

Issue >>>

July 2025

The Mallee Stump

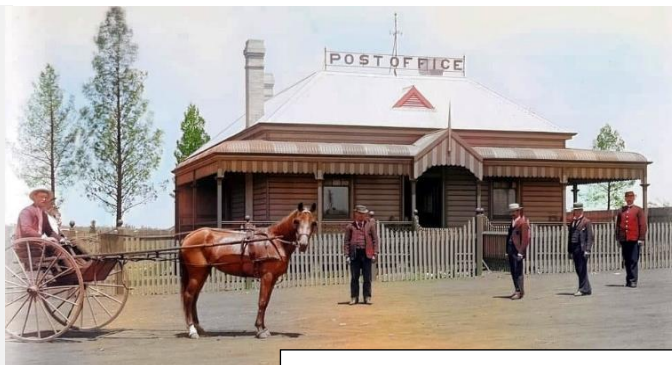


Image: Wyalong Post Office, 1895
Source: Courtesy Les Miller

Wyalong District Family History Group Inc.

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ABN 20 400 274 402

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:

Individual \$30 / Family \$50 (per annum)

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Held at: 'Hiawatha Hall'
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On: 1st Saturday of every 2nd month at 1.30pm
(starting February)

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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.

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 **STATE LIBRARY NSW** **Digital collections**

The State Library of NSW: Manuscripts, Oral History & Pictures Catalogue.

The State Library of NSW has been developing its new catalogue to make searching the collection easier and more enjoyable. It is a powerful single search tool to discover material from the library's collections.

Your existing catalogue log in will continue to work in the new catalogue, and you will still be able to access the old catalogue.

The vast Digital Collection is made up of over 5 million digital files from the Library's archive, including photographs, maps, letters, paintings, audio, books, sketches and more. The first Australian Army Regiment, and the war diaries of Australian soldiers and officers, are included. For information visit: <https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/digital/search>

Image: Guns being hauled by man power over ground too soft and wet for horse traffic.

Source: Records of the European War Collecting Project



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Did You Know?

Writer, Dame Mary Gilmore claimed that Henry Lawson modelled the wife of the drover on her mother, Mary Ann Cameron, in his short story, "The Drover's Wife".

If this is true, then Lawson changed her father, Donald Cameron's occupation to that of a drover, because 'The Carpenter's Wife' just doesn't have the same ring to it. The story is centred around the drover's wife who is left with her four children while her husband droves sheep.

Dame Mary and Henry Lawson held a close relationship in the 1890s. ¹

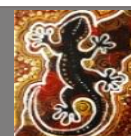
Image: Dame Mary Gilmore, 1899.

Source:
<https://mypoeticside.com/>

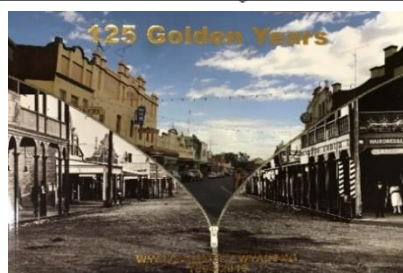


Wiradjuri Country

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



Publications 4 Sale:



125 Golden Years

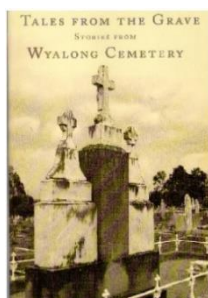
Wyalong & West Wyalong 1894 - 2019

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)



Cause of Death?

Apoplexie

Apoplexie (Apoplexy) is from the Greek ἀποπληξία (apoplexia), meaning "to be struck down utterly."

It refers to an unconsciousness or stroke.²

Cited as a cause of death since antiquity, and noted in London's Bills of Mortality, Dec 1664.³



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

Free Site Searches & Resources



Obituary Archives.

Ancestry, the genealogy website, recently upgraded its online obituary archives to include over 262 million published obituaries from the 1750s. It now uses A.I. algorithms to extract biographical data from centuries of obituaries — birth and death dates, geographical locations, parents' names and next of kin — to automatically populate subscribers' family trees.

The first obituaries were published in ancient Rome around 59 B.C.E. on papyrus newspapers called Acta Diurna (Daily Events). But these death notices didn't become prevalent until much later.

By the mid-19th century, newspapers regularly published death notices submitted by local funeral homes. Before the Linotype machine was invented in 1886, every printed letter in the newspaper had to be set by hand, so obituaries were brief.⁴

E-books Access

The removal of access to categories of digital eBooks from online platforms such as Internet Archive and Open Library, due to copyright infringements and lost revenue opportunities, has made life difficult for online researchers.

This invaluable service provided access to historical documents we would otherwise search for in stuffy libraries on the other side of the world, or have no eyes on them at all because many are photographed while in private collections.

Thankfully, the Gutenberg Project offers 75,000 free eBooks, primarily older classics, and include audio books.

For more info: <https://www.gutenberg.org/>

Research Requests

Requesting research information on **Sarah O'Meley's** grave or burial site.

She was born in Hobart Tasmania in 1851, and died in Wyalong on 4 Sept 1934.

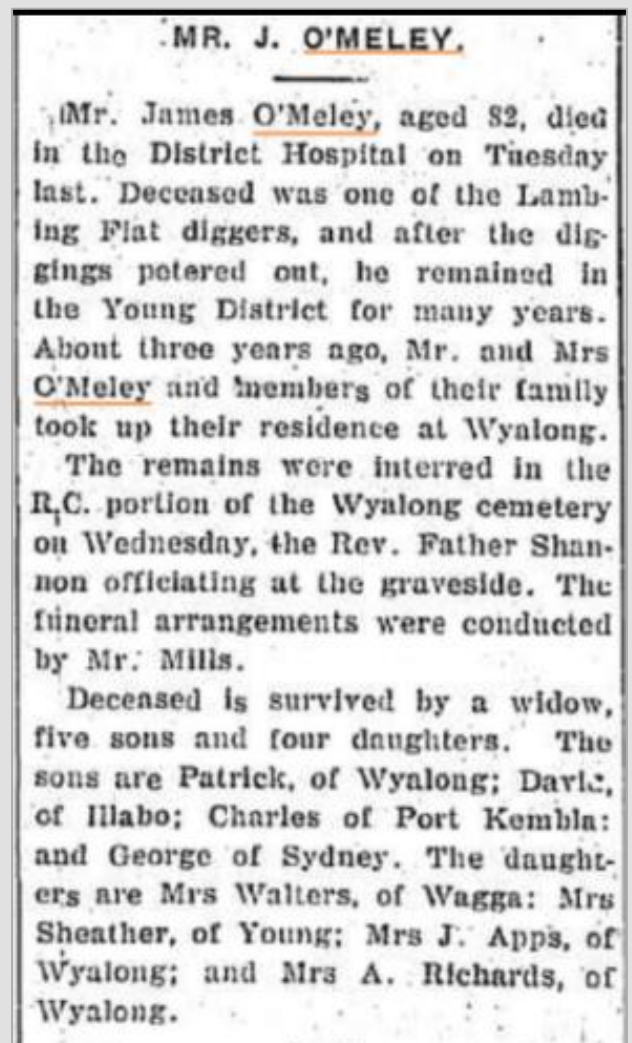
Her husband James O'Meley (1854-1928) was a Lambing Flat Digger until the family moved residence to Wyalong in c.1925.

—Contact Pam Butcher



Image Left: Sarah O'Meley
Source: Courtesy Myheritage.com

Image below: James O'Meley's Obituary, The West Wyalong Advocate, 18 May 1928.
Source: Findagrave.com



The Wyalong District Family History Group

Treasurer's Report



The following report highlights the financial challenges and achievements the Wyalong District Family History Group Inc. has encountered over the past year.

Despite a small membership we have continued to provide a valuable service to the wider community.

Our quarterly electricity account has risen from \$81.87 to \$138.43 with a total electricity spend of \$446.20. We have asked the Town Band, with whom we share the bill, to find a better deal with the supplier. Website costs amount to \$102.14 and Fair Trading registration is \$56. The cost of public liability insurance is a significant expense, totaling \$595.

With fixed costs amounting to \$1199.34 and with the expectation of an increase of 10% in the coming year, an expenditure of over \$1300 is likely in the coming year.

Over this last year our membership income was \$370 consisting of two family memberships and 9 single memberships.

Pam Butcher, our research officer, has provided an excellent service by conducting family history research for 10 individuals, generating an income of \$320. This research takes many hours of Pam's time and is a valuable source of income for our organisation.

