

A History of Hotels at North Wagga Wagga



Front Page: Northern approach to the Hampden Bridge – 1892 flood. Courtesy CSU Regional Archives [RW.2893-472-13]

© Geoff Burch August 2024.

Acknowledgments.

My thanks to Luke Grealy, Michelle Maddison, Jennifer Palmer, Sally Nolan, and Sophie Magnusson at the Museum of the Riverina.

Thank you too to Paul O'Donnell, Wayne Doubleday and Jillian Salzke at CSU Regional Archives.

My thanks to the National Library and the NSW State Library for their support and development of the Australian Newspaper Digitisation Project. Trove continues to be the most fantastic resource.

My thanks also to NSW Land Registry Services, or the old Lands Department. Their digitisation of parish maps and other land records constitutes another invaluable resource.

Introduction

The number of hotels operating in North Wagga Wagga peaked in 1879 with eight hotels licensed in that year. This coincided with the construction of the railway line from Bomen through to South Wagga Wagga. As the railway construction moved south towards Albury the number of hotels at North Wagga Wagga declined.

The first licensed hotel in North Wagga Wagga was the Ferry Inn, in 1849. Two years later the Swan Inn became the second licensed hotel at North Wagga Wagga, in 1851.

It was another ten years before a third hotel was licensed - the Black Swan Hotel, in 1861.

In 1869 the Victoria Hotel opened making a total of four hotels at North Wagga Wagga.

Seven years later, in 1876, the 5th hotel at North Wagga Wagga opened south of the Black Swan Hotel, in Gardiner Street. This was the North Wagga Hotel.

Next year, in 1877, the Railway Hotel in Hamden Avenue opened, making a total of six licensed hotels at North Wagga Wagga.

The Welcome Hotel opened in 1878, followed by the Gang Forward in 1879, at which point the number of hotels peaked – a total of eight hotels.

As the railway line headed further south, towards Albury, and the navvies moved on as well, the number of hotels began to decline.

The Gang Forward hotel license was not renewed in 1880, and the number of licensed hotels at North Wagga Wagga dropped to seven.

In 1881 the Railway Hotel closed, and a year later, in 1882, the Swan Inn [aka White Swan] and the North Wagga Wagga Hotel, in Gardiner Street, both closed their doors. The number of hotels had now declined to four.

In 1883 the Ferry hotel closed, leaving only three hotels trading at North Wagga Wagga.

The Victoria Hotel closed in 1885, but a new hotel opened in Hampden Avenue – named the North Wagga Wagga Hotel, which later changed names to become the Palm & Pawn.

The number of licensed hotels remained steady at three for the next fifteen years, at which time the Welcome Home hotel closed, leaving only two hotels – the Black Swan, and the North Wagga Wagga hotel [aka Palm & Pawn]. These latter two hotels are still trading in 2024. A separate history for each of these two hotels is available online, and they are not covered in this publication.

Histories for these latter hotels can be viewed at the following links,

Black Swan Hotel – https://www.wwdhs.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/black-swan-hotel-as-published_amendment-20191127.pdf

Palm & Pawn Hotel - <https://www.wwdhs.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/north-wagga-hotel-20190703-as-published-online.pdf>

The nine hotel sites in this article have one particular thing in common – there are no known photos of the buildings, with one exception. There are photos of the second Welcome Home hotel site, but not from the period when it was a hotel, rather much later when it was a residence.

There were also a number of hotels at Bomen and two hotels at Cartwrights Hill. They are not included in this story.

