gas and phosgene. [3]

Image: Western end of Glenbrook chemical warfare storage tunnel. Bulk mustard gas storage drums are stacked outside. Armourer, Frank Burkin, said, *"…it was material that was…top secret anyway, and the cooler you could keep it, the better… By having it in tunnels, it was virtually unattackable—it couldn't be bombed or whatever because all the tunnels had big heavy wooden doors…which used to shut at night-time. …So virtually it was locked away."* (1943) National Archives of Australia.
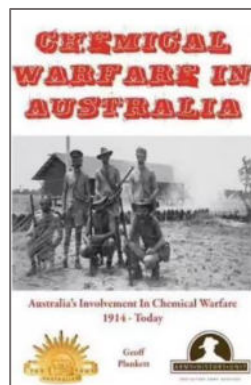*Source:* Courtesy town-and-country-2014.pdf (fobg.org.au) [4]

CHEMICAL WARFARE IN AUSTRALIA
Geoff Plunkett

Booktopia Publishing
Hard Cover
$69.29

https://www.booktopia.com.au/chemical-warfare-in-australia-geoff-plunkett/book/9780987427908.html

Frank Burkin explained that he and Kevin Garr were like brothers during their time in the Chemical Warfare Unit, due to their shared experience and need to look out for each other's health.

Civilians weren't aware that the government imported vast quantities of mustard gas and phosgene in WWII, and Frank and Kevin were assigned to handling and venting them to prevent explosion. They had 8-hour days in a plastic suit and respirator, yet still received itchy mustard burns and blisters.

When the government ordered the chemicals to be disposed of at the end of the war, Kevin was poisoned by phosgene, known as the 'choking gas', when he and Kevin were caught in a vapour pocket. As his lungs started to burn, Kevin's mates saw him in distress, put a mask on him and moved him to clear ground.

Even today, Kevin and Frank suffer ongoing health complaints. They were sworn to secrecy for 40 years and never received the recognition for their efforts and had to fight for the veterans' free medical Gold Card's.

You can read Kevin and Frank's full story in Geoff Plunkett's *Chemical Warfare in Australia* (Australian Military History Publications).

It is also available through the National Library of Australia (https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/catalog/6106707)

As contributors to the National edeposit (NED) collection with The Mallee Stump Journal, on behalf of WDFHG Inc., I attended a webinar on 30th August, titled 'NED and the Big Picture of Legal Deposit'.

This coincided with the launch of the NED Strategic Plan 2023-2026 which encompasses improvements to the software and strengthening stakeholder relationships. You can view the plan on the NED website:
ed.gov.au/resources/NED%20Strategic%20Plan%202023-2026%20Public%20Version.pdf

What is NED?
National edeposit (NED) is a collaboration between Australia's nine national, state & territory libraries, capturing and preserving the digital documentary history of Australia for the future. The NED service provides for the deposit, management, storage, preservation, discovery and delivery of published electronic material across Australia.

The webinar speakers explained that the deposits are designed for publishers in private, academic, corporate, government, community and self-publishing categories. Access to NED collection is varied and about half is open access without restrictions.

Dr Marie-Louise Ayres, Director-General of the National & State Libraries Australasia (NSLA), described Legal Deposit as reflecting on what a nation thinks and does at a point in time, and unfolding national identity. It provides an essential, indiscriminate service at a time when libraries are under subject restrictions. The focus is now on self-publishing and capturing the work.

Amina Shah, Chief Executive of the National Library of Scotland, advised that their Legal Deposit collection is built from diverse records and organized by their date of publication. Scotland is using AI for a mapping project, though are conscious of the potential risk for copyright breach if applied to deposits and their preservation for perpetuity.

Vicky Middleton
Editor.

Interlocutor:

One who takes part in dialogue or conversation. An Interlocutory Decree is a judicial decision that isn't final.
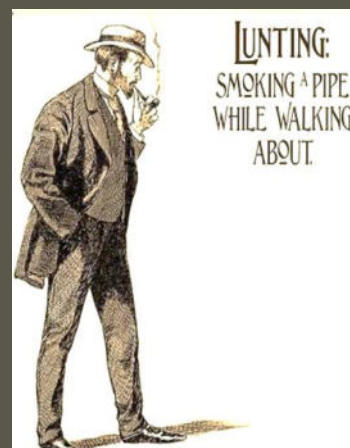
—*Merriam Webster Dictionary*

Lunting:

To walk while smoking a pipe as a means of stress relief. First appeared around 1540, after the Spanish brought tobacco to Europe.

—*Urban Dictionary*

Spotlight: Early Day Policing
—Story: Law & Order in the NSW colonies, Barmedman & The Bland

Image: Cells in the old Barmedman Police Station, Loftus St, known as 'the Spanish Room'.
Source: Courtesy Pam Butcher

In March, 1894, the huge yielding of gold from the first crushed ore at Barmedman swelled the number of mine workers and prospectors there since January's discovery of gold, from 500 to an estimated 5000. Prospectors, armed with government free passes to fossick for gold and alleviate the financial depression of the time, joined speculators, traders, businessmen and hotel keepers by stagecoach, traps, horse, bullock wagon or on foot.