It is obvious from these figures we are running at a loss and while we have a reasonable buffer in the bank, I'm sure it will be up for discussion at our AGM in August.

A complication arose during the year when we were required to complete a Not for Profit declaration. The paperwork demanded that only the recognised authority on our ABN registration could complete it. As we have no idea who that would have been I completed a change of details form with the ABN. I have not heard back from the ABN nor have our details been updated.

I would like to thank Rhonda Williams for taking on the role of Treasurer after the sad loss of our long term treasurer, Terry Butcher. Rhonda ensured my transition into Treasurer went smoothly and assists me with EFT transfers as our bank insists we countersign transactions on the same computer.

Treasurer
Noel Pidgeon

A.I. (Artificial Intelligence) Seminar: Young

—Noel Pidgeon reports on the A.I. Seminar at the Young Services Club

On the 1st March I attended an AI seminar in Young organised by the Young and District Family History Group, held in the Young Services Club.

The seminar was conducted by Andrew Redfern, a former teacher who is now a full-time genealogist, whose expertise provided valuable insights into both the opportunities and limitations of this emerging technology.

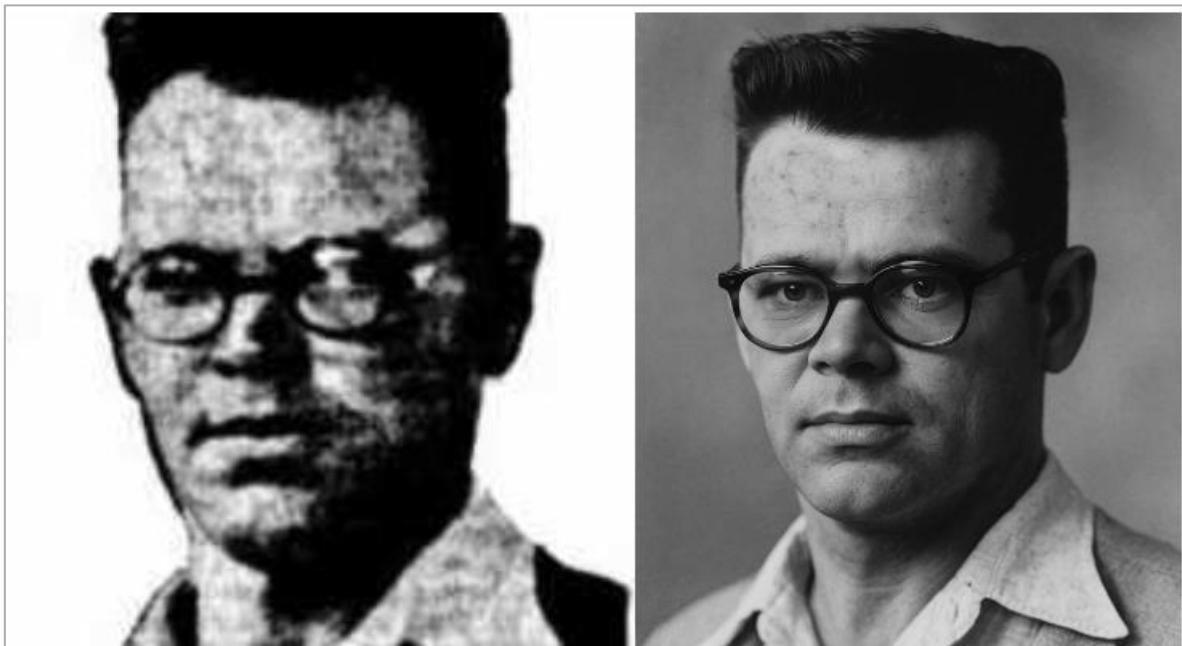
An interesting point Andrew made was that he believed 80% of genealogical research is still in hard copy and yet to be digitised. The work of a genealogist will still involve the hard slog of pouring over documents and microfiche for some time yet.

It was emphasised that the best way to utilise AI was to provide it with verified facts. AI sometimes hallucinates and makes guesses while attempting to provide you with the answers you seek.

Among the practical applications discussed, Andrew highlighted AI's capacity to:

- Analyse obituaries and extract structured tables of individuals and relationships.
- Suggest comprehensive source checklists for locating specific people or historical events.
- Interpret historical newspaper articles and summarise relevant genealogical details

The quality of the results always depends on accurate and specific prompts. There is a wealth of information on the web relating to the construction of good prompts.



As an example, I have provided before and after photos (above) of a fellow I am researching. The first appears to be a photocopy of a picture taken from a newspaper. I asked ChatGT40 to restore this newspaper photo to resemble the original photograph. While there is no way of knowing the accuracy of the enhanced photo it appears to be a realistic attempt.

Artificial intelligence is not a replacement for careful genealogical research, but it can assist researchers in navigating and interpreting vast amounts of historical data. As artificial intelligence progresses, genealogists can significantly benefit, provided they exercise due diligence in verifying sources and understanding its limitations.

—Noel Pigeon

John Oxley's Reflections of The Bland

—Story: D E Mackenzie speaks at Bland District Historical Society dinner.

The 1890s in New South Wales were the years of the republican sentiment of 'The Bulletin' magazine, the utopian society of the 'New Australia' movement, the nationalist conviction of Henry Lawson's writings, and the decade of shearers and miners' strikes.

At the annual dinner of the Bland District Historical Society (Dec 1973), **Mr Donald Eric Mackenzie**, a West Wyalong solicitor and descendent of the infamous Perthshire, Scotland Mackenzie clan, told a story of the development of the district from when the explorer, John Oxley, led his expedition through the western part of Bland Shire, and spiced it with interesting comment and humour.

"I have been interested in land all my life and the explorer, John Oxley's careful observation of the country in our district in 1817 resulted in a perfect description of it by him," Mr D E Mackenzie said.

The West Wyalong Advocate,
Dec 18, 1973, pgs. 9 & 10

**Country in our district described perfectly in 1817
by John Oxley.**

"As I see it, history is the people who make the events," he said. "So, in this district, history is made by the settlers who came out here and made it what it is, and it tells why it is an affluent society at the present time. From 1788, when Governor Phillip arrived here with the convicts, for 25 years they were hemmed in to the coastline until Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth discovered a road over the Blue Mountains in 1813. Pay great deference to those convicts, as they were called, most of them sent out here for poaching a rabbit off their lord's property were not criminals in the sense at all," he said. "England was over-populated and they were sent to the United States, but the States won their freedom and they were sent to New South Wales. Over that road drove



Image: Donald Eric Mackenzie
Source: Courtesy Findagrave ⁶



Image: John Oxley, Explorer
Source: Courtesy Britannica.com ⁵

the Governor, Lachlan Macquarie to Bathurst.

"John Oxley with a group of men, including Surveyor Evans, went to Bathurst on April 20, 1817, and two days later they set out to explore the district we now live in. At Limestone Cliffs, about six miles north-east of Cowra, he made his depot. At Cowra the natives were quite friendly; Evans had been there the year before and did not torment them. Proceeding down the Lachlan River to the Jemalong Gap, the caught a codfish weighing 70 pounds. Then, westward in the vicinity of Condobolin they struck very marshy land, after which they turned back and struck south-west into our district.

"When explorer, Mitchell, in 1826, was coming on to the Bland country he struck marshy land, and they became convinced that New South Wales was an inland sea. Majors Point, his camp, is about six miles from Williams Crossing. The Bland country at that time was all under water. Striking the area of marsh west of Condobolin, Oxley turned south-west came to the Milby Hills, then to a level area of plains, beautifully described in detail. Travelling south-west, probably eight to ten miles east of Ungarie, he noted that the land between Ungarie and Condobolin resembled an inland lake."

"It had been under flood conditions. Oxley described Mt Aiton as 16 degrees perpendicular on the west and sloping to the east. 'That is Mount Narriah as plain as a pikestaff,' Mackenzie said." "Crossing Jones' Hills (we call them the Narriah Hills) in a south-westerly direction, he ran into the mallee. And the mallee is well known to me. I had 1800 acres of it years ago and had to clear it. His description of the mallee land is perfect," he said.

Mr Mackenzie said the reason he got Oxley's journal was that so many of the older men had told him it was not the mallee. "Coming down the Cocopara Range, which we know as the Rankin Spring Range, and Oxley called Peels Range, they got to Mt Brogden, then turned around the west side of the range and headed towards Lake Cargelligo (in the journal it is called Lake Cudgelligo).