North Wagga Wagga Licensed hotels

1. 1849-1851: Ferry Inn [1]
2. 1851-1882: Swan Inn
3. 1851-1882: Ferry Inn [2]
4. 1861-current: Black Swan Hotel
5. 1869-1885: Victoria Hotel
6. 1876-1882: North Wagga Hotel [1]
7. 1877-1879: Railway Hotel
8. 1878-1888: Welcome Home Hotel [1]
9. 1885-current: North Wagga Hotel [2] [Palm & Pawn Hotel from 1953]
10. 1888-1900: Welcome Home Hotel [2]
11. 1878-1880: Gang Forward Hotel

The 1st FERRY INN

AKA: Ferry hotel

The Ferry Inn was the first licensed hotel in North Wagga Wagga. This hotel was situated at two different locations.

Location. The original Ferry Inn at North Wagga Wagga was located on William Brown's allotments one and two, section 1, close to a popular crossing place over the Murrumbidgee River.



Above: An extract from an 1849 map of North and South Wagga Wagga, showing allotments one and two, as purchased by William Brown. This area would have been severely affected by flooding.¹



Above: Extract from early crown plan showing location of Tinker Brown's early store and the "Ferry house." Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.

Licensees.

The Ferry Inn was the second licensed hotel at Wagga Wagga, the license having been granted on the 4th of December 1849.² The first licensed house was the Wagga Inn, on the south side of the river.

The license applicant for the Ferry Inn was William Brown [better known as "Tinker" Brown], and he had applied on two earlier occasions - on the 24th of July and the 21st August [1849], but both applications were denied. No reason was listed.³

¹ State Records. Crown plans. (W.2.1340). 1968 enhancement.

² RJ Gormly Indexes. Ferry Hotel. / Wagga Wagga Bench Books. 5th December 1849. / Goulburn Herald. 22nd December 1849, p7.

³ Wagga Wagga Bench Books. 24th July 1849. & 21st August 1849.

On the 22nd of December 1849, William Brown advertised his new Ferry Inn at Wagga Wagga:⁴

“Ferry Inn, North Wagga Wagga. William Brown begs respectfully to announce to the Public in general that he has built a spacious house at North Wagga Wagga, for which he had obtained a Publican’s General License, and at which those persons who please to favor him with a call, will find that no efforts will be wanting to promote their comfort and convenience, and make the Establishment worthy of Public Patronage. W. B. wishes also to inform the Public that in a short time he will put upon the river at Wagga Wagga a strong and substantial punt! He intends also to revive the Old English Sports at Christmas, when a bullock will be roasted!! The fun of the day commencing with climbing a greasy pole for a good suit of clothes, wrestling, jumping in sacks, horse and boat racing. Also racing with wheelbarrows. To conclude with a country dance on the green banks of the Murrumbidgee. -N.B.- The same Sports will be repeated on New Year’s Day. Advance Wagga Wagga!! Wanted Immediately - a person capable of building a punt, the same description as those now working at Gundagai. To good workmen liberal wages will be given by applying to William Brown, Ferry Inn, North Wagga Wagga.”

Four months later on the 27th of April 1850 William Brown advertised, for sale, the Ferry hotel at Wagga Wagga:⁵

“TO BE SOLD A BARGAIN, THE FERRY HOTEL, AT WAGGA WAGGA, WHICH IS NOW DOING A FIRST-RATE BUSINESS, with all its FIXTURES and FURNITURE. The LICENSE is already granted for the next ensuing year to the said house. With or without SEVEN ALLOTMENTS of LAND adjoining the house. To any person possessed of moderate means an opportunity now offers, for them to obtain a FIRST RATE INN, with a most valuable and remunerative trade attached to it. A chance like this may never present itself again in the FLOURISHING TOWN of WAGGA WAGGA. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ONE PAIR OF SAWYERS, TWO GOOD CARPENTERS, ONE GOOD SHINGLER, and ONE PLASTERER. To good WORKMEN LIBERAL WAGES will be given. Apply to Mr WILLIAM BROWN, FERRY HOTEL, WAGGA WAGGA. P.S.- no letters will be taken in unless pre-paid.”

⁴ Goulburn Herald. 22nd December 1849, p7.

⁵ Goulburn Herald. 27th April 1850, p5.