The mallee scrub became a city of tents, bark huts and crude shelters. With the population of well-intentioned workers, came the 'parasites' who conned and stole their way into an easier existence. As a result, tents for a bank and the first police station at Barmedman were errected in 1894. [5]

Yet, even before the discovery of gold in Barmedman Reefs and the resulting population boom, crime of a different nature was prevelant for decades, originating from escaped convicts who 'went bush', and were known as 'bushrangers'.

In 1822, the 'Commission of Enquiry into the State of New South Wales' reported that 34 bushrangers were hung in

Sydney that year for crimes of robbery with an increase in farm theft. [6]

As early as 1835, Sarah Musgrave (nee White), aged four years, described in her book, *The Wayback*, when notorious bushrangers, Scotchey Thompson and Thomas Whitton held up her family at their Burrangong homestead. One of the outlaws gave the crying children bull's eyes to keep them quiet, before making all the males drink rum so as to not chase them. The bushrangers went on to the Robert's property, Currawong Station, and shot five of the seven occupants. Sarah's uncle joined the Commissioner of Police at Binalong to search for them. [7]

Another branch of crime in the outback manifested from the pursuit to clear the land of indigenous people, sometimes for monetary reward but, also, as cruel blood sport. In defence of their land and lives, the Waradjiri of the Central West, adopted guerilla tactics to stop exploration, killed livestock and attacked stations when shot at.

On 14 August, 1824, Governor Brisbane proclaimed:

"…*I do declare, in Order to restore Tranquility, MARTIAL LAW TO BE IN ALL THE COUNTRY WESTWARD OF MOUNT YORK; And all Soldiers are hereby ordered to assist and obey their lawful Superiors in suppressing the Violences aforesaid…*"

Colonel William Stewart, appointed Head of NSW Police and Lt Governor of the Colony, helped oversee the govt. response to the Bathurst Uprising of 1824.

Image: Painting: Bushrangers attack mounted policemen guarding a gold escort, by McFarlane & amp; Erskine, NLA, Public Domain,
Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=50981702

Image: Barmedman Police Station, side view.
Source: Courtesy Pam Butcher

In 1826, Governor Darling granted Stewart 3200 acres of Bathurst district land, some of which is still owned by his descendants.

Before the police presence in Barmedman, men carried revolvers to protect themselves, and 'local justice' soon discouraged most of the ruffians and rogues. The mining wardens were the first 'law' in the goldfields, administering mining disputes and controlling 'claim-jumping'.

In rural areas from 1810 to 1850, Police were appointed by the local Justices of the Peace and became known as Bench Police or 'benchers'.

On 7 Sept, 1825, Governor Thomas Brisbane founded the New South Wales Mounted Police Unit, recruited from a British military regiment stationed in NSW, to protect travellers, suppress convict escapees and fight Indigenous Australians. It is the oldest continuous mounted group in the world.

In 1830, the NSW Mounted Police Unit was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Snodgrass and its Western Division was at Bathurst. They were the only law in new settlements and pastoral runs, tracking down criminals, controlling riots, living under appalling conditions at minimal pay. [8]

Joseph, George and Frederick Neeld and family had, by December, 1893, discovered almost every line of reef on the Barmedman field, and this successful family experienced their share of crime. Frederick Neeld evaded bushrangers by dressing in old clothes when he carried gold, and spoke of one encounter with a bushranger, where he told him his cap was still on the pistol. The bushranger was momentarily distracted before dismissing him as "a plucky little fellow." [5]

In Feb, 1895, Sgt. McHardy of Wyalong Licensing Police refused Edward Delaney's application for a second hotel at Yalgogrin, because "one hotel was sufficient for the population of 300". [5]
So dangerous were the times, The *Wyalong Star Newspaper*, in 1895, reported: *'A witness in the Wyalong Small Debts Court was asked by the magistrate if the defendant had disputed the account. "No, but she chased my collector with an axe," the witness said. The plaintiff got a verdict. He was now wondering where he would get a baliff…"*

In about 1897, the first police station lockup was built in Wyalong, with the constable's quarters and senior sergeant's quarters erected at the same time.
We know that George John Bland, the son, of pioneer parents, Mr & Mrs William Bland of Lake Cargelligo, became a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Sherrif of Wyalong from 1918, for 27 years.
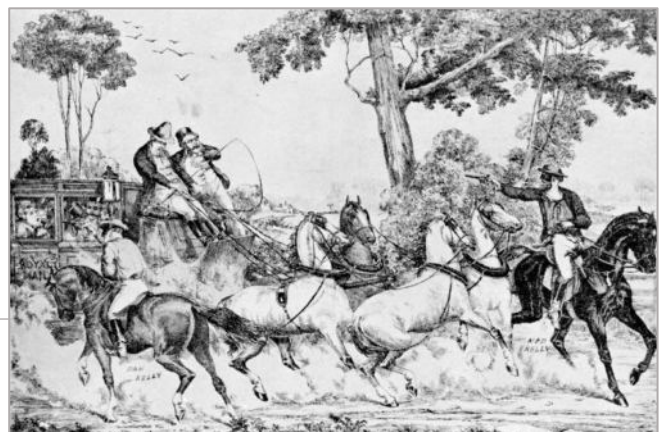