Image: Narriah Station, on the Barmedman to Rankin Springs line, between Buralyang and Weethalle, 1982.

Source: Courtesy NSW State Archives

At Mt Brogden, Oxley wrote it in his journal, 'Yesterday, being the King's birthday, Mr Cunningham planted under Mt Brogden, acorns, peach and apricot stones and quinces in the hope, rather than expectation, that they would grow and serve to commemorate the situation, should these desolate plains ever again be visited by civilised man, of which I think there will be very little probability.' Lake Cargelligo is, according to the newspapers, harvesting 12 and 14 bag crops in these desolate plains," he said.

"Nevertheless, Oxley and his party had gone across all that country with no water, and getting short of food on Mt Narriah, they killed a dingo and ate it, and a snake a bit further on. They struck west to the Lachlan River about 20 to 30 miles south west of Lake Cargelligo, then down the river to where it meets the Murrumbidgee and where it doesn't flow, except in good seasons. In that area is wonderful marshy country where a landowner has hundreds of bullocks on the marshes, he said. The party came back to Lake Cargelligo, along the river, easterly to about Kiackatoo, then struck into another area that did not concern us particularly. After the Blue Mountains had been crossed the squatters came out with flocks and herds, over the Bland country and the West Wyalong district, where they had no titles, and were trespassers on Crown lands."

On January 29, 1948, Mr Mackenzie went to the Lands Department to research the original owners of the runs. He was directed to Mr Dowd, who asked him if he was a newspaper reporter. Mr Mackenzie replied that he was not and asked him, 'Is your brother a solicitor at Gulgong?'. He replied. 'Yes,' and Mr Mackenzie told him he was a solicitor and wanted to find out about the district where he had been making money.



*Image: Lachlan River estuary, Kiacatoo, NSW
Source: Courtesy Commercial Real Estate.com*

Mr Dowd replied, 'I am an officer of the Royal Australian Historical Society of New South Wales and if you give me two quid to join it I will tell you.' Mr Mackenzie read from his notes a description of the Back Creek Run: Gazette No 19, taken up 1848 by Abel Burke, 28400 acres, carrying capacity 1200 cattle. Bounded on the east by part of the Bland Creek, on the west by sandy desert.

"That desert was Wyalong, so you can see what they thought about this district that had produced so much wool and wheat, due to the pioneers who cleared the land, worked with a single furrow plough, threw the wheat broadcast and harrowed it in," Mr Mackenzie said.

"That is different to the present time of social services, when you can get 23 dollars a week for loafing," he declared.

John Oxley's Reflections of The Bland continued...

"William Atkins got East Bland from Abel Buck, the area then being 32,000 acres. He transferred it to Mary Ann Jamieson on March 26, 1878, the Oriental Bank got it, mortgaged, on March 27, 1878, and the Jamiesons no longer owned the country. Mrs Musgrave was the first white child born on Lambing Flat, near Young, at Burrangong Station, where the blacks had shown her uncle, Mr J White, who was the first settler, where to find water."

Mr Mackenzie served his articles at Young, and it was through Mr Fred Regan, a relative of Mrs Musgrave, that he decided to commence practice at West Wyalong about 50 years ago. Mr Regan told him that Mrs Musgrave had written the history of the Bland country, and he bought a copy of the first edition for one shilling.

"I understand that the historical society has taken upon itself the responsibility to find the money to print this magnificent account by this old lady, who was 93 when she wrote it, with her memory as clear as a whistle. The things she mentioned, I have known from my father, and from old Johnny Nowland of the Yellow Water Holes and Wentworth Station," he said. Historians were inclined to say tradition did not matter, but it was vitally important. It was transferred by word of mouth by old people and should never be neglected. Mr Mackenzie recommended that the book which will be the third edition, should be bought.

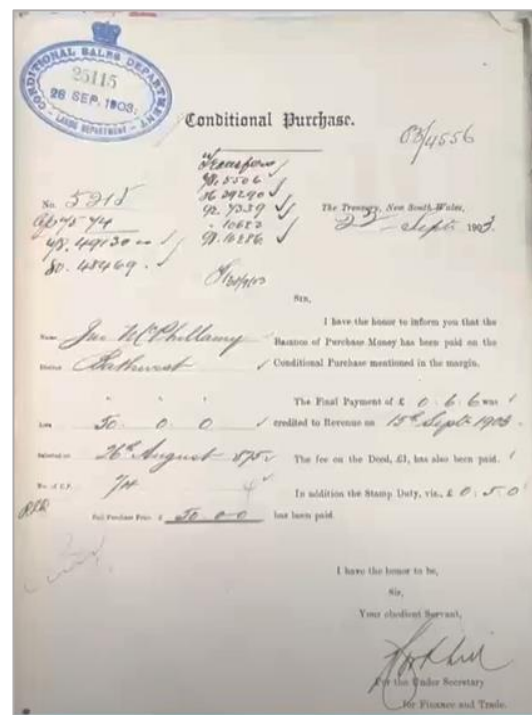


Image: Conditional Purchase Agreement, CP 74/75, Bathurst, NSW, selected Aug 1875.
Source: MHNSW, YouTube.

He has been informed that a bookseller has a corner on the market of the first edition, and cornering of the market is when you grab it all and refuse to sell, except at your own price. He recalled that he had asked Mr Mick Crowley, some years ago, where did the four stations meet, and he drove him to about a mile from Wyalong, pointed to a corner post, and said that was where Wyalong No 1, Wyalong No 3, Buddigower and Mugga Swamp (which is Billebung) now join. Wyalong was on the junction of Mugga Swamp and Wyalong No 2.

When the 1884 Land Act was passed and leases ran out, the Government granted the right to select. John Ryan had selected Conditional Purchase and Conditional Lease land over the area where the White Tank was, and was camped there with his team when the goldfields broke out. The Government cancelled his selection, without compensation. With his brothers, Cornelius and Edward, and their mother, Bridget, he took up land east of where Marshman's property now is, and was there before Richard Hawkins took up country west of that. His house was on the flat when Ted Clarke bought the land, which some of Mr Mackenzie's family now own. There was no rain and John Jones' tank on Wyalong No 2 did not fill until 1894. The Ryan's lost 2000 sheep, a horse team and bullocks.

Concluding, Mr Mackenzie said a fund of stories could be told about West Wyalong's Main Street, crooked because it was the route of the bullock teams down to the White Tank; the development of West Wyalong and the failure of Wyalong to expand; the fact that the businessmen in West Wyalong could not get titles to their land, other than business licenses, for many years, and some highly entertaining personal stories. Mr and Mrs Mackenzie were welcomed in introductory remarks by the society president, Mr R G Bloore, who said they were also pleased to welcome the stipendiary magistrate, Mr R Sterland, Mr and Mrs Wells and Mr and Mrs Holland from Barmedman, and other interested local guests. A vote of thanks to Mr Mackenzie was moved by Mr T J Wilson.

D E Mackenzie's Family History

—Story: West Wyalong solicitor, D E Mackenzie and his rich family history.

West Wyalong solicitor, **Donald Eric Mackenzie** has a family history rooted in Scottish royalty. His grt grt grt grandfather, **Donald Mackenzie** (1715-1785) was born in Moulin, Perthshire, Scotland on 17 Sept 1715, and married Margret Bayne (b.1720) in 1740, at Killearnan, Ross shire.

They had 4 children: Kenneth Mckenzie (b.1745), Isobel (Gordon Mackenzie) Chisholm (1746-1769), Janet Mckenzie (?) and Murdoch (Murdo) Mckenzie (1747-1813).^{8 9}

'Murdo' Mackenzie (1747-1813) was born in Reiff, Ross & Cromarty, Scotland, in 1747. He was a British merchant and ship owner, and married Mary MacLean (b.1751) in about 1764.