Later in the year, on the 7th of October 1850, William Brown advised that he had established a punt at Wagga Wagga:⁶

“MR. WILLIAM BROWN, BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business as a LICENSED PUBLICAN. And those persons who still favour him with a call will find that no efforts will be wanting to promote their comfort and convenience, and to make the FERRY HOTEL WORTHY OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE. Mr. W. BROWN wishes to inform the Inhabitants of the MURRUMIBIDGEE district that he has built a Strong and Substantial PUNT, capable of carrying EIGHT TONS. Similar to those now working at Gundagai. All due care and attention will be paid to all goods and cattle crossing and re crossing, but no responsibility incurred. WILLIAM BROWN, Ferry Hotel, North Wagga Wagga.”

Progress continued and on the 30th November 1850 William Brown of the Ferry Hotel at North Wagga Wagga, advertised rates for his punt on the Murrumbidgee, at that place, and confirmed he had built a race course, describing it as, “*second to none in the Colony.*” The following details appeared in the advertisement:⁷

“THE FOLLOWING RACES WILL COME OFF ON BOXING DAY, December 26, 1850, WHEN THERE WILL BE A BULLOCK ROASTED WHOLE. First Race - For a new Pig-Skin Saddle, Bridle, and Martingale. Entrance, One Pound. Second Race - For a Pig-Skin Saddle. Entrance ten shillings. Third Race - Patent Lever Silver Watch. Entrance, ten shillings. Fourth Race -Set of Breaking-In Tackle, complete. Entrance, ten shillings. On account of the Sport to follow, the Races will commence precisely at eleven o'clock. After which the Fun of the day will commence by First - Climbing a Greasy Pole, for a Suit of Clothes Second - Running Blind folded with Wheelbarrows for a Hat. Third -Jumping in Sacks, 200 yards, the winner to receive a Coat. Fourth - Catching a Pig with a Greasy Tail, The Person who, catches the Pig to claim him as his property. The Sport of the day to conclude with a Country Dance on the Green Banks of the Murrumbidgee. Horses and Gags can cross the Ferry, gratis, on this occasion. ADVANCE WAGGA WAGGA.”

There must have been some problems with the first punt as on the 31st May 1851 Brown advertised a new ferry boat, with the following explanation,⁸

“Important to All. On Account of the many accidents that have occurred on the south side of Wagga Wagga, by crossing the river, the undersigned has built A NEW FERRY BOAT; And he has likewise built a Ferry House on the bank of the river, where there is a man stationed to ferry the public across the river, either by night or by day. Three-pence will be charged to

⁶ Goulburn Herald. 12th October 1850, p5.

⁷ Goulburn Herald. 30th November 1850, p7.

⁸ Goulburn Herald. 31st May 1851, p5.