Image: Ned Kelly and his Gang attacking a Coach.
Drawing by Dan Kelly
Source: Courtesy Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW

Image: Robert Cotterell, 'Bluecap'.
Source: Courtesy Penzig Collection, NSW Govt.

Robert Cotterell (27/03/1847 - c.1873), was known as the bushranger 'Bluecap', and worked as a stockman on 'Curraburrama' station, near Barmedman, before Constable Hipkiss and tracker Molly of Forbes Police, found and arrested him on March 21, 1866, for a Humbug Creek shooting.

Bluecap was acquitted, but spent 18 months bushranging with his gang in the Riverina and The Bland. Constable Corbett saw him approaching on the Bland Road at Humbug Creek and asked, "Hallo, Bluey, what brings you here?"

It was too late for Cotterell to escape and Corbett arrested him. Cotterell was given 10 years hard labour on the roads, but did not serve out his full sentence. [9]

Timeline:

1810-1850

In rural areas, the Bench Police were appointed by the local Justices of the Peace.
In 1825, the Military Mounted Police was formed following clashes between Aboriginals and Central West settlers.
From 1839-1846, the Border Police operated as part of the colonial forces.
Between 1848 and 1859, the Mounted Native Police supported the colonial forces.
In 1850, the Military Police disbanded for a civilian Mounted Police (or Mounted Road Patrol), and Parliament in Sydney legislated to amalgamate all the colonial police forces into one force under the superintendence of an Inspector General of Police, William Spain.

1851 – 1862

The Gold Escort was formed in 1851. That same year, the Parliament in London disallowed the 1850 colonial legislation to amalgamate colonial police forces.
Police from the United Kingdom were offered free passage to NSW in return for three years' service as colonial police. These years saw the rise of the bushranging era.
In 1862, riots on the goldfields at Lambing Flat (near Young) saw police and the military deployed to restore peace and push for more effective policing in the colony.

1862

The Police Regulation Act is passed by the colonial Parliament, and on 1 March, 1862, all existing police forces amalgamated to establish the NSW Police Force under former Army Captain John McLerie as Inspector General.
Police headquarters was in Phillip Street, Sydney, and the colony was divided into districts and sub-districts. There were 800 Policemen at the ranks of Superintendent, Inspector, Sub-Inspector, Sergeant, Senior Constable and Constable. The Force was divided into Foot Police, Mounted Police, Water Police and a Detective Force.
Police in country areas carried firearms.

The first death of a member of the new Police Force occurred when Constable William Havilland was accidentally shot at Orange whilst returning from Eugowra Rocks, where he had been guarding the gold escort which had earlier been bailed up by bushrangers. [10]

Crime in the News

New South Wales Police Gazette and Weekly Record of Crime

(Syd:1860-1930) 15 Aug 1883 - Pg 319

Peter Quinn, charged on warrant with disobeying a summons for using obscene language, has been arrested by Senior-constable M'Keon and Constable Smith, Barmedman and Marsden Police. Fined £1 and costs.

New South Wales Police Gazette and Weekly Record of Crime

(Syd:1860-1930) 24 Dec 1884 - Pg 488
Apprehensions & C.

Judesq Benoit, charged with stabbing James Madden, with intent to do him bodily harm, has been arrested by Senior-constable M'Keon, Barmedman Police. Remanded.

New South Wales Police Gazette and Weekly Record of Crime

(Syd:1860-1930) 28 Jan 1885 - Pg 29
Apprehensions & C.

Robert Rutherford, charged with disobeying a summons for using threatening language towards Robert Cassin, has been arrested by Constable Fletcher, Temora Police. Remanded to Barmedman and discharged.

New South Wales Police Gazette and Weekly Record of Crime

(Syd:1860-1930) 22 Sept 1886 - Pg 287
Apprehensions & C.

William Forbes, charged on warrant with embezzling the sum of £39 p 12s. 6d., as Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar at Barmedman, between the 31st January and the 30th June, 1886, has been arrested by Senior-constable M'Keon, Barmedman Police. Committed for trial at Cootamundra Quarter Sessions. Bail allowed.

Image: Mounted constable and indigenous trackers on patrol
Source: Courtesy Penzig Collection, NSW Govt.

New South Wales Police Gazette and Weekly Record of Crime

(Syd:1860-1930) 7 Feb 1894 - Pg 53
Apprehensions & C.