They had 12 children: Margaret (Mackenzie) McLean (1765-1855), Hector Mackenzie (1767-1860), John Mckenzie (1769-1846), Roderick Mackenzie (1772-1859), Anne (Mackenzie) Campbell (1773-1860), Ann Mackenzie, of Lochluichart and Ord (1776-1860), Mary Mackenzie (b.1776), Annie (Mackenzie) Macdonald (1777-1849), Isabella (Mackenzie) Maclellan (1781-1863), Alexander Mackenzie (1787-1900), Murdo Mackenzie (1792-1871), and Hector Mackenzie (2) (1796-1868).¹⁰

Hector Mackenzie (c.1767-4 Aug 1860) was a farmer and tenant of 'Cliff of Pollewe' or Poolewe. In c.1796, he married Margaret 'Peggy' Morrison (1765-1855) in Inverasdale, Gairloch, Scotland. They lived at Old Strath Road and had 10 children: Catherine (Mackenzie) McDonald (1787-1865), Alexander Mackenzie (1790-1849), Jannet (Mackenzie) McDonald (1792-1852), Isabel Mackenzie (b.1794), Helen Mackenzie (b.1797), John Mackenzie (b.1799), Annabelle Mackenzie (b.1804), Murdock Mackenzie (b.1805), Kenneth Mackenzie (b.1807) and Donald Mackenzie (1809-1860).¹¹

Murdo Mackenzie snr died in 1813 at Reiff, Ross shire,



Fig. 5.1 The lands or barony of Lochbroom in the 16th century.

The precise boundaries of Achnasheen (a part of the lands of Lochbroom situated in the parish of Contin) and of Kinlochewe are not known. Furthermore, it is as yet unclear how the Forest of Fannich, here included within the lands of Lochbroom, relates to the Forest of Ned, acquired by the Mackenzies of Kintail in 1542.

Image: Mackenzie Families of the Barony of Lochbroom by Malcolm Bangor-Jones

Source: Scottish Society for Northern Studies.⁷



Image: 'Cliff of Pollewe' House, 1759-1803
Source: Highland Historic Environment Record¹²

Donald Mackenzie, was born 3 Jun 1809, at Invercastle, Gairloch, Ross shire, Scotland. A farm labourer at 28 years in the census of 1838 he was a farmer of Pollewe like his father, Hector.¹⁶

On 2 May 1838, Donald married Isabella Morrison (14 Jul 1806-7 Nov 1881), a native of Poolewe Ross shire. They could both read and write.

Donald and Isabella arrived in Sydney, NSW on the *James Moran* ship, 11 Feb 1839 with children, Hector (4) and John (2 1/2).

Donald Mackenzie was engaged by Mr A Turner of 'Argyll' [Argyle] NSW for £30 a year with rations.¹³



Image: The James Moran ship
Source: Courtesy the Cutty Sark Trust.

Donald and Isabella had ten children: Mordina (Morrison) Kew (1829-1902)—stepdaughter—, Hector Mackenzie (Dec 1834-12 Jan 1903), John Mackenzie (20 Nov 1836-26 Sept 1901), Margaret Helen Mackenzie (28 Oct 1839-3 Dec 1851), **Donald Mackenzie** (1840-24 Jul 1917), Allen Mackenzie (1844-Sept 1878), Murdoch Alexander Mackenzie (1847-15 Feb 1883), Helena Jessie (Mackenzie) Levett (Christened 28 Aug 1847), and Catherine Helen (Mackenzie) Denoon (13 Oct 1850-1932).

The 1842 Census for Goulburn showed Isabella and Donald living at Covern Creek, County Argyle, Goulburn NSW. ¹⁴

Cootamundra Herald NSW —Saturday 21 April 1883 p 2

IN MEMORIAM.

A BEAUTIFUL monument has just been placed over a vault in the Cootamundra public cemetery by Messrs. John and Donald Mackenzie, of Young, in affectionate remembrance of their departed parents and brothers whose remains are entombed beneath it. It is erected in an oblong enclosure of about 13ft. by 20ft., the protection being in the shape of a dwarf wall of freestone with wrought iron palisade and cast-iron ornamentation. The monument is a quadrangular, pyramidal, monolithic column or obelisk, standing about 10ft. high; and it bears on its four sides shields for the necessary inscription.

The column is surmounted with an urn supporting an emblem of man's mortality, over which is loosely thrown a mourning coverlet. The whole is chiseled out of freestone and is chastely and delicately finished with floral and other decorations. The column and its pedestal weigh ten cwt. The architect and mason was Mr. E. Larcombe, of Rookwood. It bears the following inscriptions, which fully explain its purport:—That facing the east is: 'In memory of Donald Mackenzie, born at Invercastle, Gairlock, Ross Shire, Scotland, in the year 1810, died in the year 1861, aged 51 years, son of the late Hector Mackenzie, of Invercastle, Gairlock, Ross Shire, Scotland. Erected by John and Donald Mackenzie, of Young, in affectionate remembrance of their father.'

—Facing the south: 'In memory of Isabella Mackenzie, born at Drummacork, Laigh, Ross Shire, Scotland, in the year 1810, died in the year 1881, aged 71 years, daughter of the late Donald Morrison, Esq., Drummacork, and granddaughter of the late Marquis of Breadalbyne, Scotland.'

—Facing the north: 'In memory of Allen Mackenzie, born near Goulburn, N.S.W., in 1844, died September, 1878, son of Donald and Isabella Mackenzie, of Drummacork, Laigh, Ross Shire, Scotland.' Also: 'Murdoch Alexander Mackenzie, born near Goulburn and died at Young on the 15th February, 1883, aged 36 years.'

—The west face of the column is blank, in which state we hope it will long remain, for the sake of the survivors of one of the best families that ever settled in these districts. We may state that the remains of Mr. Mackenzie, snr., were only recently brought to the family vault in Cootamundra; and that Mrs. Wm. Denoon, of Cootamundra, is a daughter of the deceased.



Image: Monument over the grave vault of Donald and Isabella Mackenzie, Cootamundra Cemetery
Source: Courtesy Findagrave.com ¹⁵

D E Mackenzie's Family History continued...

Donald died on 10 October 1860. His Death Certificate reads:

'Died near Inverlochy NSW, farmer, 47, born Gairloch Ross shire Scotland, father Hector McKenzie, mother Margaret Morrison, cause of death 'Visitation of God in a natural way'. Informant R Waugh Esq., Coroner, Goulburn. Burial 14 October 1860, CofE Goulburn.'

Isabella died on 7 November 1881 at Wallendbeen, NSW. Her Death Certificate reads:

Isabella Mackenzie age 76, widow, cause of death Senile decay, 5 days, she had been in NSW 40 years, Children of marriage: 4 males, 2 females living; 2 males, 2 females deceased. Informant: William Denoon, son-in-law. Burial 9 November 1881 at Cootamundra, NSW Cemetery by James T Main, Presbyterian. ¹⁷

Donald and Isabella's son, **Donald Mackenzie** (31 May 1841-24 Jul 1917), was born in Coven Creek, NSW.

He married Ellen 'Ellie' Lanigan (1867-1888) from Tipperary, Ireland, in Sydney, in 1887. She died the following year.

Donald next married Mary Enright (27 Apr 1869-29 Apr 1934) from Limerick, Ireland, in Young in 1891. They had boys who died in infancy and a last son, Donald Eric Mackenzie (1900-1 Oct 1977). ¹⁸

Donald senior's occupations are listed as butcher, Mayor of Young and the director of the Young Flour Mill. His obituary graced page 1 of the *Young Witness*, (27 July 1917). He was described as an *'old and valuable unit of the community'*. It cited his move to Young from Goulburn in 1874 where he purchased a butchery on Lynch Street, and was a director of the Young Flour Mill for 24 years. He took a prominent part in the municipal affairs of the town, and occupied the mayoral chair in 1895-96-97 and in 1902. He was president of the turf club for many years, and the Mackenzie Handicap was a chief event. He was president of the town band, vice president of the P. & A. Society at the time of his death, and the current Mayor, Alderman Rintoul referenced the long association of the deceased with the Council.

His wife, Mary, died 29 April 1934. The *West Wyalong Advocate* (11 May 1934, pg. 4) noted her death at the Sacred Heart Hospital. Her charity work over 40 years, included collecting and visiting the poor for the old Benevolent Society, and working for and organising hospital balls for the Burrangong District Hospital. It reported that *'her charm and personality endeared her to all...'* and her landscape oil paintings were greatly admired.



Image: Covan Creek, NSW
Source: Courtesy Allhomes.com.

