

The Mallee Stump

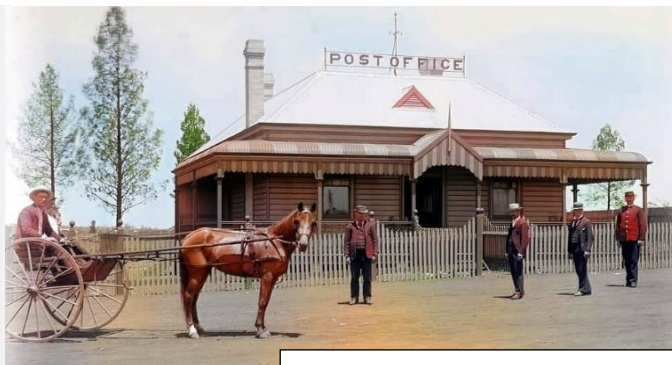


Image: Wyalong Post Office, 1895
Source: Courtesy Les Miller

Wyalong District Family History Group Inc.

58 GILBERT ST, WYALONG NSW 2671

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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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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

 www.facebook.com/wyalongfamilyhistory/

Museum in a Water Tower

The Gunnedah Water Tower Museum, Anzac Park, Gunnedah, NSW, is housed in an old water tower reservoir.

The museum has a display of memorabilia, artefacts, and archives over four floors and an observation deck. Two Jenny McCracken murals commemorate those who served in the Vietnam War.



Built in 1908, the water reservoir was transformed into a museum in 1980.

District war documents, honour rolls, 60 historic school records, a century of historic information, and an exploration of the Liverpool Plains (1818-1843) can be found in their publications and archives. There are details about graves at the Hunter Street Cemetery, and burials at villages and properties.

For further information, visit the website here:
<https://mgns.w.org.au/organisations/gunnedah-water-tower-museum/>

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Did You Know?

Originating in the 17th and 18th centuries, **'Mulquinerie'** is a landmark of French heritage and the art of weaving and trading fine fabrics that are composed exclusively of linen: whether plain flax cloth, 'linon' or batiste.

A 'mulquinier' was the artisan textile designer and weaver as well as the merchant of canvases. They worked in home basements in humid conditions. ¹

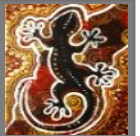
Image: Painting: 'Le Tisserand (The Weaver)', 1888, Musée d'Art et d'Archéologie, Senlis,

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mulquinerie>

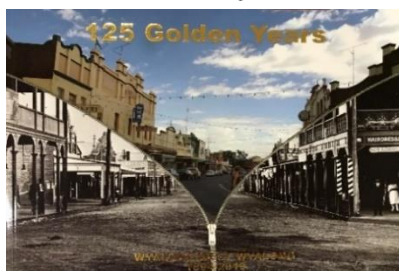


Wiradjuri Country

"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

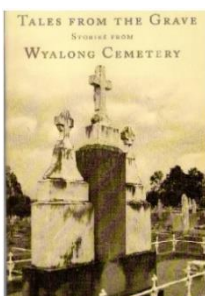
Wyalong & West Wyalong 1894 - 2019

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)



Gravestone Symbols

Finger Pointing Up

Fingers pointing upward indicate that the departed has gone to heaven and beckons grieving loved ones to look up.

<https://blog.billiongraves.com/h-and-symbolism-on-gravestones/>



Contact >>> genealogy@wyalongfamilyhistory.com

Editor's Report

Dear Members,

On behalf of the Executive, welcome back for another year and, to our new members, it is wonderful to have you join us!

Here we are, into a new year and the first issue of *The Mallee Stump* for 2025.

This issue explores how the outbreak of Typhoid on the goldfields led to the demand for better health and a hospital. It became a political football between Wyalong and West Wyalong, the towns always vying for supremacy over one another. Although Wyalong won the battle at that time, it inevitably lost the 'war' and is so much the lesser town in infrastructure, profile and business investment.

Thanks to the (NSW) Museum of History's digitized Crime Files, we have access to local, historic records with photographs. This issue, we see Wyalong resident, Edward Garnet Leslie Lees, charged with False Pretenses. And, we continue the wonderful journal of local resident, Marjorie Jean Staniforth (Part2), and include her Obituary.

We have designed a new brochure for people who may be interested in our organization, and these will be available at the Library, Council Chambers, and can be mailed or emailed to anyone requesting information.

Don't forget, any contributions you make to *The Mallee Stump* journal will be very much appreciated. Please email victoriamiddleton33@gmail.com

Victoria Middleton
Editor

Free Site Searches & Resources



Odd Resources on Billion Graves Website.

Billiongraves.com has some unusual resources to assist people searching their family tree.

The 'Tips and Tricks' page shows you how to date old family photos through women's fashions, recognize family members in old photos, understand old photo albums, date photos based on their paper type, do gravestone detective work and undertaker ads. ²

The practice of displaying a loved one's recipe on their gravestone is odd, to say the least, but our ancestors culinary talents were honoured this way from c.50BC and the tomb of Roman baker, Eurysaces. ^{3 4}

- <https://blog.billiongraves.com/gravestone-recipes-so-good-they-are-set-in-stone/>

Research Requests

Looking for **Smith** ancestors living in the West Wyalong District in the late 1800s-early1900s. Trying to locate the properties or houses of grandparents and great-grandparents.

Great-grandfather: **Edward Ernest Smith (1886-1956).**

Mother's maiden name: **Ivy Rose Smith.**

1885: Edward purchased farm at Juneefree.

1912: He purchased Yarrandale Homestead at Marsden.

1924: Moved into house, Church St. W Wyalong.

Looking for **Wood** and **Oldham** ancestors living in Barmedman, Rankin Springs, West Wyalong & Kikora.

Father: **Ronald Leslie Wood**, born Temora NSW,12/4/1912.

Grandfather: **Joseph Wood.**

Mother: **Hazel Ellen Wood** (Oldham)

Ronald & Hazel lived in Monash St, West Wyalong until 1957.

—Contact Pam at email:
genealogy@wyalongfamilyhistory.com

Typhoid & Wyalong Hospital

—Story: Typhoid Fever on the Goldfields and the Fight for a Hospital

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.⁵

Thanks to fresh produce from Chinese vegetable gardens on the goldfields, scurvy and malnutrition diseases were often kept at bay.⁵ Yet, it was difficult to prevent typhoid outbreaks, with overcrowding, no sanitation, a limited water supply and co-existing gold fever.

Typhoid, or 'Typhoid Fever', is a life-threatening infection caused by the bacterium *Salmonella Typhi*. It is usually spread through contaminated food or water. Once *Salmonella Typhi* bacteria are ingested, they multiply and spread into the bloodstream.⁶

The 1895 Commonwealth Dept. of Health Services published: *"Round every little clump of scrub in the hills, you may see a collection of faecal deposits, and the drainage from this is collected by residents lower down. The prevalence of fever, and the disastrous results to the community were not sufficient to deter people from drinking this unappetising beverage ...due to the fact that an idea was encouraged by the medical men first on the fields that the epidemic was some... local disease... unconnected with the quality of the water supply".*⁷

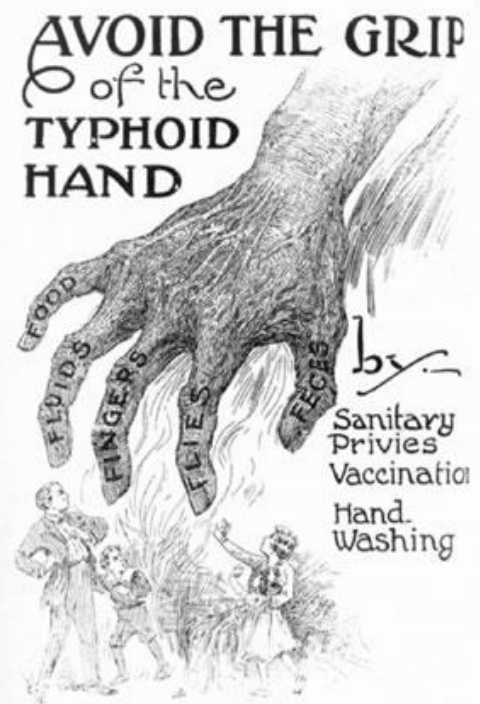


Image: 'Avoid The Grip of the Typhoid Hand' poster, the *Health Bulletin*, NSW.