William Smith, charged that he did expose to sale beer and whiskey, he not holding a license to sell the same, has been arrested by Senior-constable Sim and Constable Willis, Barmedman Police. Fined £30 and costs £2 2s., in default three months' hard labour in Cootamundra Gaol. Moiety[portion] of fine to Police Reward Fund. Fine not paid. Beer, whiskey, glasses, and cask found in possession of accused forfeited and ordered be sold.

New South Wales Police Gazette and Weekly Record of Crime

(Syd:1860-1930) 7 Oct 1903 - Pg 386
First Offenders Discharged under Crimes Act of 1900

Henry Lovett, tried at the Police Court of Barmedman on 17th September 1903, on a charge of playing at a game of chance, and sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.

Bound over in the sum of £20 to be of good behaviour for twelve months, and report to the Temora Police every three months.

(Summoned by Senior-constable Nowland, Barmedman Police).

Alfred Francis 'Frank' Simpson: Photographer

—Story contributed by member, Terry Butcher

Alfred Francis 'Frank' Simpson (17/09/1881-23/01/1949) was born in Portsmouth, Hampshire, England.

After leaving school in 1896, he joined the crew of the Royal yacht, 'Victoria', and later that year, transferred to Queen Victoria's 'Alberta' as a Royal steward for three years.

In 1900, Frank Simpson joined the Scotch Guards on active service with his regiment during the Boer War. Queen Victoria died in December, 1900.

Frank Simpson married Esther Elizabeth Ashford on 3 Oct., 1912, in Kentish Town, London. They had four sons: Leslie Francis, Stanley, Alfred and Roy Simpson, three of which would service with the RAAF in WWII.

After the Boer War, Frank returned to England, joining the service of W.D. and H.O. Wills, tobacco manufacturers for five years, then sailed to China where he managed a tobacco factory. It was a troubling time in China, and Frank Simpson formed a volunteer military unit and was seriously wounded in action.

Image: Alfred Simpson's Service record on the Victory II and the Victoria & Albert Ships.
Source: Courtesy United Kingdom, Royal Navy Ratings' Service Records, 1853-1928 (national Archive, UK).

Image: HMY Alberta Entering Portsmouth Harbour with the Body of Queen Victoria, 1 Feb, 1901 by William Lionel Wyllie, Public Domain
Source: Courtesy
https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=28665663

Frank studied photography in England, and continued business in China, until he brought his family to Australia in 1919. He later moved to West Wyalong, establishing a successful photography business until his retirement in the 1940s.

In 1924 and 1925 some of his photographic work was included in the Australian exhibit at the Wembley Exhibition in England and awarded two medals and two diplomas.

Frank was known as a man of high character, business Integrity, kindly and with a very charitable disposition. He was a highly esteemed officer of the local Salvation Army Corps, and he and wife, Esther, were generous in their charitable work, especially among the patients in the Wyalong and District Hospital, and the poor and needy of the community.

Alfred 'Frank' Simpson passed at age 69, after illness in Wagga Wagga Base Hospital, and was buried in West Wyalong Cemetery, where members of the Masonic Lodge formed a guard of Honor for the service. His coffin was draped with the Union Jack and the Last Post was sounded by Mr Fred Butcher. [11]


South Australian Register (Adelaide SA: 1839-1900)
Friday 8th December, 1893, Pg 5

BROKEN HILL

During the past week or so an itinerant pill-vendor calling himself 'Dr. Potts, the Dental King,' has been in Broken Hill extracting teeth and selling patent medicines. On Tuesday night he announced to the public that a man from Broken Hill was suffering from leprosy, and if the Sub-Inspector of Police chose to wait on him he would furnish him with all information. Mr. Johnson, the Sub-Inspector, at once called on him, the statement having caused great alarm in the town, but 'Dr.' Potts stated that he did not know the name or address of the supposed leper, but promised when he found out to supply the authorities with the required information. The police were set to work to hunt the leper, but their efforts so far have proved unavailing. It is noteworthy that the 'Dental King' departed for Adelaide tonight.
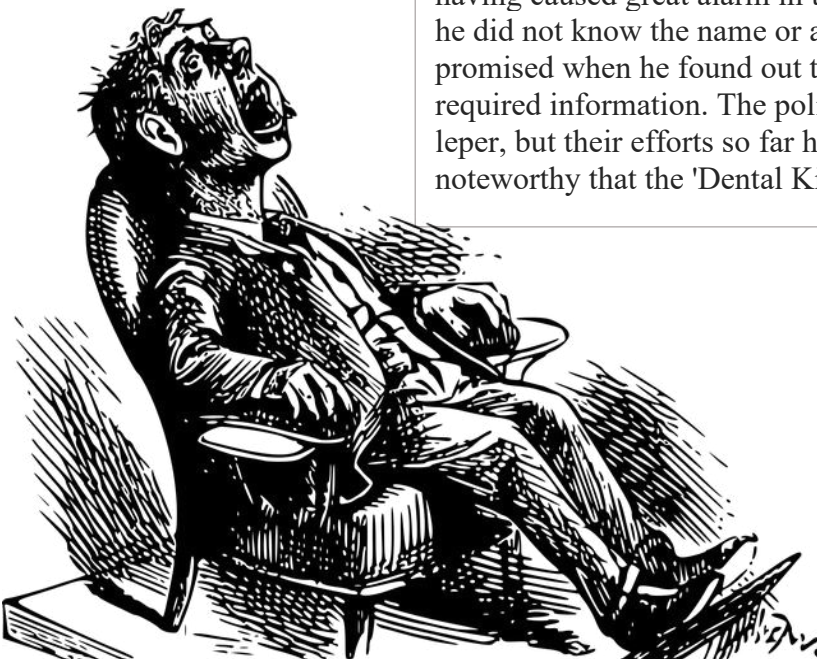
Henrietta Greville: Suffragette & Labor Pioneer