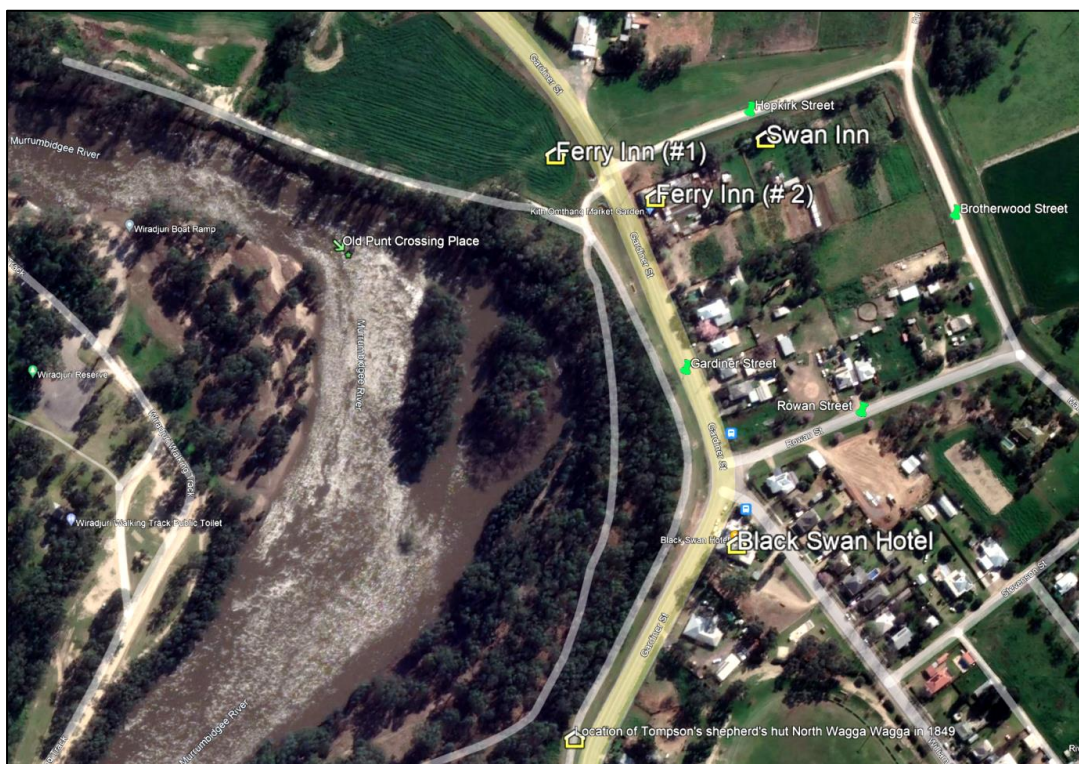
every person for crossing or re-crossing the river. W. B. further wishes to inform the inhabitants that the punt is in complete working order, fit for drays, cattle, or sheep, at the usual price. He also wishes to inform the inhabitants of the Murrumbidgee river, that he has commenced TANNING, Currying and Fellmongering, Which enables him to give Sydney Prices for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins. He also requests to inform them that he sells the Leather at SYDNEY PRICE, (carriage added.) WILLIAM BROWN, FERRY HOTEL, North Wagga Wagga.”

So, Brown now had a hotel, a racecourse, a punt or ferry, and a tanning business.

On the 20th June 1851 William Brown applied for a transfer of the license for the Ferry hotel, to new premises, with the same name, situated at the corner of Gardiner and Hobkirk Streets, North Wagga Wagga.⁹

It is assumed the first Ferry Inn was never more than a primitive slab and bark structure.

Although most of North Wagga Wagga was subject to serious inundation during high floods, the area where the first Ferry Inn stood would have been even more susceptible. This may have influenced Brown’s decision to relocate to a higher site, however, given that the years 1849-1851 were drought years, the shift was probably more about the establishment of larger premises. The move may also have been influenced by changed traffic patterns. The old hotel site was never licensed again.



Above: Approximate location of the first and second Ferry Inns at North Wagga Wagga. Courtesy Google Earth.

⁹ Wagga Wagga Bench Books.

Licenses in Chronological Order

1849 [December]-1851 [June]

License transferred to the New Ferry Inn in June 1851.

Freehold

The following events record some history of the freehold title for allotments 1 & 2, section 1, parish of North Wagga Wagga,

1850, 21st March – Allotments 1-3 of section 1 offered for sale by public auction at the old military barracks in Sydney.¹⁰ No sale eventuated.

1851, 1st May – Allotment 1 of section 1, consisting of one rood in area, purchased by William Brown for sum of £2 3s 4d. Town of North Wogga Wogga [sic].¹¹ Brown also purchased allotment 2 of the same section, on same day, for the price of £2.¹²

From 1877 to 1883 Louis Marguelles [Margules, Margolles] was listed as the owner of three building allotments, no's 1, 2, & 3 of section 1,¹³ but it seems Louis never owned the freehold.