Source: Courtesy

<https://www.outbackfamilyhistoryblog.com/typhoid-fever-a-raging-epidemic/>



Image: Chinese market gardener, c1890.

Source: Courtesy W H Ferguson (photographer), Dunolly Museum

The few doctors on the goldfields charged a lot of money for a consultation. Many were not qualified, and the newspapers were full of advertisements for suspect potions and remedies that claimed to cure everything. *"It is no joke to get ill at the diggings; doctors make you pay for it,"* wrote Ellen Clacy, *"many are regular quacks, and these seem to flourish best."*

Because doctors knew nothing about handwashing and sterilisation, minor injuries often became septic and many progressed to serious illnesses or death.⁵

In March, 1894, up to 5,000 diggers and their families came to Wyalong, and in April, the estimates were close to 10,000 more.⁸

A competition began between the residents of Wyalong (Central) and Wyalong (West)—where the mines were—for public monies and the erection of major buildings to their individual locations.⁹

On 6 April, the *Barrier Miner* newspaper reported:

*'Typhoid fever and dysentery are prevalent at Wyalong.'*¹⁰

This prompted the Water Conservation Dept. to dispatch an officer to investigate, and by 10 April, deaths were beginning and miners, leaving the goldfield.

The first reference to planning for a hospital appears in a report in *The Star* (27 April 1894). The report congratulates the Progress Committee for having raised the necessity of erecting a local hospital. The report focused on providing hospital services for all classes: those rich enough to pay and those too poor to do so..

On May 17, the Hospital Committee organized one of many concerts in the Victoria Hall to raise funds for the hospital. A provisional committee met on 7 June, Chaired by JJ Williams, to no satisfaction, and on 27 July, an Hospital Committee Executive was elected, with J. Deighton as Chair. Trustees for the 20 acres government land grant were appointed, and Dr. A. Grieves was elected as Medical Officer.

West Wyalong residents complained about the committee meetings being held in Wyalong. Nevertheless, plans were drawn up by architect, John Smethurst, but West Wyalong residents were still pushing for a location closer to the mines. If the given site



Image: Drawing of Wyalong Hospital c.1900

Source: Courtesy National Library,
<https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-1711298931/view>⁹

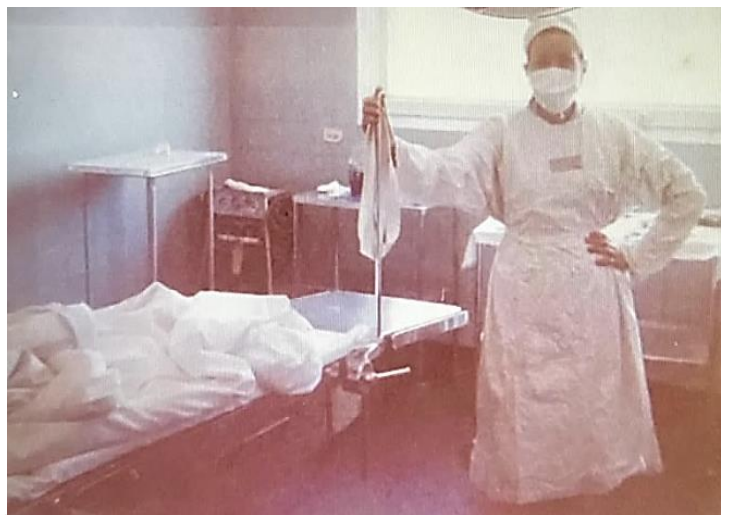


Image: Nursing in Wyalong Hospital c.1960s

Source: West Wyalong and Beyond, Facebook

was to be confirmed, debate arose over an ambulance or a clinic in West Wyalong to improve access favoured by West Wyalong residents. The idea of a facility for West Wyalong, itself far larger than Wyalong, was raised again in March 1899, when meetings were held by West Wyalong Progress Association, calling for Government support for a Cottage Hospital in West Wyalong.

The site nominated by the Surveyor was finally accepted, despite the grumblings for the West Wyalong Advance and Progress Committees who sought funds for a local dispensary. The eight-bed hospital would be built on a hill overlooking the town, three miles east of the main mining camp at West Wyalong. Dr. Thomas A Grieves was appointed Medical Officer for the Wyalong District on 31 August 1894, becoming the first Medical Officer of the Hospital.

At a Hospital Committee meeting on 31 August, the building tenders were too high, and the solution was to hold a competition for a building design that could be brought to tender for the prize of 5 guineas and supervision of the project with a commission. C. J. Cowdery's submission was the best suited to the requirements of the place, and the financial strength of the institution.

While the community waited, local women took patients into their homes, rooms in hotels were used, and by 9 November, the Government had provided four tents and two nurses to combat typhoid in West Wyalong, fast filling with fever patients.

Work on the hospital building commenced on 1 January 1895.⁹



Image: The medical staff of hospital tents on an Australian goldfield, c1898

Source: Courtesy—<https://museum.wa.gov.au/explore/wa-goldfields/dangerous-life/typhoid-fever-raging-epidemic>

The Hospital Committee's meeting of January 1895, recorded that a matron (Nurse L. Morris) had been appointed, a nurse (Nurse Brown) was working without payment, another nurse had been employed (Nurse Williams, but she later contracted typhoid fever and died). Dr. Grieves, reporting on the first 3½ months to 31 December, advised the average daily number of patients was seven, and ten typhoid cases had been admitted of whom 6 died.

In November 1894, a letter to the Editor from Dr. Grieves explained what was needed to deal with the causes of the typhoid fever: burning all rubbish, pan closets (toilets) or lime on pits (latrines), storing water in iron tanks and that filtering will not kill the typhoid germs. Finally, seek medical help rather than delay.¹¹

At a public meeting on 7 November, Dr. Grieves drew attention to the coming hot weather which would increase cases of typhoid if nothing were done:

*"Refuse of all kinds be carefully burnt... The practice of draining slops and liquid refuse into the street was most objectionable;...and if allowed so to remain, they were risking the serious danger of a severe epidemic of typhoid. There was, as yet, no convenience for constructing drains, the cross streets not having been surveyed... In reply to a question, Dr. Grieves said the water in the White tank was certainly unfit for human consumption; the only way of rendering it so was filtering through gravel and charcoal beds; chemicals were of no practical use."*¹²

The Hospital Committee—which had become the Emergency, Visiting and Building committees—faced a law suit from the original architect, John Smethurst, and an outcry over the use of local pine due to the delay to get Oregon timber. Then, the *Star* published an article '*Man's Inhumanity to Man*' (12 Feb 1895), reporting that a patient named Sullivan was measured for a coffin and a grave dug before he had died. The matron, Morris, resigned and advised that she believed the man was dead. Hospital employee, R. Maxfield wrote a letter to the *Star*, explaining that Matron had ordered him to arrange the undertaker and a grave to be dug before the visit to the hospital by the Minister of Mines at 4pm. Maxfield told the Matron that Sullivan was unlikely to die for hours, though went ahead with the request to the undertaker. He stated that Sullivan died at six o'clock. When the Minister visited the cemetery and asked about the grave being dug, he was told it was for a dying patient (Sullivan).