—Story: A formidable Woman

Henrietta Greville MBE, (née Wyse; 9 Oct, 1861 - 29 Aug, 1964) was an Australian labour organiser and one of the first women to run for the Australian Parliament with major party endorsement.

Greville was born in Dunedin, New Zealand, to Australian gold prospector, Henry Wyse (abt.1821-1896) and wife, Rebecca, née Hutchinson, Wyse (abt.1829-1913). The family moved to Victoria in 1866, then New South Wales in 1868. [12]

Despite her lack of formal education, Henrietta was a teacher at the age of 17. On 3 August, 1881 at Albury, she married jeweller, John Collins and they had children, Jeanette Genevieve Webb (Collins, abt. 1888-25 June, 1917), Rosa M Collins (abt.1881-abt.1893), John Herbert Hutchinson Collins (1882-02 Feb, 1850) and Agnes Collins (abt.1884-abt.1954), Estella Edith Collins (abt. 1886-abt.1894.[13] They separated in 1889, Henrietta and her four children returning to her parents' Temora farm.

Greville worked as a seamstress, but the 1890s depression forced her to move to the West Wyalong gold-fields. She pegged out a claim, sold meals to miners and helped establish a branch of the Political Labor League.

Image: Henrietta Greville biography.
Source: Courtesy *They're Just Ads* by Sylvia Bannah (UQ espace)

Henrietta married miner and union organizer, Hector Greville on 30 August, 1894, and despite constantly moving, they had a happy marriage with children, Sydney Jameison Greville OBE (1 Oct, 1889-27 Sept, 1982), Alma Grace (Greville) Toohey (abt.1895-1982) and Roderic H Greville (abt.1897-May,1965).

Henrietta became an organiser for the Australian Workers' Union and was, later, influential in the Women Workers' Union, serving as delegate to the Trades & Labour Council.

In 1902, the family was in Sydney, where Henrietta was associated with Bertha McNamara's radical group, and in 1908, she became an organiser for the White Workers' Union.

It is interesting to note daughter, Genevieve Jeanette Webb (Collins), arrived in Brisbane in 1912, unmarried and pregnant, and gave birth to daughter, Adrian, committing her to an orphanage. She returned to Sydney where she died in 1917.

Genevieve was a published poet and talented musician, and some of her poetry was published in an Eden newspaper under the pseudonym 'Grev'.

Adrian's son, Greville Patterson (b. 6 March, 1948), was a successful Australian advertising executive. [12]

Image: Genevieve Jeanette Webb.

Source: Courtesy *They're Just Ads* by Sylvia Bannah (UQ espace)

Henrietta studied economics from 1914 to 1916 and became branch secretary of the Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales at Lithgow, in 1918, moving to the executive, in 1919, and president (the first female president) in 1920.

An anti-conscription campaigner, Henrietta and Eva Seery were the first women endorsed for a federal election by a major political party when they ran for the 1917 federal election as Labor candidates. Henrietta was defeated in Wentworth, and, in 1927, stood for the state seat of Vaucluse.

She remained active for many years, particularly with sex education, and was directing groups when aged 94.

Hector Greville died in 1938, and in 1945, Henrietta was made a life member of the Union of Australian Women. Around this time, she began to identify more with the Communist Party of Australia, which she supported but did not join.

She was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire in January, 1958. She died aged 103 at Lakemba in 1964 and was cremated. A block of pensioners' units was named in her memory in that year. [14]

Frederick Holder, Federal Convention Debates

15 April 1897

Mr Holder: "*I submit that women are equally with ourselves bound by the laws; they are, with ourselves, taxpayers; by the consumption of dutiable articles we obtain taxes from women as well as from men. At the present time a woman who may be the support of her family, and whose husband contributes nothing to that support, but is simply a burden and hindrance to the woman, has no vote, while her worthless husband, may be, has one. Such a thing is not right. In this colony we have had experience of woman suffrage. At the last general elections in this colony, the women possessed votes to nearly an equal number with the*

Image: Henrietta Greville' Memorial, Cremation Family Rose Garden 14, 0050 Mem. ID 181520609, Woronora Memorial Park, Sutherland, NSW.
Source: Courtesy https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/ 181520609/henrietta-hutchinson-greville

men for the election of members for the House of Assembly. I do not believe that giving the vote to a woman makes her less of a woman."