From 1893 to 1907 Charles William Thurlow Brown [William Brown's son] was listed as the owner.¹⁴

1965, 3rd February – As rates had not been paid for the previous seven years, the Wagga Wagga City Council caused a sale of allotments 1, 2 & 3, of section 1, town and parish of North Wagga Wagga, by public auction. The highest bidder was the council, who purchased the lots for £30.¹⁵

It appears that John Bardwell Nixon purchased the three lots in 1997, and it was Nixon who converted the deed to Torrens title [PA.65438]. Current plan = DP.123.875604 > PA.65438 > Book 4193, number 554 > Book 2734, number 214.

This land now serves as an easement for the levee bank.

¹⁰ NSW Government Gazette.1850, p249.

¹¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Register of Land Grants and Leases. Serial number 225, page number 222.

¹² NSW Land Registry Services. Register of Land Grants and Leases. Serial number 225, page number 221.

¹³ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1870-1907.

¹⁴ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1870-1907.

¹⁵ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 2734, number 214.

See bonnie page 214 the 2734

SYDNEY DISTRICT.—TOWN LOT.

222

GRANTED, *William Brown*
DATE, *1st May 1851*
Town of North Wogga Wogga
A.C. *1* R. *1* P. *1*

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

TO ALL to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:—

WHEREAS in conformity with the Laws now in force for the Sale of Crown Lands in Our Territory of New South Wales, and Our Royal Instructions under Our Signet and Sign Manual, issued in pursuance thereof,

William Brown of *Wogga Wogga* has become the Purchaser of the Allotment or Parcel of Land hereinafter described for the Sum of *two pounds three shillings and four pence* Sterling *Now known* Ye, THAT for and in consideration of the said Sum for and on Our behalf, well and truly paid into the Colonial Treasury of Our said Territory before these Presents are issued, And in further consideration of the Quit-Rent hereinafter Reserved, WE HAVE GRANTED and for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, DO HEREBY GRANT unto the said

William Brown h. *is* Heirs and Assigns, Subject to the several and respective Reservations hereinafter mentioned, ALL THAT Allotment or Parcel of Land in Our said Territory containing by Admeasurement *One Acre*

be the same more or less, situated in the *Town of North Wogga Wogga* Parish of *North Wogga Wogga* County of *Clarendon* being Allotment No. *One* of Section No. *one*

Bounded on the North West by a line bearing South Fifty nine degrees West two chains fifty links commencing at the East corner of Allotment Number Two; on the South West by a line bearing South Thirty one degrees East One Chain, on the South East by two Chains fifty links of the North West side of Elizabeth Street bearing North Fifty nine degrees East and on the North East by one Chain of the South West side of Cairnes Street bearing North Thirty one degrees West to the East corner of Allotment Number Two aforesaid Being the Allotment sold as Lot 45 in pursuance of the Proclamation

with all the Rights and Appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging; **To Hold** unto the said *William Brown* h. *is* Heirs and Assigns for ever, Yielding and Paying therefore Yearly unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the Quit-Rent of One Peppercorn for ever, if demanded; **Provided Nevertheless,** AND WE DO HEREBY RESERVE unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, all Mines of Coal; AND WE DO ALSO RESERVE unto Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, and to the Governor for the time-being of Our said Territory, by such Person or Persons as shall be by Them or Him authorised in that behalf, full power to make and conduct through the said Land, all Common or Public Drains and Sewers which may be deemed expedient; **In Testimony** Whereof, WE have caused this Our Grant to be Sealed with the Seal of Our said Territory.

WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-beloved SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZ ROY, Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Our said Territory and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in NEW SOUTH WALES aforesaid, this *First* day of *May* in the *Seventeenth* Year of Our Reign; And in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and fifty *one*

right
22/3/52

L. S. (Signed)

Chas Fitz Roy

in the register of Town Purchases No 119 page 223
ENTERED on Record by me, this *Fourth* day of *July*
One Thousand eight hundred and fifty one

E Deas Thomson

COLONIAL SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR.