Dr. Grieves recommended Nurse Cleary to be Matron, with a £60 salary/per year, and he himself was reappointed, and AW Sheridan as Wardsman at a committee meeting 5 March 1895.

In early March, the date set for the opening was 10 April. It was to be celebrated by a grand Fair and Fete.



Invalid Digger by S. T. Gill. Gold Museum Collection

Eight days before the hospital opening, a dispute erupted between the Progress Committee and the Hospital Committee over cab fare charges—with an inference of theft—and the Secretary, E. Smith, was so infuriated that he resigned with a month's notice.

The site chosen for the Hospital Ball was the large ward of the hospital near Wyalong, and fearing a backlash from West Wyalong residents over the cab fares, the secretary arranged a 1s fare from all cabmen.

The hospital was opened at 4 p.m. by Mrs. A. E. French. She and her husband had made donations of linen and money respectively. Mr. French died from typhoid fever in Melbourne the following March.

With the threat of closure, the *Star* reported on 5 July, 1895:

*"If that portion of the public of Wyalong who have failed to recognise their responsibility in this matter do not come to the rescue, and by their contributions...we fear that we shall have the painful task of recording... the closing of the doors of a building specially erected for the relief of suffering humanity."*¹³

At a public meeting on 6 July, Mr. Dighton advised the hospital was £150 in debt. Dr. Grieves reported that, to 30 June, there had been 60 patients: 36 had been discharged/cured and 6 with symptoms relieved. 12 had died (7 from Typhoid fever). There were still 12 patients in the hospital. He credited Matron Cleary and nurse Connellan for 16 typhoid cases being discharged/cured. Suggestions of canvassing businesses for funds and an extension of payment times were offered, but by the meeting of 6 August, only £42 had been collected.

To raise funds, public-spirited Dr. Grieves conducted an 'Ambulance Class' which explained the steps to be taken when an accident or serious illness occurs. In December 1895, a bicycle sports club conducted these events: Sweepstakes, Half Mile, Three quarter mile and Mile three heats and a final. A collection was taken for the hospital. Tensions between the two towns were sufficient to lead to two balls and one juvenile ball being conducted to coincide with the opening of the hospital. The presumption that only clumsy miners populated the area was dispelled at numerous balls, as described here by the *Star*:

*"About 70 couples were dancing, and it is scarcely necessary to say that there was a splendid display of feminin loveliness. The dresses of the fair dancers without exception displayed the good taste of the wearers, and some were exceptionally beautiful...Mrs. Duffy, black merveilleux with jet trimming, Mrs. Gough, white and buttercup; Mrs. Wilson, black silk with blue liberty silk trimming; Mrs. Paulson, white cashmere with white satin trimming; Mrs. W. Tucker, pink moire silk trimmed with lemon silk and swans down;..."*¹⁴

By early 1896 typhoid cases were rarer but in March there were 11 cases of scarlet fever in the hospital. E. B. Boon was hospitalized for nine weeks by typhoid fever. He also credited the staff with skillful treatment and unceasing attention in a letter of August 1895. A New Zealander, W. L. Richards died in September 1896. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Peter McRobbie, the principal bass singer in the Brisbane Musical Union died in Wyalong Hospital from typhoid fever. Deaths from typhoid continued for some time. A son of Robert Gagie, a pioneer in the district, died of typhoid fever, aged 24 in January 1898.

In the two years of the birth of the town and goldfield, its community struggled to achieve a hospital and continued financial support for it. On 4 Feb 1916, The *Albury Banner and Wodonga Express* reported that Wyalong Hospital was of only two state hospitals who had not applied for a special government grant.¹⁵

Wyalong Criminal Archives

—Story: *Wyalong Criminal, Edward Garnet Leslie Lees (Museum of History NSW)*



Image: Edward Lees, 28 Mar 1922, Bathurst Gaol

Source: Courtesy—MHNSW

https://search.records.nsw.gov.au/primo-explore/fulldisplay?context=L&vid=61SRA&lang=en_US&docid=INDEX2035886

Edward Garnet Leslie Lees was born in Maryborough, Victoria, on 23 March 1895, to parents, Robert Lees (1854-1923) and Mary Ann (Diamond) Lees (1856-1914).

Edward had 11 siblings: David Lees (1875-1959); Robert John Lees (1877-?); Walter Lees (1879-1879); George Lees (1880-1880); Jane (Pearce) Lees (1881-?); Hugh Lees (1883-1956); William Henry Lees (1886-1916); Elizabeth McQueen (Burton) Lees (1889-1960); Bertie Lees (1892-1965); Augustus (Borland) Lees (1898-1964) and Herbert Lees (1901-1901).¹⁶

Edward was a farmer when he married Eleanor Maud Conway (1890-1937) of Grenfell, NSW, on 27 Sept 1920 at Wyalong, NSW. They went to Sydney for their honeymoon, but Eleanor became ill and spent 10 weeks in hospital. In Mar 1921, Edward left Eleanor in Wyalong and went to stay in a hotel. The following June, he saw her in the street and told her he would come to collect her, but never did.

On 14 Mar 1922, Edward Lees was convicted of 3 counts of False Pretenses, and sentenced to 6 months hard labour (accumulated time) and 2 months hard labour to be served concurrently.

He was released on license 28 Jul 1922. His prison record included photos and recorded his occupation as a labourer and his native place as 'Wyalong NSW'.

Vide Police Gazette, 1922', page 125.

Edward - Garnet Leslie Lees (26), charged on warrant with obtaining the sum of £4 from David Dickson, "by false pretences, has been arrested by Constable Sivy, Bimbi Police. Further charged with obtaining sums of £1 18s. 6d., £3, and £1 18s. 6d., from the same person, and with obtaining the sum of £2 from William Henry Baker, by similar means. Sentenced to three months' hard labour on each of the first two charges, sentences accumulative, and one month hard labour on each of the three latter charges, 'sentences concurrent with the first two sentences.

Image: Edward Lees apprehended, 22 Mar 1922, (NSW Police Gazette)

Source: Courtesy—

[Trove https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/252092060?searchTerm=edward%20lees%20garnet#](https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/252092060?searchTerm=edward%20lees%20garnet#)

Date when Portrait	
Native place	Wyalong. N. S. W.
Year of Birth	23. 3. 1895.
Arrived in State	{ Ship Year
Trade or occupation previous to conviction	Labourer
Religion	C of E.
Education, degree of	Rmk.
Height, without shoes	5 feet 8 1/2 inches
Weight in lbs.	{ On committal 188 On Discharge
Colour of hair	Black
Colour of Eyes	Brown
Marks, or special features	

Image Left: Edward Lees description, Bathurst Gaol, 28 March 1922.

Image Below: Edward Lees description, Bathurst Gaol, 28 March 1922.

Source: Courtesy— MHNSW
https://search.records.nsw.gov.au/primo-explore/fulldisplay?context=L&vid=61SRA&lang=en_US&docid=INDEX2035886

CONVICTIONS.						
Where and When				Offence	Sentence	
Forbes P. G.	14	3	22.	False Pretences.	3 months H. L.	} accum
"	"	"	"	"	3 months H. L.	
"	"	"	"	"	1 month H. L.	} concurrent
"	"	"	"	"	1 month H. L.	