The outcome of their negotiations, recorded as Section 41 of the Constitution, allowed women who could already vote in their colony to retain their right to vote in their State after Federation. It also meant that after Federation, the Australian Parliament had to enact legislation granting women the right to vote in federal elections (even if they did not yet have this right in their State) to ensure national uniformity.

Consistent with the provisions of the Constitution, anyone who could vote in a federal election could also stand for election to the Australian Parliament. [15]

WWI: A Mother's Letter

—Story: Jane Sam's letter about her missing son, Henry Sam.

Our June 2022 journal covered a story, 'The Sam Family of Wyalong', about the well-known local family's contribution of five sons and two grandsons to the war effort in WWI.

Jane Sam's 1916 emotional letter to Australian Defence regarding her missing son, Henry Herbert Sam is part of the private's service record and worth the telling.

Jane Sam was the mother of 16 children. Her husband, William Flood Sam, was a Chinese-born migrant who came to Australia during the 1850s gold rush. Jane and William married in 1873.

Jane and William's son, **Henry Herbert Sam** (born 1883, West Wyalong), a 32-year-old labourer, enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force in Feb, 1915, and joined the 17th Battalion. His two younger brothers, James Francis Sam and Norman Sam, were already fighting. Henry may have been motivated to enlist for adventure, or because he didn't want a 'white feather'. (White feathers were often given to men who did not enlist).

Henry embarked on 12 May, 1915, on *SS Themistocles* for Egypt. According to the unit's war diaries, it trained in Egypt from mid-June to mid-August, and on 20 August landed at ANZAC Cove. The Battalion held positions at Hill 60, Pope's Hill and Quinn's Post.
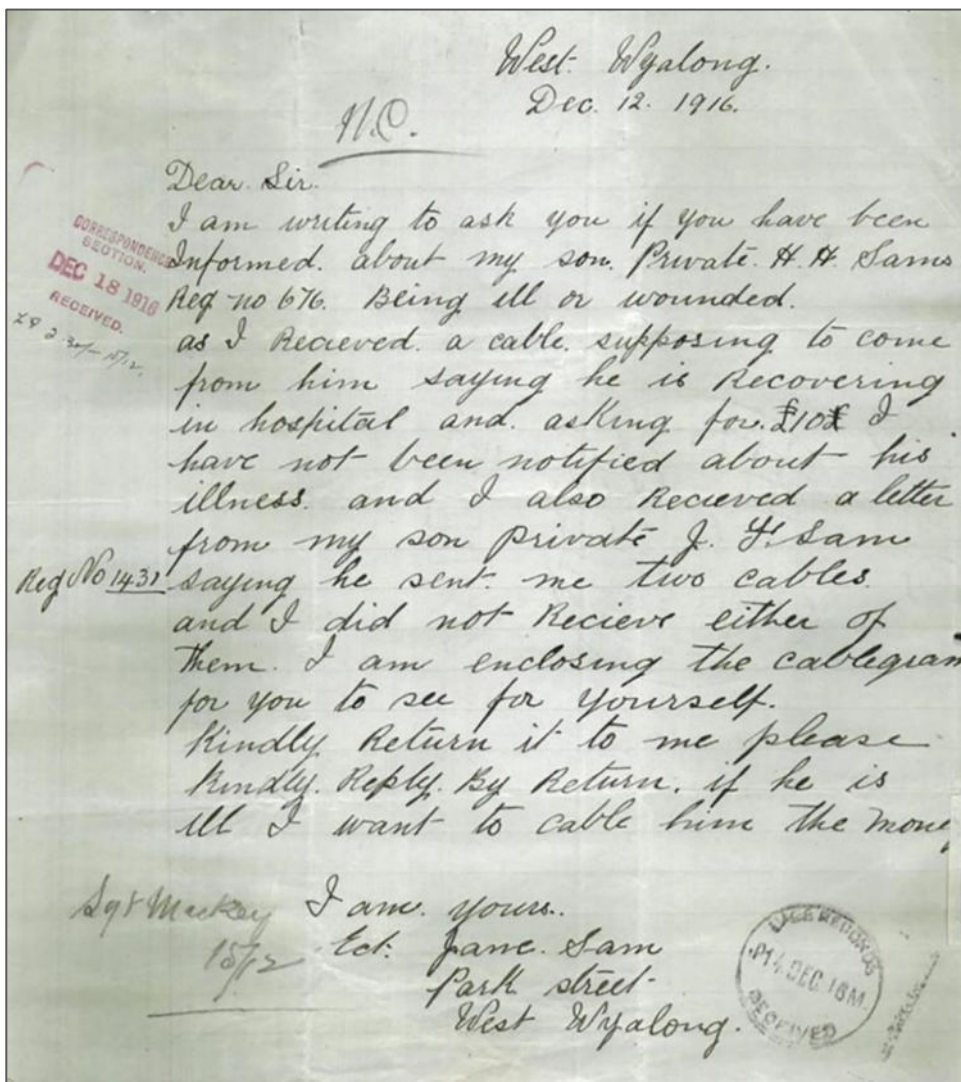

Image: Jane Sam's original letter to the Australian Imperial forces, 12 Dec, 1916.
Source: Courtesy National Archives of Australia/Students & Teachers.