Above: Title Deed for the original grant of allotment 1, section 1, town and parish of North Wogga Wogga, to William Brown. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.



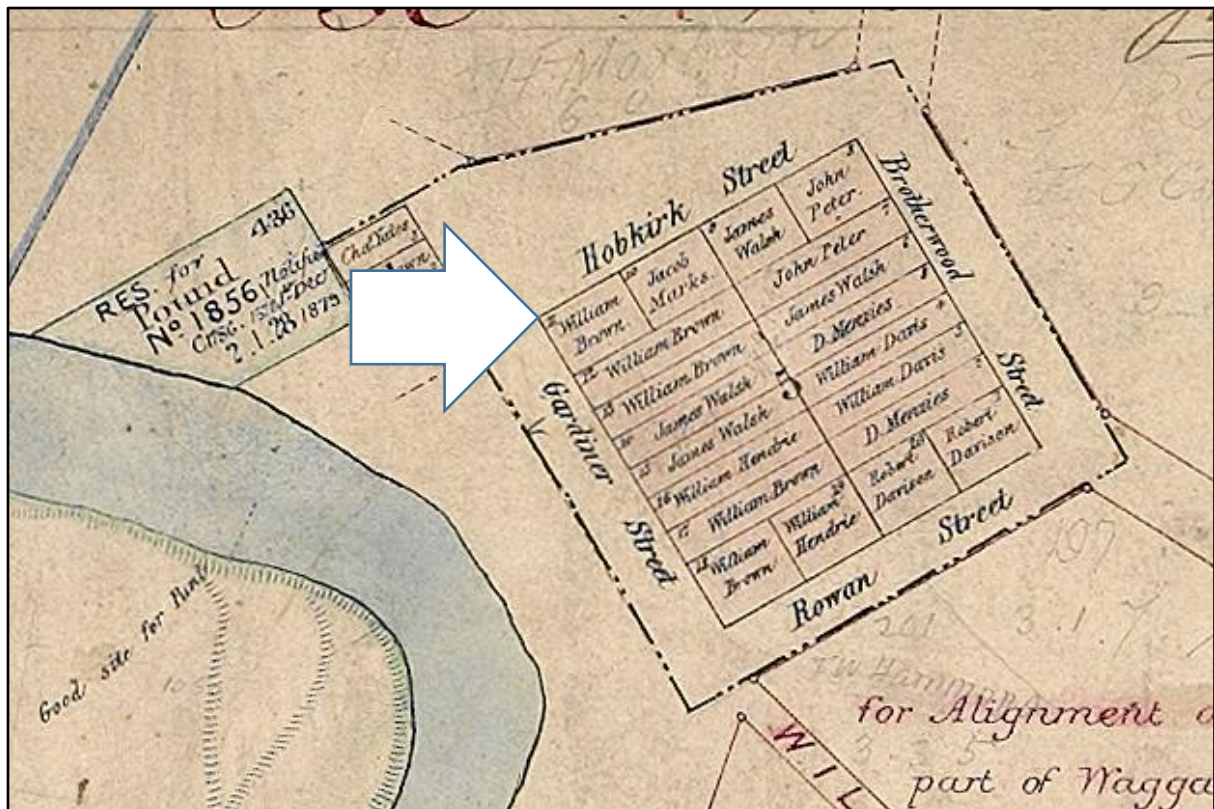
Above: Susannah Brown, the wife of “Tinker” Brown. Following Tinker’s death in November 1855, Susannah took over her husband’s business interests and became an accomplished businesswoman in her own right.

The 2nd FERRY INN

AKA: Traveller's Rest – for one year in 1862, and possibly a little longer.