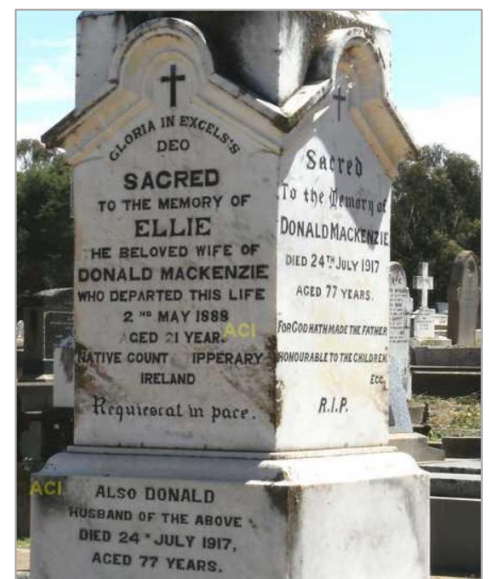


Image: Memorial of Ellie & Donald Mackenzie, Young Cemetery.
Source: Courtesy Findagrave.com



Image: Mary Mackenzie's grave, Young Cemetery
Source: Courtesy Austcemindex.com.

Donald Eric Mackenzie (1900-1 Oct 1977), son of Donald and Mary Mackenzie of Young, NSW, moved to West Wyalong after becoming a solicitor.¹⁹

He married Annie Aleathea Cunich (1900-1990) in Young, in 1924. They had 9 children: Patrick Mackenzie, Aleathea Mackenzie (b.1927), Luke 'Baldo' Mackenzie (1929-1989), Donald Mackenzie (1930-2019), Mark Mackenzie, Malcolm Aquinas Mackenzie (1933-2011), Mary Mackenzie, Simon Mackenzie and Allan Mackenzie (1933-2011).¹⁸

An article in *The Sydney Morning Herald* (MINING DISPUTE, 20 Aug 1936 pg. 6), about the Asia Wyalong No Liability Gold Mining Co., seeking the Court's permission to suspend mining operations due to a labour conditions cross-action, saw Donald E Mackenzie acting for Asia Wyalong. He advised the Court that an agreement with Kalms and Shaw to settle their claims had been paid. The question of collusion by the warden was denied and Solicitor Mackenzie entered three other similar applications for the company.²⁰

WEDDING.
Mr. Donald E. McKenzie, solicitor, of West Wyalong, and son of the late Donald MacKenzie and Mrs. MacKenzie of Young, was quietly married by Dean Hennessy, at St. Mary's Church, Young, on Saturday to Miss Cunich, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Baldo Cunich, of Peachvale, Young. Miss Elsie Cunich (sister) was bridesmaid and Mr. M. Short, best man. The young couple left immediately after the ceremony for West Wyalong.

Image: Wedding announcement of Donald E Mackenzie and Annie Aleathea Cunich, Daily Witness, (June 10 1924), Young, NSW

Source: Courtesy OldNews.com



Image: Memorial of Annie Aleathea Mackenzie, West Wyalong Cemetery.
Source: Courtesy Findagrave.com

Donald E defended Samuel Matthew Smith of Calleen (a village outside West Wyalong) against the charge of murdering his father, Thomas Eugene Smith. Samuel testified that he had acted in self-defense: *"I was frightened. He looked mad. I thought he would catch my mother, and kill her as he had threatened to 'do for her.' I was about 20 feet away from father when I shot him."*

Mackenzie advised the Court that Thomas' widow, Ellen Smith, told him that her husband was: *'a violent man, 6 feet 3 inches tall and weighing more than 18 stone. Her son, on the other hand, was only about seven stone and was shy and reserved. Mrs. Smith, herself, was only five feet tall ... Thomas Smith had, of late years, become a heavy drinker.'*²¹

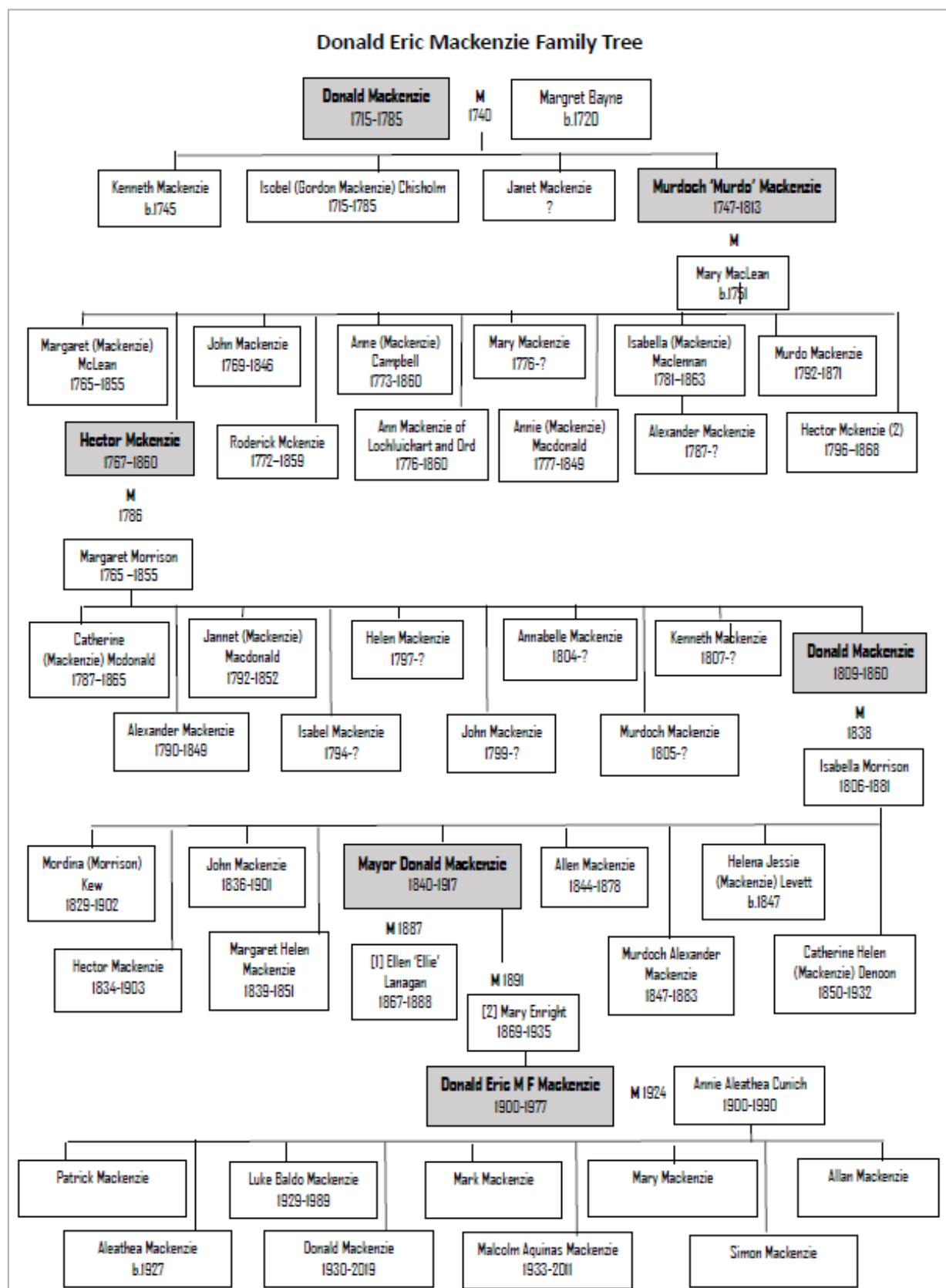
Donald Eric Mackenzie died on 1 October 1977, and was buried in West Wyalong General Cemetery, (Memorial ID 254098371).

Wife, Annie Mackenzie died 17 December 1990 and was buried in West Wyalong General Cemetery.



Image: Memorial of Donald E Mackenzie, W Wyalong General Cemetery.
Source: Courtesy Findagrave.com

D E Mackenzie's Family History continued...



Wyalong Criminal Archives

—Story: Wyalong born Criminal, Roy James Parry (Museum of History NSW)



Image: Roy James Parry, 13 Oct 1920, Goulburn Gaol

Source: Courtesy—MHNSW²³

Roy James Parry (9 Nov 1900-5 Jul 1981) was born in Wyalong, NSW to parents, James Frederick Parry (1871-1930) and Rose Ann (Jones) Parry (1878-1960).

He had six siblings: Harriet Emily (Parry) Box (1895-1952), Gladys (Parry) George (1902-1963), Cyril John Thomas Parry (1905-1974), Rita Dorothy May (Parry) Girdham (1907-1982), Wilfred Parry (1910-1969), and Myrtle Rose (Parry) Lawler (1918-1978),

At 19 years, and on the cusp of his criminal career, Roy married Gladys Josephine Ivy Hodges (1901-1973) in Wagga Wagga, NSW, on 25 Aug 1919. This is possibly due to Gladys' condition—their son, Pte James Royal Parry was born in Wagga Wagga on 20 Dec 1919.