On 18 Jun 1925, Eleanor petitioned absent husband, Edward Lees in the Supreme Court, Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction, applying for a dissolution of their marriage based on the grounds of desertion.

While the wheels of justice turned, Eleanor poured her heart out in the press, explaining her disastrous honeymoon, and her husband's disinterest and desertion in March 1921. On 29 Sept 1926, the court declared absolute the Decree Nisi and the marriage was dissolved.

Eleanor is noted as passing in 1937.

Edward died in Hawthorne, Victoria in 1947. (Australia, Victoria Death Index, 1836-1985) registration no: 09612.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES
MATRIMONIAL CAUSES JURISDICTION
 No. 346 of 1925
 Between **ELEANOR MAUDE LEES** Petitioner
 and **EDWARD GARNET LEES** Respondent
 To **EDWARD GARNET LEES** late of West Wyalong in the State of New South Wales, Farmer.

TAKE NOTICE that the said Eleanor Maude Lees has commenced a suit against you the said Edward Garnet Lees and is applying for a dissolution of her marriage with you on the grounds that you have without just cause or excuse wilfully deserted her and without any such cause or excuse left her continuously so deserted during three years and upwards **AND TAKE NOTICE** that you are required to enter an appearance to the said suit at the proper office of this Honourable Court on or before the ninth day of September next and in the event of your not so doing within time limited or obtaining further time the Petitioner will proceed and the suit be heard and determined your absence notwithstanding. A copy of the Petition filed herein may be had on application to the undersigned Solicitor free of charge. DATED this Twelfth day of June 1925. For the Registrar, C. K. BODY (L.S.), Chief Clerk in Divorce. **GEORGE W. WILLIAMS**, Solicitor for Petitioner, "Bertram House," 153, Elizabeth Street, Sydney.

Image: Eleanor and Edward in court, (Yass Courier, 18 Jun 1925).

Source: Courtesy—Trove:
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/page/27491450>

HER HONEYMOON IN HOSPITAL
YOUNG WIFE'S WOES

Eleanor Maud Lees, formerly Conway, 24, became ill during her honeymoon, and had to spend ten weeks in a Sydney hospital.

She told Mr. Justice Owen this in the Divorce Court to-day, when she asked for a dissolution of her marriage with **Edwin Garnet Leslie Lees** a farmer, on the ground of desertion.

Mrs. Lees said she was married at West Wyalong in September, 1920, at the age of 19. In March, 1921, her husband left her at Wyalong and went to live at the hotel.

"I was walking along the street one day in the following June," added petitioner, "and my husband came up to me and said, 'I'll get you to-night.'"

He didn't; but after that petitioner did not see him any more, and she declared she did not know where he was.

Mrs. Lees was granted her decree, which was made returnable in six months.

Mr. G. W. Williams appeared for the petitioner.

Image: Eleanor's honeymoon, (The Evening News, 3 Mar, 1926).

Source: Courtesy—Trove:
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/117291447?searchTerm=edward%20lees%20garnet>

HER HONEYMOON SPENT IN HOSPITAL

Eleanor Maud Lees (formerly Conway), of Grenfell, was married to Edward **Garnet Leslie Lees**, a farmer, at West Wyalong on September 27, 1920.

During the honeymoon her health became impaired, and she had to go to hospital.

To-day Mrs. Lees, who was represented by Mr. G. W. Williams, petitioned the Judge in Divorce (Mr. Justice Owen) for a divorce, on the ground of her husband's desertion.

"I spent 10 weeks in hospital," said the petitioner. "I had come to Sydney with my husband for the honeymoon."

She also said that her husband deserted her in March, 1921.

Mrs. Lees was granted a decree nisi, returnable in six months.

Image: Eleanor's honeymoon, (The Sun, NSW, 3 Mar, 1926).

Source: Courtesy—Trove:
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/224056895?searchTerm=edward%20lees%20garnet>

Image: Decrees Absolute issued (The Daily Telegraph NSW, 29 Sept, 1926).

Source: Courtesy—Trove:
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/246340871?searchTerm=edward%20lees%20garnet>

DECREES ABSOLUTE.

His Honor declared absolute the decrees nisi which had been granted in the suits of Margaret Bailey Brydie v. Alexander Brydie, Herbert Louis Godden v. Margaret Godden, Harold George Erby v. Mary Doreen Erby, Dorothy Mary Keyser v. Henry James Keyser, Eleanor Maud Lees v. **Edward Garnet Lees**, William Henry Braithwaite v.



Local and District News

"...Our readers will remember that some few weeks since a public meeting of miners and other residents was held for the purpose of petitioning the Minister for Mines not to allow the survey of streets or allotments at Wyalong West. At that meeting a petition was adopted and it was afterwards largely signed and forwarded to its destination. The following is the reply forwarded to the petitioners:

— Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 18th July, 1894. Gentlemen,— With reference to your petition praying that, this Department will not entertain any request to have the Main-camp, White Tank, Wyalong, made a proclaimed township, I have the honour, by direction of the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, to inform you that it is not the intention of the Government to survey a township at Wyalong West. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, yours, etc., Harris Wood, Under Secretary.

On Saturday night, (28 July), 'Main street, Wyalong West was turned into a fisticuffs arena, and from 8 p.m. until after midnight the ear of residents were assailed at intervals with...filthy and blasphemous language with which drunken men polluted the atmosphere. Some heavy slogging was indulged in... Men who assert that they were only spectators, received knock down blows... One of our local medicos stitched up the wounds of four who came to him... One individual had a clean cut three inches in length which laid bare the skull... and...several of those treated had severe bruises caused by blows, kicks, or falls. Of course an over indulgence in strong spirits of various qualities was principally responsible for the trouble...'

—The Wyalong Star and Temora and Barmedman Advertiser (31 Jul 1894, Page 2)

Old Advertising

Would you trust this man with your health?!

An ad for Dr. **Jeckell** Vines, Professor of Electro Medicine and Therapeutics (The *Australian Star*, 27 Apr 1894, pg. 7) claims that his long list of credentials in Forensic Medicine, Obstetrics, Toxicology, Histology, Physiology, Practical Chemistry, Botany and Medicine, fully qualifies him to 'guarantee a cure' or 'forfeit his fee'.

This was mail order medicine, despite the reputation of Dr. Vines. Still, for one pound and a letter with the ailment's description of symptoms, such as Tendency to Suicide, Annoying Dreams, Bashfulness, Loss of Ambition, and a Desire to Marry (but a consciousness that to do so would be criminal), the doctor would send his remedy.

He appeals to 'Persons contemplating marriage' who suspect taint in their blood, to write to the doctor for advice and treatment; because 'he will cure all Local Complaints and thus enable them to marry honorably.'

DR. JECKELL VINES
112 PHILLIP ST. SYDNEY.

Legally Qualified and Registered by the Medical Board of New South Wales.
PROFESSOR OF ELECTRO-MEDICINE AND THERAPEUTICS, SPECIALIST.

Prize-man of his Coll. in Obstetrics, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology; Honors in Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, Practical Chemistry, Botany and Medicine; Author of "Lectures on the Microscope" and Treatises on "Consumption," "Extra-uterine Gestation," and various specific subjects; formerly Medical Officer of Health, London Port Sanitary Authority, Public Vaccinator, English Government, Railway Medical Officer, Surgeon to the Police, and Hospital Physician.

This Eminent Specialist, whose experience of 23 years' continuous practice enables him to
GUARANTEE THE CURE
of Every Accepted Case or Forfeit his Fee, has now completed the Revision of his Popular Work on
'NERVOUS and SKIN COMPLAINTS.'