Location. The second Ferry Hotel complex was spread over allotments eleven, twelve and thirteen, of section five, in the parish and town of North Wagga Wagga, at the corner of Gardiner and Hobkirk Streets.¹⁶ Fisher's 1855 plan shows several buildings facing onto both Gardiner and Hobkirk Streets. The main hotel building was, presumably, located on the north-west corner of allotment 11.

When advertised for sale in October 1877 it was said to stand on allotments eleven, twelve and thirteen of section five.¹⁷



Above: An extract from an 1865 map of North and South Wagga Wagga, showing allotment eleven, section five, parish and town of North Wagga Wagga, as purchased by William Brown.¹⁸

¹⁶ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1870-1883.

¹⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 13th October 1877, p4.

¹⁸ State Records. Surveyors' plans. # 6030.



Above: Edward Fisher’s 1855 map showing the location of the 2nd Ferry Inn. The old store and “ferry house” are still evident, as is the punt crossing. Courtesy NSW State Archives. Surveyors Sketch Book 7, folio 116.

Licenses.

On the 20th of June 1851 William Brown applied for a transfer of his license for the Ferry Inn, to new premises with the same name, at the corner of Gardiner and Hobkirk Streets, North Wagga Wagga.¹⁹ The new Ferry hotel was the 5th site to be licensed in the broader Wagga Wagga confines.

A couple of months later, on the 25th of August 1851 William Brown advertised his new premises:²⁰

“FERRY HOTEL, NORTH WAGGA WAGGA. WILLIAM BROWN, has much pleasure in returning his sincere thanks to those who have favoured him with their patronage for the last two years he has held a Publican’s General License, he now begs to inform them, and the public, that he has removed into his large and convenient Stone Building, containing twenty

¹⁹ Wagga Wagga Bench Books.

²⁰ Goulburn Herald. 30th August 1851, p5.

apartments, particularly adapted for Families travelling, the rooms, are lofty and well Ventilated, WHICH ENABLES HIM TO give first-rate Accommodation, comfort and convenience to his friends and supporters, at the most MODERATE CHARGES, combined with his usual civility, with the use of The Ferry for foot and horse passengers GRATIS. W. B. intends shortly to open a large Wholesale Wine and Spirit Store, (as per future advertisement,) and begs to inform the Publicans and Settlers that he will be in a position to supply them with a genuine article at a far cheaper rate than now charged, (at least 100 per cent.) below the goods now supplied them. One Trial will Prove the Fact.”

As the traffic across the river expanded Tinker was encouraged to build an even larger punt, and on the 13th of December 1851 he placed a notice in the Goulburn press,²¹

“MR. WILLIAM BROWN, Of the Ferry Hotel, North Wagga Wagga, BEGS to inform the public to his great satisfaction, that A NEW LINE OF ROAD has been formed from this place to the village of Bowning, near Yass, thereby causing a great saving in the distance, and by far the best road, which has been proved this season by the numerous wool teams that have travelled the new line. W. B. will at all times give every information to persons wishing to travel the above road, and trusts from the experience of those who have done it, that intending travellers will not be disappointed in his recommendation. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWO SHIPWRIGHTS, or persons capable of building a large PUNT, to carry 20 tons; the one now in use being of too small a construction for the traffic across the river. The punt now in use is for sale. For the information of persons who have not seen it, W B. informs them that he has crossed upwards of 1000 sheep per hour, with very little manual labor, and it is to be sold a Bargain.”

The catastrophic floods in June 1852 had a devastating impact at North Wagga Wagga, which were reported as follows,²²

“In North Wagga Wagga every point of land was covered: twenty-one persons were driven into trees, and the remainder took to the house tops: their sufferings for four days defy description. The only house which was wrecked there was Mr. William Brown's new stone house (known as the New Ferry Hotel), a large and spacious building. The whole of the north end of this structure is gone, and the other end in part: the house must fall, as the upper floor is sinking and forcing out the main walls.”

²¹ Goulburn Herald. 13th December 1851, p5.

²² Sydney Morning Herald. 15th July 1852, p3.