In November, 1915, Henry became sick and was sent first to the hospital in Lemnos, then on to Alexandria and the 21st General Hospital in Cairo.

In May, 1916, Henry embarked on *SS Ivernia* to rejoin his unit in France, arriving at Etaples in late June. He was at the first battle of Pozieres. There is an entry in the unit war diary that they also had to hold a position at *'Sausage Valley, which stank of rotting corpses'*.

In November, 1916, Henry developed laryngitis, then lumbago, and was sent back to be treated at the 1st Southern General Hospital, in the University of Birmingham's Aston Campus. Whilst there, he sent a telegram to his mother requesting money.

The following month, on 12 December, Henry's mother, Jane wrote a letter to the Correspondence Section of the Australian Imperial Forces, asking for confirmation of Henry's illness or injury and

Image: Henry Herbert Sam, sketch
Source: Courtesy
https://chineseaustralia.org/tag/war/

the telegram sent to her using his name, advising that he was in hospital and needed money.

In England, Henry married English woman, Ethel Kirby on 19 February, 1917. In March of that year, Henry was certified as 'unfit for active service' and moved down to the Australian Army's training complex on Salisbury Plain, where he was attached to various static units. In April he caught mumps and spent some time in Parkhouse Hospital.

He stayed in Southern England for the remainder of 1917 and the whole of 1918, with his wife joining him in July at an address at Henford Marsh, Warminster.

At the end of January, 1919, his return to Australia as a 'medical case' was approved, and in July he, his wife and their newborn child, Hilda, embarked on *SS Prinz Ludwig*, arriving in Sydney in early September. He was admitted to the Australian General Hospital at Randwick in December, but was eventually discharged from hospital and the Army in early 1920.

Henry Herbert became a grocer, appearing on the 1930 and 1936 Voters Lists in Royal Street, Maroubra. They changed the family name from Sam to 'Sams' and their second child, Allen Henry Sams, was born in Sydney, in 1923. Allen Henry Sams served in the Second Australian Imperial Force during World War II.

A final note on his Army file tells of Henry's death on 25 July 1940, in Maroubra. Ethel followed, passing on 2 June, 1950, at Hilda's house in Maroubra. [16]


KILLING FOR COUNTRY: A FAMILY STORY

By David Marr

The Nile Publishing   **$29.99 Preorder (3 Oct)**

A gripping reckoning with the bloody history of Australia's frontier wars. David Marr was shocked to discover forebears who served with the brutal Native Police in the bloodiest years on the frontier. *Killing for Country* is the result - a soul-searching Australian history. This is a richly detailed saga of politics and power in the colonial world - of land seized, fortunes made and lost.
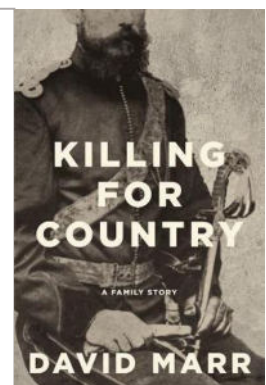
'Nosey' Bob Howard: Executioner

Robert Rice 'Nosey Bob' Howard (*c*.Mar, 1832-3 Feb, 1906) was a hangman for the colony of New South Wales from 1876 until he retired in 1904.

Robert Rice Howard was born in Marham, county Norfolk, England to Henry and Mary Ann (nee Rice). Robert followed his father's profession as a coachman, and claimed to be related to the Duke of Norfolk. [17]

He married Jane Townsend in Lewisham, London, in 1858, and they had three children, Mary Ann, Emily and Edward, before emigrating to Australia in Nov,1865 (Robert's occupation was recorded as a butcher).

With a new baby, the couple relocated to New South Wales from Brisbane and, in 1868, Howard is recorded as a Sydney cabman. Howard built a profitable clientele as the proprietor of a 'hansom cab' (or *cabriolet* carriage).

Misfortune struck in 1873. The *Truth* Newspaper (Syd. NSW) 18 Jul, 1897, pg 5, titled: 'The Finisher of the Law', describes Howard's accident: '*The facial disfigurement was the result of an accident–a kick from a vicious horse, which literally smashed the nose beyond the possibility of repair…*'

Forced to change his mode of livelihood due to his deformity, Howard became a hangman in 1876. He executed many notorious criminals, including Wantabadgery bushrangers, 'Captain Moonlight' (Andrew Scott) and Thomas Rogan.