Spotlight: Creating Modern Sydney, 1867

—Story: Marketing the Plan for Sydney and its Suburbs

While on a recent internet research trawl, I was lucky enough to discover a PDF of *The Handbook to Sydney and Suburbs, with a Plan of the City and Map of the Roads of the Colony*, Leigh S.T., 1867.

What an exciting find! I dropped everything to investigate, beginning with the dedication:

'To His Royal Highness, Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, second son of our pattern Queen, Victoria the First, this effort to describe the spot where English civilization was planted in Australia, and whence it radiated through the southern hemisphere, is most respectfully dedicated by his loyal and humble servants, the publishers.'

Next came the index, noting the Acclimation Society, Acid Factory, Spectacle Island (never heard of it), Sydney Punch (also, have never heard of it), and the Tarban Lunatic Asylum (know that one, because I grew up at Tarban Creek, Hunters Hill). I'll get to these a little later, because the Preface reveals how the 'colony' was viewed at the time.

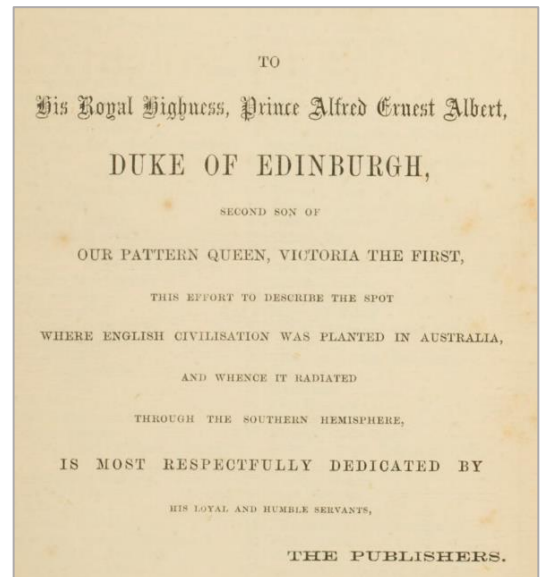


Image: Dedication, *The Handbook to Sydney and Suburbs*, Leigh S.T., 1867

Source:

<https://files02.sl.nsw.gov.au/fotoweb/pdf/1560/156001440.pdf>



Image: The Museum, Sydney.

Source: *The Handbook to Sydney and Suburbs*, Leigh S.T., 1867

Interestingly, the Preface explains the purpose of this 'desideratum' (requirement) is as a guide for tourists, businessmen and counting houses! Surely a strange trio, but when you think on it, they are the backbone of a prosperous city.

The point is strongly made to 'service' travellers of substantial means coming to Australia for health or pleasure, just as previous generations of Brits toured the countries of Europe.

Preface

"...Until within a recent period scarcely any travellers visited the Australian Colonies. Those who favored us with their presence did not come merely to view the colonies in a topographical or philosophical light: all were more or less bent upon "settling down." But now, that communication with the northern hemisphere has become easy of accomplishment, our shores are frequently visited by what we may truly term "travellers,"— people of substantial means, who, in search of health or pleasure, "take a trip to Australia," as our forefathers used to "take a run over the Continent."

Doubtless, many who find their way to Sydney are, in the absence of a proper "guide," compelled to depart without having attained a perfect knowledge of the most attractive, interesting, and instructive features of the Metropolis of New South Wales. We propose to supply this desideratum ; and, therefore, offer to the public this small volume of condensed information. To the man of business we desire to render this publication of considerable service; and have, therefore, planned it so that it will partake both of the nature of a "guide," and of a counting house and general business companion." ¹⁷



Image: Painting: 'The Old Tank Stream, Sydney by John Skinner Prout, c1874.

Source: <https://antiqueprintmaproom.com/product/the-old-tank-stream-sydney-john-skinner-prout/>

Sydney Cove – The Public Offices

"...This neighbourhood is full of memories. The first colonists...settled upon the spot. Where Pitt Street debouches upon the Circular Quay was once the place where a lovely stream emptied into Sydney Cove. It has since shared the fate of the Fleet, in London, and been utilised as a sewer; but at the time of which we speak, its banks were so enticing that Governor Philip at once decided to pitch his "camp" there.

Only a few months ago a small hut was demolished in Pitt-street, (near Vickery's splendid stores,) that for years was the "Government House" of the colony. This was on the east bank of the Tank Stream ; and the Government seem to have appropriated that side of the rivulet to the officials...

To a very late date the boundary of the Domain reached as far as the site of the present Custom-house. Where are now the watermen's stairs, was once the Queen's Wharf, which, with the exception of Campbell's Wharf, was the only landing place in the Cove. Between the Queen's Wharf and Campbell's was the Dockyard...

From the Queen's Wharf to Bridge-street...was in the earliest times known as "the Sheriff's Gardens," and on the other side of George-street...was the Gaol. Behind the Gaol as far up as the Flagstaff (now the Observatory), was denominated "The Kocks," and here was the first collection of houses deserving the name of a township. The huts were of all sorts and sizes, and situated in all manner of out-of-the-way places, just as the builders found the rocky ground to afford means for a foundation. Miller's Point...derives its name from a windmill which one Jack the Miller was enterprising enough to build there for grinding the corn of the settlement, the said corn being grown mostly on the Eastern Farms, between the Parramatta and Lane Cove rivers.

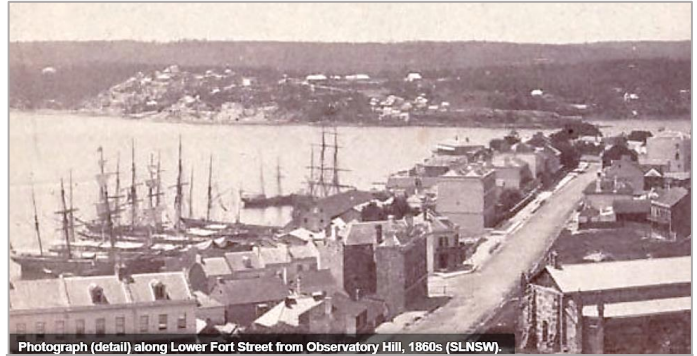
The Government Offices—the Colonial Secretary's Office and the Surveyor-General's—were within the Domain, and fronted Sydney Cove...in Bridge-street there yet remain two or three clumps of native trees, carefully protected by railings... These trees mark the spot where the citizens once held a memorable meeting. In 1849, the Home Government...dispatched from England the "Hashemy" convict ship [1849], with orders to disembark the convicts at Melbourne.

This was ten years after transportation to Botany Bay had been abolished, and thousands of immigrants...had arrived in the colony. The people of Melbourne...refused to allow the convicts to land; but the Governor-General of New South Wales, Sir Charles Fitzroy, happened to be in Melbourne...advising that the ship should come on here. ...the citizens of Sydney were indignant... A meeting was called at the gates of the Governor's residence—under his nose, as it were ; every shop in the town was instantly shut up; and the inhabitants turned out...to vindicate their freedom from the dreaded pollution. An omnibus that had brought "the committee" to the scene was erected into a chair for the Chairman, and with Robert Campbell (of the wharf,) a native of the colony, on the box seat of it as president, resolutions were passed denouncing the Governor's conduct. A deputation...was sent into the Governor, and the assemblage only dispersed on an assurance from their deputies that the Governor was sorry, admitted his error, and would do his utmost to prevent further mischief. The Legislature was subsequently appealed to, to preserve these trees from destruction in remembrance of the event...the Treasury...stands at the corner of Bridge and Macquarie-streets...

Spotlight: Creating Modern Sydney, 1867 continued...