In between jail time, another son, Albert Burt Parry was born on 19 Nov 1922.²²

No 2981 (THIS FOR N)

Date when Portrait taken 13/10/20

Native Place Wyalong

Year of birth 8/11/1900

Arrived in State { Ship Year

Trade or occupation previous to conviction Labour

Religion R.C.P.

Education, degree of 9th

Height, without shoes 5 feet 10 ins.

Weight in lbs. { On committal 148 On discharge

Colour of hair Fair

Colour of eyes Grey

Marks or special features Complexion

Convictions recorded for Roy James Parry are as follows:

7 Oct 1919. (*Daily Advertiser*, Wagga Wagga). 19-year-old Roy James Parry charged with using indecent language.

28 Jan 1920. (*Daily Advertiser*, Wagga Wagga). Robert Roach and Roy Parry each fined £2 for rioting; 14 days' goal if default.

19 Jun 1920. (*The Border Morning Mail and Riverina Times*). At police court, Roy James Parry was charged with burglary and committed for trial at Albury quarter sessions on June 29.

2 July 1920. (*NSW Police Gazette*). Roy Parry sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing goods from Lovedale and Jones in Holbrook.

30 Mar 1925. (*Daily Advertiser*, Wagga Wagga), Roy James Parry (25) charged for driving unregistered car at Tumbarumba without license.

22 Apr 1925 (*NSW Police Gazette*). Roy James Parry charged with disobeying a magisterial order for the support of his wife and children.

14 Oct 1925 (*NSW Police Gazette*) Roy James PARRY's license revoked for failing to comply with release conditions; return to prison desired.

CONVICTIONS				
Where and When			Offence	Sentence
Holbrook P.C.	15	6 20	Have skins of possums & rabbits	12. 2-3 or 3 months
Albury R.S.	29	6 20	Break into & steal	18 months with hard labour

Image Above Left: Roy James Parry description, Goulburn Gaol, 13 Oct 1920.

Image Left: Roy James Parry, convictions, Goulburn Gaol, 1920.

Source: Courtesy—MHNSW²³

INDECENT LANGUAGE.

Roy James Parry, 19 was charged with using indecent language in front of the Masonic Hall, Wagga, on Saturday night.

Constable Moore stated that **Parry** made use of indecent language in a loud voice. There was a dance on at the time, but few people were near by.

Parry was fined 10/.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

A charge, arising out of the arrest of **Parry**, was made against George **James Clout**, for being drunk and disorderly in the lock-up room late on Saturday night.

Inspector Duprez said that when **Parry** was locked up, accused came to the charge room and acted in the manner as stated in the charge.

A fine of 10/ was imposed.

Image: Roy's first charge of indecent language, 7 Oct 1919.

Source: Courtesy The Daily Advertiser, Wagga Wagga



Image: Gladys Parry c. 1970.

Source: Courtesy Myheritage.com ²²

On 14 April, 1927, Gladys filed a Divorce petition in the supreme Court against husband, Roy, charging willful desertion without cause for upwards of three years. (20 Apr 1927, *The Sydney Morning Herald*, Legal Notices).

Gladys married James Frederick Charles Tilden c.1927, which would account for her desire for a divorce. They had two children.

Interestingly, the *Government Gazette of New South Wales* (27 Nov 1959) records the Governor-in-Council approving the appointment of Roy and Gladys' son, Roy James Parry to NSW Fair Trading Commission as a Commonwealth Bank employee.

Gladys died 13 Oct 1973 in Wagga Wagga, NSW, and was buried at Wagga Wagga Monumental Cemetery.

Roy died at Caves Beach, NSW, 5 Jul 1981, and was buried at Belmont Cemetery Lake Macquarie, NSW. ²⁴



Australia, New South
Wales Marriage Index,
1788-1966



Roy J Parry & Gladys I Hodges

Groom:

Roy J Parry

Bride:

Gladys I Hodges

Marriage:

Year: 1919

District:

Wagga Wagga, New South
Wales, Australia

Registration:

New South Wales, Australia

Image: Marriage registration of Roy and Gladys Parry, 1919.

Source: Courtesy—MyHeritage.com

Bland Shire Council: A History



—Story: Council's origins from the beginning



Image: Bland Shire Councillors, 1912

Source: *Bland Shire Council, Councillor & Shire Clerk Service Register*, from 1906

The Municipality of Wyalong was proclaimed on the 22nd December 1899.

The first Alderman elections took place at the Courthouse and the first president to be elected was Mr J. Moriarty. The aldermen were J. Moriarty, G. Davies, E.A. Neeld, W.T. James, E.E. Tyler, G.S. Duncan, J. McDonnell, E.J. Pike and J. Hodge.

The Wyalong Council Chambers was built in 1902 with the stone laid by President Frederick Chudleigh. The building remains today and operates as the Wyalong (Toppy) Hall.

The Shire of Bland was first declared in December 1906 after a temporary council was formed six months earlier. The first 'temporary' councillors were Messrs G. Punton, J.G. Holmes, C.M. Johns, D. Byrne and S. Wilson.

Mr Wilson was the chairman of this temporary council incorporated on 16th June, 1906 and operating for a period of six months. The Council remained in this state until September 1935 when a Provisional Council was formed beginning the process of the amalgamation with the Municipality of Wyalong.

The first Shire of Bland Council Chambers was built on 5th October 1914 in the existing Shire Street location.²⁵



Municipality of Wyalong Council Chambers built in 1902



Shire of Bland Council Chambers built in 1914

Images top left, top right and right: Three incarnations of Bland Shire Council Chambers, 1902, 1914 and 1981.

Source: *Bland Shire Council, Councillor & Shire Clerk Service Register*, from 1906



Bland Shire Council Chambers & Administration Office Today

The Shire of Bland and Wyalong Municipality were formally amalgamated on the 7th December 1937 and the present-day Bland Shire Council was created. The original Council Chambers from 1914 was demolished and a new and modern Bland Shire Council Chambers & Administration Office was built in its place and officially opened on the 10th April 1981.



Image: Bland Shire Councillors: 1914 – 1917
Source: Bland Shire Council, Councillor & Shire Clerk Service Register, from 1906

Historical Municipality Wiped Out

AFTER 36 YEARS' EXISTENCE

Established Following Famous Goldrush

Now Merged With Bland Shire Council

Late Dr. Shaw Mayor for 23 Years

Today (Tuesday) sounds the death knell to Wyalong Municipality as a Municipality, and henceforth Wyalong shall be part and parcel of Bland Shire Council in accordance with the amalgamation proposal.

Wyalong Aldermen and, residents fought hard to retain their heritage, but it was of no avail, and in the march of progress one more Municipality, established under romantic circumstances, has been wiped out.

The Municipality was proclaimed on 22nd December, 1899, five years after the famous Wyalong Goldrush, and the first election of Aldermen took place on 3rd March, 1900. Mr. J. Moriarty was elected the first Mayor on 5th March, 1900.

Council held its last meeting on: Thursday night last, when this Mayor (Ald. G. J. Bland) said, it was a matter of deep regret to him and the Aldermen that they were meeting for the last time as administrators for the people of the Municipality.

The mayor was thanked for splendid service rendered the Municipality and he in turn complimented the aldermen on their work on behalf of the Municipality.



Image: Bland Shire Councillors, 1917-1919
Source: Bland Shire Council, Councillor & Shire Clerk Service Register, from 1906

Following the discovery of gold in 1893 by the Neeld family, and the famous "rush" in 1894; and in view of the conditions at the "Main Camp" (White Tank) the establishment of a township was considered by the authorities such an urgent necessity, that Surveyor J. Richmond was given instructions in February, only two months after the discovery of gold, to lay out a township for this new field. After consultation with Mining Warden Sharpe, and giving careful consideration as to the best possible location for the present and future requirements, Surveyor Richmond selected a position about one- and three-quarter miles east of the "Main Camp" White Tank.

Bland Shire Council: A History continued...

Continued...

His reasons for selecting this site so far from the mining field being that "it was necessary to keep the area of gold deposits; its suitability from a sanitary standpoint; its proximity to the main! Barmedman road; and its general healthy location."