In an interview for the *Bulletin* magazine, 31 Jan, 1880, Howard described his execution preparations:
"The night before, I fixes all the things as I remember, and then I takes my pipe in my mouth and I walks up and down and says to myself – 'Is there anything more'…". He added:
"It doesn't do to get flurried, for the day you gets flurried that's the day as you makes the mistake". In regard to the condemned prison-ers, Howard explained: *"I always gets their height and weight, but I don't go near 'em till their time comes"*. [18]

Image: Hansom Cab
Courtesy: Andrew Dunn, English Wikipedia

Image: 'Nosey' Bob Howard, NSW Hangman
Courtesy: Truth (Sydney), 20 Jan, 1901, pg 5

Notice Board

Oct

The Society of Australian Genealogists (SAG)
Tour: Museums of History NSW- Western Syd Records Centre
161 O'Connell St. Kingswood NSW 2747

On site: 10 Oct 2023, 10:30 a.m.   FREE

An introduction to NSW State Archives and to see behind-the-scenes and the wonderful items in the State Archives Collection dating back to 1787.

https://www.sag.org.au/event-5373767

Nov

Family Movie Story Books
Honoring Ancestors: Family History Project Workshop

Online: 1 Nov 2023, 4:00 a.m. (EST)   FREE.

A workshop and conversations about ways to easily pass on your family history to the next generation.

https://www.eventbrite.com.au/e/honoring-ancestors-family-history-project-workshop-tickets-686161998007?aff=ebdssbdestsearch&keep_tld=1

Dec

The Society of Australian Genealogists (SAG)
Family History Connect—Beginners tips for the Library catalogue. Members Only.
SAG, 2/379 Kent St, Sydney, NSW

On site: 5 Dec 2023, 10:00 a.m.   FREE

Our new 'members-only' series, *Family History Connect*, will feature themed sessions focused on a particular area of genealogy research.

Register at: https://www.sag.org.au/event-5394595/Registration

Multiplepoinding:

In Scot's Law, a proceeding brought by one having in his possession money or goods belonging to another to which two or more persons make claim.

—*Merriam Webster Dictionary*

"The experiences and griefs of the various litigants or claimants are graphically given, and made the means of introducing various forms of Scottish procedure in apt and peculiar terms, which are scarcely intelligible to those unacquainted with Scottish procedure and forms."

-*'Notes of Multiplepoinding', Legal and Other Lyrics, George Outram, 1906, pg 184.*

Further Reading/Footnotes:

[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Family_History_Research_Wiki

[2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FamilySearch

[3] https://www.abc.net.au/local/stories/2008/07/25/2416582.htm

[4] http://www.mustardgas.org/wp-content/uploads/Chemical-Weapons-and-Railway-Tunnels.pdf

[5] *West of the Bland, A History of the Wyalong District*, by Bland District Historical Society, 1969

[6] https://ia803405.us.archive.org/0/items/historyofaustral00boxauoft/historyofaustral00boxauoft.pdf

[7] *The Wayback*, by Sarah Musgrave, Fourth Ed., 1979.

[8] https://regimental-books.com.au/product/mounted-police-in-n_s_w-a-history-of-heroism-and-duty-since-1821/

[9] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bluecap_%28bushranger%29

[10] https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/251652520/27955924

[11] https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/185970316

[12] https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:388445

[13] https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Collins-23455

[14] https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/greville-henrietta-6482

[15] https://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/

[16] Mother enquiring about welfare of soldier son | naa.gov.au

[17] 20 Jun 1879 - A Sensitive Executioner. - Trove (nla.gov.au)

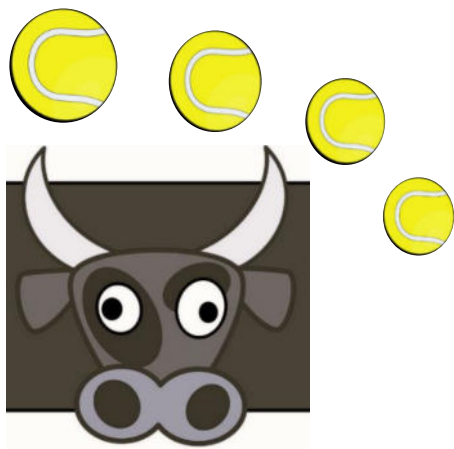[18] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%27Nosey_Bob%27_Howard

A Moooving Tale

Image: The Australasian (Melb. Vic), Sat 31 Oct, 1936, Pg 10
Courtesy: Trove

This Cow's Complaint Was a Tennis Ball

Mr. A. J. Rattey, a farmer of Wargin, near West Wyalong (N.S.W.), became concerned recently when a large lump appeared on the jaw of one of his cows. When the lump showed no signs of going down Mr. Rattey suspected that it might be tuberculosis, and decided not to use the cow's milk. Finally a veterinary surgeon was called to remove the lump, and was surprised to discover a tennis ball which was lodged between the teeth and the cheek of the cow.