The Colonial Secretary's Office and the Lands Office are still the same ancient affairs, put quite into the shade by the Exchange beside them.

The Works Department and the Railways, conduct their business...in Phillip-street, and the Government Printing Office is at the corner of Phillip and Bent-streets, on ground for many years the Immigrant Depot, and the scene of Mrs. Chisholm's benevolent labours. The new Water Police Office is on the east side of the Circular Quay."



Photograph (detail) along Lower Fort Street from Observatory Hill, 1860s (SLNSW).

Image: View from Observatory Hill, Sydney, 1860s.

Source: <https://walshbayhistory.net/references>



Image: Spectacle Island, surrounded by Ammunition lighters c.1970.

Source: <https://navyhistory.au/naval-heritage-sites/spectacle-island-explosives-complex-nsw/1913-1995/>

Spectacle Island

*"Spectacle Island, near Cockatoo, is a small island resembling in shape a pair of spectacles; on the easternmost of the eyes of the spectacles is the powder depot we have just alluded to. Cockatoo and Spectacle Islands almost close the mouth of the largest bay in the harbour."*¹⁹

Spectacle Island was first known as Dawes Island as early as the first year of British settlement in 1788 but was later renamed Spectacle because of its shape, being then two small islands joined by a narrow isthmus. The colonial government selected the Island in 1865 as a storage site for its gunpowder.

In 1884, Spectacle Island became the naval armament depot, and during the WWI, the island was used for shell-filling."¹⁸

Sydney Punch

*"Sydney Punch...had many difficulties before struggling into life, having passed through many hands before it became a public favourite. The witticisms seem to be highly appreciated. A great deal of information is supplied by private contributions, as well as some very clever sketches."*¹⁸

Sydney Punch was a satirical periodical...from 1864 until 1888. Modelled on the English *Punch* magazine, it was established in 1864 by Edgar Ray, one of the founders of the older Melbourne *Punch*.¹⁹

"This...new publication will of course occupy a field of its own in presenting the passing events of the hour in an amusing form," (The Sydney Morning Herald, 28 May, 1864, Pg 4).²⁰

Image: *Sydney Punch* cartoon: 'Street Numbering, 1866'

Source: State Library of New South Wales, [ML QA827/S] (*Sydney Punch*, June 23, 1866, p 33)



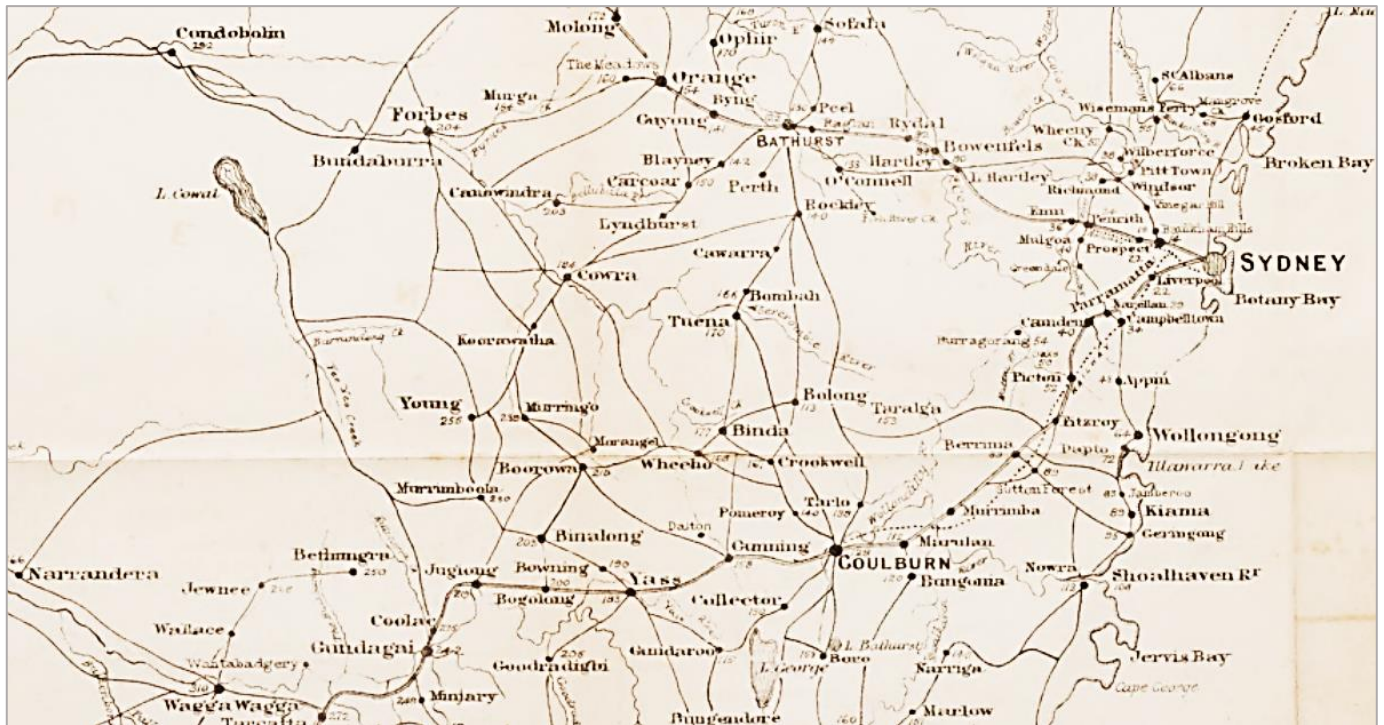


Image: A dissection of S.T. Leigh's 'New Road Map of New South Wales'. Note the absence of Bland Shire, six years before the discovery of gold in Barmadman.

Source: *The Handbook to Sydney and Suburbs*, Leigh S.T., 1867

Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek

The 'Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek, was established as a hospital for the insane in the suburb of Gladesville, above Tarban Creek, in 1838.²¹

"The Government have...erected darns[dams], tanks, and pumps...providing baths for the numerous inmates daily. Internally, the building has a central structure, used for...stores, and the quarters of the resident officers. The male division on one side consists of five separate wards... The female division has four wards... The aggregate number of the inmates is...573, who occupy the time and services of 36 attendants, 7 servants, 1 superintendent, 1 assistant medical officer, 1 clerk, 1 matron, 1 dispenser, 1 store keeper, and 1 master attendant..."

For the last three years the admissions have been so enormous, averaging nearly 200 per annum, that the increase of the population has been about 50 every year. Between 1st January, 1864, and 1st January, 1865, the admissions were 197, of whom there were discharged cured 90; 14 were removed on the application of friends; 14 were transferred to Parramatta, and 33 died...

As regards the nationality of the inmates, the Irish greatly preponderate, being nearly one-third of the whole; the English rank second; then the Scotch, and then the natives and Germans. There have, probably, been about a dozen Italians received within the last few years, and half the number of French, two Greeks, a few Chinamen, 3 aboriginal blacks, and one or two natives..."



Image: Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek c.1880

Source: <https://www.sydneyhistorytour.com/gladesville-asylum-tour.html>

The Journal of Marjorie Jean Staniforth

—Story: PART 2. Reflections of life from a West Wyalong resident

Marjorie Jean Staniforth Journal (continued) —Started January 2000

“...I think the most loved pet was ‘Pepper’, the grey pony on which all the children learnt to ride—we did acquire other horses, but I think Pepper was the all-time favourite.

David contracted encephalitis at 22 years, but made a good recovery.