Further, the alternative site at the "Main' Camp" was low lying and boggy in wet weather, unsanitary, generally unhealthy, and right in the center of the gold deposits, and opposed by the Mining Warden, particularly on the later account.

Surveyor, Richmond completed the survey of the first four sections by the 6th March of the same year, but this being insufficient it was extended to fourteen sections.



Image: Bland Shire Councillors, 1920-1922
Source: Bland Shire Council, Councillor & Shire Clerk Service Register, from 1906



Image: Fred Neeld Snr. C.1912
Source: The West Wyalong Advocate (1 Oct 1935).²⁶

TOWNSHIP NAMED

"Wyalong," originally the designation of the old run and parish, was decided upon as the name of the new township, after consultation with the Mining Warden, who also approved of the street names. Most Of these streets bear the names of the pioneers of the field or officials connected with its early history.

There was an immediate demand for allotments, and although early in March there were no buildings whatever on the ground, by the 3rd May, 120 to the value of £20 each had been erected. By this time Surveyor Richmond had completed the survey of the whole of the 32 sections as originally designed, full provision being made for public buildings, public schools, recreation, hospital and police requirements.

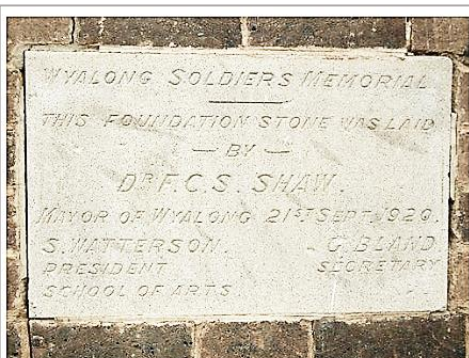
EARLY ALLOTMENT APPLICATIONS

The earliest applications for allotments were made by William Crowley, lot 3, section 4, Neeld Street; F.W. and A. Falconer, lot 4, section 4, Neeld Street; William Greig, lot 1, section A, also in Neeld Street.

These applications were made for mining tenements on the 7th April, 1894. Numerous applications followed on 9th and subsequent dates in April of that year for the allotments.

WYALONG PUBLIC SCHOOL

The first school in Wyalong was granted on the 13 June, 1894, on a site in Slee and Gilbert Streets. It was opened in September of that year in charge of John Anstey. He died on 6th July, 1886, at Wyalong, and was succeeded by Mr. William Carroll.



Foundation Stone; 26-03-2014

Image: The Wyalong Soldiers Memorial foundation stone was laid by Dr. F. C. S. Shaw, Mayor of Wyalong on 21st Sept 1920.

Source: Monument Australia.org

Continued...

WYALONG POST OFFICE

The first post office in Wyalong was established as a receiving office under the name of "Wyalong Township"- West Wyalong being then called Wyalong. The receiving office was discontinued and a full post office and telegraph office opened under the name of Wyalong on 22nd June 1894. On the same date the post office at West Wyalong-then called Wyalong-.was changed to West Wyalong . It is interesting to note that Barmedman Post Office was originally called Wyalong. It was changed to the former name in 1882.

MUNICIPALITY ESTABLISHED

The Municipality of Wyalong was proclaimed on 22nd December, 1899. The first election of Aldermen took place on 3rd march 1900, and the following gentlemen were duly elected: [?] Jeremiah Moriarty, George Davis, Ernest A Neeld, William T James, Edward E. Tyler, G. S. Duncan, James McDonell, Edward J. Pike, and James Hodge.

The aldermen met for the first time at the Court House on 5th March, 1900, for the purpose of electing a Mayor and Jeremiah Moriarty was elected Mayor of the new Municipality.

RECORD ESTABLISHED

And so, through the years that have followed, Wyalong has continued as a Municipality and many men associated with the early history of Wyalong and their descendants, have sat at the Council table. Many matters of utmost importance to the town and district have been discussed, but in the future these matters will occupy the attention of Bland Shire Council. The late Dr. F. C. S. Shaw of Wyalong established a Local Government record by occupying the position of Mayor for 23 consecutive terms.



Image: Bland Shire Councillors, 1923-1925
Source: Bland Shire Council, Councillor & Shire Clerk Service Register, from 1906

MERGER PROPOSAL

However, when the present Minister for Local Government, Hon. L. S. Spooner, (M.L.A.) took office he immediately introduced a policy of amalgamating small Municipalities with the large Shires and as only two miles divides Wyalong and West Wyalong, the Minister decided to merge the two Councils. Wyalong Council, supported by the majority of ratepayers, took up the matter, and petitions were forwarded to the Minister through the Hon. K. A. Buttenshaw. M.L.A. (Minister for Lands) asking Mr. Spooner to reconsider his decision.

The Minister agreed to a Local Government inquiry being held, and on 24th October, 1934, Mr. H. N. Smart (Chief Clerk of the Local Government Department) conducted a public inquiry in the Wyalong Court House.

However, the Commissioner apparently reported against the retention of the Municipality, and the Minister decided to adhere to his original intention and merge the two Councils.

PROVISIONAL COUNCIL

Mr. Spooner also decided that a Provisional Council of six members would govern the united area for six months, but in this respect the Councils could not agree on the representations. Bland Shire Council nominated councillors. C. J. M. Thomas, H. Kaye (A Riding), E Penfold, A. T. Holland (B Riding) and Crs. H. Prentice and A. A. Wallace (C Riding).

Bland Shire Council: A History continued...

Ald. G. J. Bland was eventually appointed in lieu of Cr. C. J. M. Thomas, one of A Riding representatives, which will absorb the Municipality.

FINAL MEETING OF COUNCIL

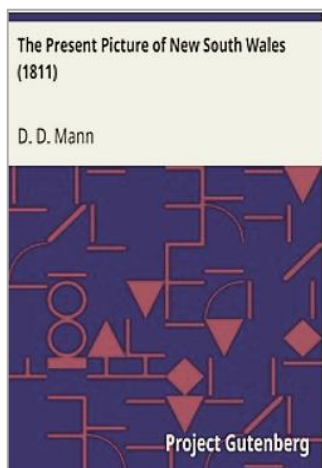
After dealing with formal business on Thursday night last, the Mayor, who was congratulated on his splendid service to Council, and who in turn, complimented the aldermen for their loyal service, declared the meeting closed, and drove home: the last nail in the Municipal coffin.

ANOTHER ASSOCIATION

When the meeting was closed it was stated that another association would be formed at Wyalong to watch the interests of the ratepayers and advise the Shire Council on local matters.



From the Collection

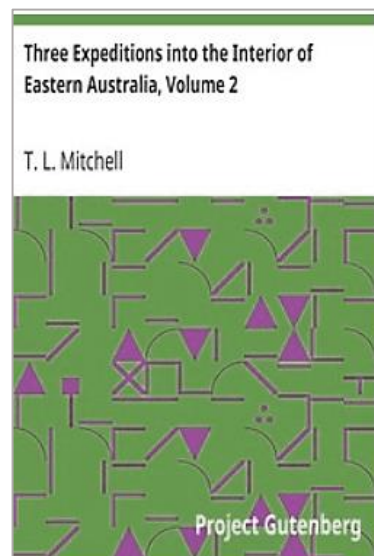


"The Present Picture of New South Wales (1811)" by D. D. Mann is a historical account written in 1811. The book provides a detailed observation of New South Wales, including its development as a colony. It examines the socio-political landscape, focusing on the interactions between convicts, settlers, and the indigenous population. It opens with discoveries and initial colonization efforts catalyzed by Captain Cook and Governor Phillip. It describes the arrival of convicts, the establishment of government structures and societal norms in uncharted territory. Mann discusses law and order, and the environmental challenges faced by settlers. His narrative hints at the resilience and improvement of the early settlement period.

Available for free via Kindle and other EPUB readers, or read online or download.
<https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/15533>

"Three Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia, Volume 2" by Major T.L. Mitchell is a scientific publication written in the early 1800s. It details the findings and observations of Major Mitchell during his exploration of Eastern Australia, particularly the Darling and Murray Rivers, and surrounding regions. The book delves into the geographic, botanical, and ethnological aspects of the areas explored, documenting the land's topography, plant life, and encounters with indigenous tribes. It opens with preparations for Mitchell's 1836 expedition to traverse the challenging terrain, and then, describes their route, equipment, and the men involved in the journey, including local indigenous guides. Notable events include the team's engagement with native customs, such as a corroboree dance, and the exploration of limestone caves rich with fossil findings.