In 1979, we had 3 months in UK and Europe when Julie and Noel were living in London—a wonderful time and so many happy memories of sights seen... In 1991, a 6 weeks tour of USA and Canada—from Alaska to Miami, so we were really busy. But I am so glad we made the effort and many more memories to recall. In 1987, many many bowling trips all over Australia.

Special birthdays, weddings, are always a time of great joy.”

[Peter and wife, Hannah[?] had 5 children: Mitchell Massey (1970-?), Graydon Peter (1973-?), Scott Nicholas (1977-?), Nigel Bruce (1981-?) and Katherine Pollyanna (1986-?). David and June had 3 daughters, Claire Louise (1978-?), Emily Jane (1980-?) and Sophie Laura (1985-?). Julie and [?] had 2 children: Skye Alexandra (1989-?) and Campbell McGregor (1990-?).

Mitchell had 2 children: George Boughton (1999-?) and Farrah Rosamund (2002-?). Scott had a daughter, Molly Elizabeth Leahy (2003-?).]



[Mitch and Sascha had 4 children: Georgia (1999-?), Farrah (2002-?), Angus (2004-?) and Ianthe (2007-?). Graydon and Kate had 4 children: Amelie(2007-?), Reggie (2009-?), Rose Marges (2011-?) and George (?). Scott and Emma had 4 children: Molly (2003-?), Harry (2004-?), Edie(2005-?) and Archie (2012-?). Claire and Doug Talbot had 2 children: Vivienne (2010-?) and Harvey (2013-?). Nigel and Gabby had 2 children: Mila Annecy (2013-?) and Felix (?).]

“Skye and Campbell’s Christenings were very special days and memorable to have Grandma Laura and McClintock with us.

Today my age as I write is 78. I feel contented and age is just a number—it is how you feel inwardly that matters, and I do try and keep as young an outlook as I can. But I feel the internet has made me feel of another generation, and modern music has not had the desired impact on me.

Update at 91 years (c.2014). All of the above still applies and I am fortunate to be still keeping well. My main joy now is my interest and love for my ever-extending family. I am very proud of every single one.

My marital status is widowed. I live alone. I have a pretty wide and diverse group of friends whose company I enjoy... having been a member of the Hospital Auxiliary for over 30 years I am very involved and interested in that. Having taken up croquet in the recent past, I am really enjoying it as it is quite a challenge —and we enjoy trips away to compete with other towns.

...of recent years I’ve had two attacks of lymphoma, but fortunately, a course of treatment has sent it into remission. Other than a series of falls, resulting in a broken hip and two fractured wrists, I have a pretty good record.”

Bruce died 2 Oct 1995 and Marjorie passed 2 Feb 2016, at age 93.



Marjorie Jean Staniforth's Eulogy
4.3.1922 – 22.2.2016



—Noel Leckie (son-in-law)

A REMARKABLE LADY

Many times at funerals such as this where we lay to rest an elderly person (Marg was due to turn 94 on March 4) comments abound about the 'good innings' and 'it's a celebration of a great life' and not a sad occasion. Let me assure you that in the case of this remarkable lady whose life we will celebrate there is still much grief and sadness. This, in many ways, is a reflection of the extraordinary qualities that simply radiated from this remarkable lady... Marg was a wonderful mother, mentor, and confidante and as the three children grew up, a simply wonderful friend to all of them...

Marg loved visitors, either her group of local friends or any of her beloved family—it would never be long before the SCRABBLE board made its inevitable appearance, and the lady could play! She was pretty much unbeatable, but now and then you might sneak a win, if so, when you arrived down for breakfast next morning you would not be met by the expected scramble eggs—rather it would be a SCRABBLE board and some comment about a replay as "I was a little tired for that game last night!"

Marg was an avid crossword fan, completing one virtually every day—she used to get the SMH delivered and when I suggested that she cancel this wretched left-wing paper, she very quickly informed me of the quality of the cryptic crosswords it contained and exactly who wrote them all.

Majorie Jean Bracher came into this world via Ivanhoe, Victoria on March 4 1922. She was the first born to her parents, William Harold Bracher and Laura Mary Bracher. Her only sibling, sister, Nancy, came along 6 years later and Marg claimed that she was very much indulged by her grandparents, aunts and uncles throughout this period. Trips to see Gladys Moncrieff in 'The Merry Widow' and several Gilbert and Sullivan musicals were interspersed with trips to the footy at the MCG (her uncle was a member) including the grand final.

Growing up, Marg was on the move as her father was a bank manager...finally the family moved to West Wyalong. She...progressed to have a very successful school life which she enjoyed—I suspect because she was quite an outstanding student... she completed her final year with very high passes in the Leaving Certificate. Sadly, in those days (and we are talking the beginning of WW2) tertiary education was limited and almost impossible for those living in remote areas.

...when she was quite young, two of her best friends were the children of the local doctor. They often played doctors and nurses...and they were in the big cellar in the doctor's house, and they decided to operate on the cat. Her friend, John, acquired some anaesthetic from his dad's surgery, and just as the poor unsuspecting animal passed out, the doctor's wife smelt the ether—there ending a budding medical career!

...Bruce was a dashing and debonair young gentleman with the most charming smile imaginable and he fully captured the heart of our Marjorie— quite simply she was smitten and so was he! They became engaged on Marg's 24th birthday (4.3.1946)...and did not marry until Valentine's Day 1948...

The transition in lifestyle that followed must have been extraordinary for Marg... Suddenly she was thrust into the life of a farmer's wife...no electricity...no sewage...



Image: Bruce and Marjorie at 14 Ena St. Terrigal.

Source: Marjorie Staniforth Journal,
Courtesy Peter Staniforth

Of course, there was no TV but Bruce and Marg kept themselves entertained by playing lots of music and songs...

Marg became known as 'Mrs. Organiser' and in accord with that title, she organised the orderly birth of her children—from 1949 to 1953, she had a child every two years! ...

Two of the great loves in Marg's life were the beach and travel...in later years, Terrigal became the preferred option after they had purchased a beach house. There would be Marg playing in the sand like a five-year-old—didn't matter what the seagulls dropped on her or whether a bluebottle would strike, Marg was there to enjoy herself...

In 1979, when Julie and I were living in London, they made the journey over and stayed for 3 months, travelling extensively around the UK and Europe. We made many of those trips together...I think Marg often looked sideways at our...beaten up Ford Transit van—and quite rightly, she had little faith in my mechanical ability...

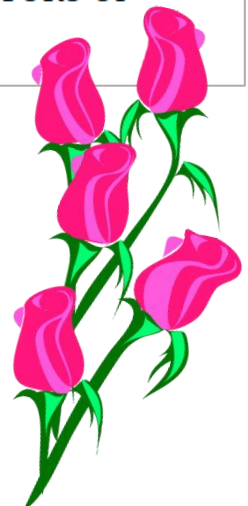
Marg was a great believer in contributing back to her community—her 30 years very active membership of the Hospital Auxiliary is testament to that... it was fitting her wonderful life ended in that very hospital where she had devoted hundreds of voluntary hours...

I am sure I speak for everyone when I say 'Vale Marg, it has been a great privilege to be part of your life'."

Marjorie STANIFORTH Obituary

Published by Legacy Remembers on Feb. 23, 2016.

Staniforth (nee Bracher) Marjorie Jean It is with deep regret that we announce the death of MARJORIE JEAN STANIFORTH (nee BRACHER). Late of Creswell St, West Wyalong who passed away in the West Wyalong District Hospital on Monday 22nd February at the age of 93 years. Loved wife of Bruce (dec). Loved mother and mother-in-law of Peter and Dinah, David and Anne, and Julie and Noel Leckie. Loved grandmother of 10 grandchildren and 15 great grandchildren. Her funeral will leave the Presbyterian Church, West Wyalong after a service commencing at 2.00pm on Friday 26th February for interment in the Wyalong Lawn Cemetery. Funeral arrangements for the late Marjorie Jean Staniforth are in the hands of R&G STEPHENSON & SONS P/L FUNERAL DIRECTORS OF WEST WYALONG FDA NSW Ph: (02) 6972 2247



Gravestone Symbols

Finger Pointing down

A hand with a finger pointing down represents the hand of God. The swirls at the top are symbolic of clouds or heaven. The chain represents the family. The broken link is symbolic of the deceased. God is reaching out with one finger to bring them to heaven to join departed family members.

<https://blog.billiongraves.com/hand-symbolism-on-gravestones/>



Handshake

In gravestone symbolism, handshakes can mean a final farewell or an eternal bond between the living and the dead. Clasped hands were sometimes meant to portray the link between a married couple.



A Great Read!

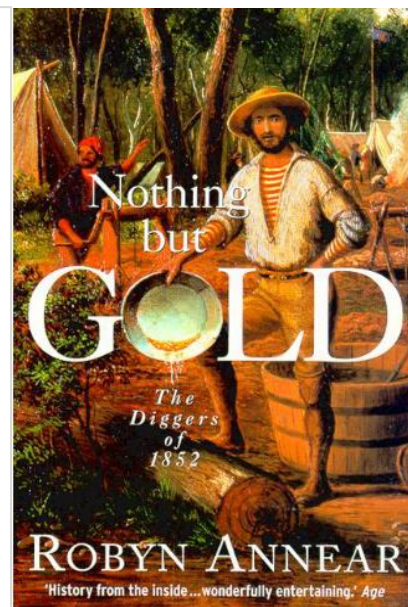
Nothing but GOLD: The Diggers of 1852

By Robyn Annear

December 1999

\$20.54

<https://www.fishpond.com.au/Books/Nothing-But-Gold-Robyn-Annear/9781876485283>



Gold was discovered in Australia in 1851, and within a year the infant colony was transformed from a sump for convicts to a Land of Opportunity.

Robyn Annear's lively history describes in detail life on the diggings: the mud of winter and dust of summer, the pluckiness of the women and children, the grog shanties, the flies, the mania of mining, the despair and the delirium, and the much-hated licensing system which was to culminate in the Eureka Stockade.

'Robyn Annear tells the story of the 1852 gold rushes in imaginative detail ...she tells us how it felt to be there. You find yourself worrying about the problems long ago resolved, sharply aware of the gold diggers' hopes and ordeals, diverted by the high comedy of a chaotic life. Like all good narratives, it looks easy because it is so easily read and enjoyed.'

'She makes a mosaic out of small moments of experience ...The physical realities of the diggings are evoked, with all the ingenious ways of managing tent space, cooking, guarding gold, finding feed for horses, keeping off wind and rain, ants and mice.'

—Brenda Niall

Notice Board

March

Society of Australian Genealogists
Irish Research Group: *Rebels without a cause: the Telicherry Five in exile.*



Online Zoom: \$20.00 | 12 Mar, 2025, 7:00–9:00 p.m.

The *Telicherry Five* were considered to be the most dangerous exiles in the colony as free men with land grants at Cabramatta in 1806, but what happened next?

To register: <https://sag.org.au/event-5991215?CalendarViewType=1&SelectedDate=3/17/2025>

Museum of History NSW
Small Debt Registers

FREE!



Webinar Online: 28 Mar, 2025, 10:30-11:30 a.m.

This webinar will explore the newly indexed and digitised Small Debt Registers held in the NSW State Archives Collection, and how they can highlight the history of NSW local communities.

To register: <https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/438192111430257750>

April - May

The National Trust
Australian Heritage Festival (NSW) - *Unearthed*
Festival: 18 Apr – 18 May 2025



The 2025 festival theme is *Unearthed* – revealing the past, bringing to light lesser-known histories and stories, and unearthing knowledge to empower younger generations as custodians of culture and tradition.

To register: <https://www.nationaltrust.org.au/ahf/nsw/>

Anytime

The State Library of NSW
Historical Lands Record Viewer -Session 1-4

FREE!



Online: Ongoing.

Session 1: Introduction.

Session 2: Old Land Grants.

Session 3: Torrens Title Records.

Session 4: Case Study

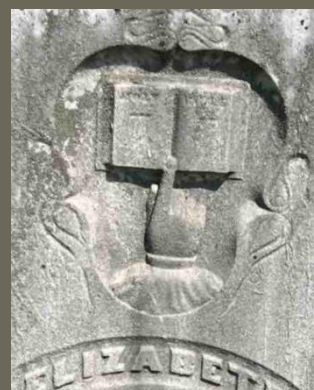
The Historical Land Records Viewer (HLRV) provides free access to over 6 million digitised land records for New South Wales, dating back to the 1790s. These documents are invaluable sources for local and family history research.

<https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/whats/recorded-events/using-historical-land-records-viewer>

Gravestone Symbols

Finger in a Book

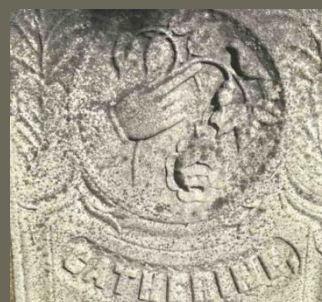
The finger pointing upward is sometimes combined with an open book, representing a Bible. This symbol suggests that the Word of God is the pathway to heaven.



Finger and Flowers

The finger pointing up means the soul has gone to heaven. Open flowers symbolize that the deceased was in the full bloom of life. A broken stem with a drooping blossom in the hand, means that the person's life was cut short.

<https://blog.billiongraves.com/hand-symbolism-on-gravestones/>



Further Reading/Footnotes:

- ¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mulquinerie>
- ² <https://blog.billiongraves.com/category/genealogy-tips-and-tricks/>
- ³ <https://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/gravestone-recipes>
- ⁴ <https://blog.billiongraves.com/gravestone-recipes-so-good-they-are-set-in-stone/>
- ⁵ <https://www.sbs.com.au/gold/daily-life-on-the-diggings/#health>
- ⁶ <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/typhoid>
- ⁷ <https://www.goldenpipeline.com.au/the-scheme/need-for-the-scheme/typhoid/>
- ⁸ <https://www.outbackfamilyhistoryblog.com/typhoid-fever-a-raging-epidemic/>
- ⁹ Drew, Phil, *Typhoid and West Wyalong; the First Year of the Wyalong Hospital*, 1941, Pg 2
- ¹⁰ <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/44107941/3366337>
- ¹¹ *The Sydney Morning Herald* (NSW) Fri 30 Nov 1894 Page 5
- ¹² <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/144823323/17515954>
- ¹³ <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/144825188/17516201>
- ¹⁴ <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/144824592/17516311#>
- ¹⁵ <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/101144215?searchTerm=wyalong%20hospital%20close>
- ¹⁶ <https://www.myheritage.com/research/record-1-1393464562-1-500026/edward-lees-in-myheritage-family-trees>
- ¹⁷ <https://files02.sl.nsw.gov.au/fotoweb/pdf/1560/156001440.pdf>
- ¹⁸ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spectacle_Island_\(Port_Jackson\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spectacle_Island_(Port_Jackson))
- ¹⁹ https://dictionaryofsydney.org/artefact/sydney_punch#:~:text=Illustrated%20satirical%20periodical%20with%20various,of%20the%20older%20Melbourne%20Punch.
- ²⁰ <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/13086042>
- ²¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gladesville_Mental_Hospital

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