Available for free via Kindle and other EPUB readers, or read online or download.
<https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/13033>



Cause of Death?

Imposthume

Imposthume: a collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.
²⁷

At the same time that it was being recorded as a cause of death, imposthume took on a metaphorical meaning and referred to an egotistical or corrupt person “swollen” with pride.

Imposthume was listed as a cause of death in London’s Bills of Mortality, Dec 1664.³

The post mortem of the Prince of Wales, Frederick Louis, the eldest son of King George II and Queen Caroline, gave his cause of death as “suffocation after the ‘imposthume’ or abscess broke”, March 20, 1751.²⁸



Portrait of Frederick, Prince of Wales

2 July
2025

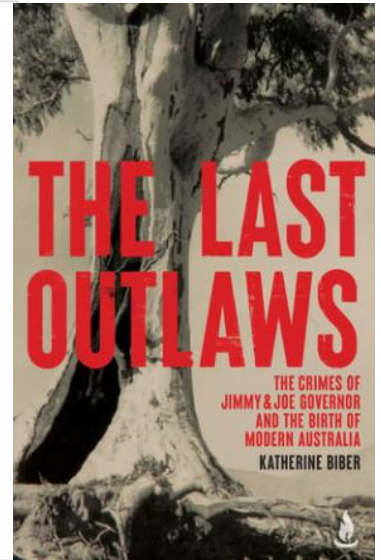
New Release!

The Last Outlaws The Crimes of Jimmy and Joe Govenor and the Birth of Modern Australia

By Katherine Biber

Pre-order (2/07/2025)

\$36.99



The Last Outlaws is both a gripping work of historical true crime and a richly revealing examination of our nation at its birth. *The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith* meets *Killing for Country*.

In the winter of 1900, Wiradjuri man, Jimmy Governor and his brother Joe murdered nine people across New South Wales, in a rampage that caused panic in the colony on the cusp of nationhood.

Triggered, it seems, by a racist incident, they killed men, women and children, evading a vast manhunt until they were eventually captured. Joe was shot in the open; Jimmy survived to be put on trial. Thus, the last man to be outlawed in the colony was hanged in the new nation, meeting his end in Darlinghurst Gaol as the Federation decorations were taken down.

Undertaken with the co-operation of the Governors' descendants, Katherine Biber's compelling reconstruction of events—from the murders themselves to Jimmy's eventual execution—brings this extraordinary story back to life. In doing so it sheds fresh, vivid light on the country that inspired and reacted to the murders. Not only did many of the lawyers and politicians involved also play key roles in Federation, but the case revealed in microcosm the psychology of the nascent nation, including its attitudes to land and race.²⁹

Notice Board

July

National Library of Scotland Introduction to Family History Introductory Workshop,

FREE!



National Library
of Scotland
Leabharlann
Nàiseanta na h-Alba

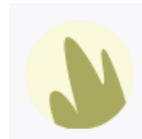
Online Zoom: 10 July 2025, 12:00 a.m. AEST

This workshop is useful for people who have started building up their family tree and researching official records. There will be five different themes—family, locality, work, emigration and immigration, and historic events, and how you can research Scottish family history.

https://www.eventbrite.com.au/e/introduction-to-family-history-tickets-910360571977?aff=ebdssbdestsearch&keep_tld=1

Shellharbour City Library Family History Help

FREE!



Online Zoom: 21 July 2025, 10:00 a.m.

Curious about your family tree and where you came from?
Their volunteers and staff are ready to help you search and trace your family history!

<https://www.eventbrite.com.au/e/family-history-help-tickets-1249024328389?aff=ebdssbdestsearch>

Anytime

The National Library of Australia Most Common Family History Questions We Get Asked at the Library: Part 1

FREE!



Blog online: Available anytime

Answering our most commonly asked family history questions, learn about birth certificates, First Nations family history, electoral rolls, and cemetery records from Special Collections Research & Support team.

<https://www.library.gov.au/news-media/most-common-family-history-questions-we-get-asked-library-part-1>

August

Society of Australian Genealogists Family Tree Maker User Group



Via Zoom: \$40.00 | 9 Aug, 2025, 10:30a.m.-3:30p.m.

Join other users of this popular family history software program for insights, ideas and opportunities to share tips and ask questions.

Skill level: All - beginners welcome

To register: <https://sag.org.au/event-6194004>

Cause of Death?

Cachexy

Cachexy (Cachexia) is 16th century from the Greek *kakhexia*, meaning bad habit.²⁷

Cachexy is a weakness and wasting of the body due to severe chronic illness.³⁰



Quinsie

Quinsie, from a Latin word meaning "choke", is a complication of tonsillitis where an abscess grows between the tonsil and throat and causes suffocation if it's not removed.²⁵



Further Reading/Footnotes:

- ¹ <https://www.eastoftheweb.com/short-stories/UBooks/DrovWife.shtml>
- ² https://chasingflukes.com/reading_guide-overview/glossary-contents/17apoplexy/
- ³ <https://worldhistorycommons.org/londons-bill-mortality>
- ⁴ <https://people.howstuffworks.com/culture-traditions/funerals/obituary-history.htm>
- ⁵ <https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-Oxley>
- ⁶ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/254098371/donald-eric-mckenzie>
- ⁷ https://www.ssns.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/05_Bangor-Jones_NWRoss_pp_79-117.pdf
- ⁸ <https://www.myheritage.com/research/record-1-1338753752-2-3756/donald-mackenzie-in-myheritage-family-trees>
- ⁹ <https://www.myheritage.com/research/record-1-1338753752-2-5747/margret-mackenzie-born-bayne-in-myheritage-family-trees>
- ¹⁰ <https://www.myheritage.com/research/record-1-1338753752-2-5750/murdoch-murdo-mckenzie-in-myheritage-family-trees>
- ¹¹ <https://www.myheritage.com/research/record-1-261682071-1-500108/murdoch-mckenzie-in-myheritage-family-trees>
- ¹² <https://her.hIGHLAND.gov.uk/Monument/MHG16402>
- ¹³ <https://www.myheritage.com/research/record-1-176059031-7-500593/donald-mackenzie-in-myheritage-family-trees>
- ¹⁴ <https://www.myheritage.com/research/record-1-61929942-5-500385/donald-mackenzie-in-myheritage-family-trees>
- ¹⁵ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/199889328/donald-mackenzie#view-photo=238308419>
- ¹⁶ ScotlandsPeople 03/06/1809 MCKENZIE, DONALD (Old Parish Registers Births 066/ 10 41 Gairloch) Page 41 of 146
- ¹⁷ Death certificate transcript 1882/12680
- ¹⁸ <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/MacKenzie-3830>
- ¹⁹ MARRIAGE NSW Births deaths and Marriages 6452/1924 MACKENZIE DONALD E married CUNICH ANNIE A district YOUNG
- ²⁰ <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/17262560>
- ²¹ Truth (Sydney, 10 January 1954) YOUTH FOR TRIAL ON CHARGE OF MURDERING HIS FATHER
- ²² <https://www.myheritage.com/research/record-1-834127481-2-500151/roy-j-parry-in-myheritage-family-trees>
- ²³ https://search.records.nsw.gov.au/primo-explore/fulldisplay?docid=INDEX2070406&context=L&vid=61SRA&lang=en_US&search_scope=Everything&adaptor=Local%20Search%20Engine&tab=default_tab&query=any,contains,Gaol%20Inmates%20Prisoners%20Photos%20Index%201870-1930,AND&query=any,contains,wyalong,AND&mode=advanced&offset=0
- ²⁴ <https://www.thornber.net/medicine/html/medgloss.html>
- ²⁵ https://www.blandshire.nsw.gov.au/files/sharedassets/public/v/1/councillor-photos/2024/councillor-service-register_1.pdf
- ²⁶ <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/188381256>
- ²⁷ <https://www.mentalfloss.com/article/67247/15-historic-diseases-competed-bubonic-plague#:~:text=Imposthume%20was%20a%20swelling%2C%20cyst,person%20%E2%80%9Cswollen%E2%80%9D%20with%20pride.>
- ²⁸ <https://www.historytoday.com/archive/death-frederick-prince-wales#:~:text=How%20Frederick%20Louis%2C%20the%20eldest,that%20he%20died%20of%20pneumonia.>
- ²⁹ <https://www.boffinsbooks.com.au/books/9781761631665/last-outlaws>
- ³⁰ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cachexia>

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