Ever the entrepreneur, on the 9th of December 1852, William Brown advertised his third annual sports event to take place on 27th December, and noting that, “*the capacious Ball Room will be thrown open during the day; and the Ferry Hotel Band will delight the company with the latest Waltzes, Country Dances, Quadrilles, etc.*”²³

By 1853 Brown had decided to lease the hotel out and concentrate on other business ventures. On the 23rd of April 1853 Brown advised that he intended to open a wholesale and retail store around the 8th May, when he would offer for sale some £5,000 of goods. The store was to consist of a large tent erected on the sand hill at South Wagga Wagga. He signed off as, “*William Brown, Late of the Ferry Hotel.*”²⁴

On the 19th April 1853 David Smyth [or Smythe] became the new licensee of the New Ferry Hotel, in Hobkirk Street, North Wagga Wagga.²⁵

Tinker was wanting to sell the hotel and attempted to do so in June 1853, placing a notice in the press, for a sale by public auction, of the Ferry Hotel at North Wagga Wagga:²⁶

“THE FERRY HOTEL, situate at the corner of Hobkirk-street and Gardner-street, in the above Township, together with the PUNT now plying at this locality across the Murrumbidgee River.

The House is built of brick, upon a stone foundation 18 inches thick, and has been erected only about four years; it has a handsome balcony and verandah, and contains 3 parlours, 5 bed-rooms, a capacious bar, and a large room above, running the whole length of the building, intended originally for a ball or assembly room. The room has French lights, which lead into the balcony, and at a trifling expense can be sub-divided into convenient bed-rooms, now called for by the large concourse of travellers frequenting the road. The Out offices are complete.

THE TAP joins the main building, and erected subsequently to prevent any annoyance to the inmates of the hotel. It is built of slabs with brick fire-places, and has two bedroom adjoining.

THE KITCHEN is also attached to the Tap-room, thus rendering the whole premises snug; it is also built of slabs, and fitted with oven, large boiler, and three stoves, and there are two bedrooms also attached to this, affording ample accommodation for the servants of the establishment without interfering with the hotel.

THE STABLE is also built of slabs, with an extensive Loft above, and Harness Room and Store attached.

THE GARDEN is closely fenced with a paling fence 6 feet high. The soil has been trenched and is well stocked with choice fruit trees and vines in full bearing, all of which were brought from the far famed Camden Nursery at a great expense.

²³ Goulburn Herald. 18th December 1852, p5.

²⁴ Goulburn Herald. 30th April 1853, p7.

²⁵ NSW State Records. Treasury Butts & Certificates of Publicans' Licenses.

²⁶ Sydney Morning Herald. 30th June 1853, p4. / 23rd July 1853, p7.

The above valuable property stands upon on acre and a half of land, being Allotments No's 12 and 13 of Section 5, and is securely fenced in so that there can be no mistake as regards the boundaries. It is at present let to a respectable tenant at the low rental of £100 per annum, whose lease will expire in eighteen months. At present it is well worth £300 per annum.

THE PUNT, which will be included with the House, has only been built three years, of the best materials, and is capable of carrying about 10 tons."

The same advertisement was published again in January 1854,²⁷ and once more in January 1855.²⁸ It can be assumed that Tinker's valuation of the property exceeded that of the potential purchasers.

On the 18th April 1854 Charles Monkhouse took over the license from David Smyth. The hotel's location was recorded as Gardiner Street, North Wagga Wagga.²⁹ Monkhouse had also leased the punt.³⁰ According to Morris, David Smyth was the overseer on the Junee Run in 1855.³¹

Charles Mortimer Monkhouse

Charles Monkhouse married Susannah Hannah Caesar Seymour, the daughter of Susannah Brown, twice. Once in 1853,³² at Wagga Wagga, and then again in 1855, also in Wagga Wagga.³³ The registration of the first marriage lists the bride as Annie Seymour, while the second registration lists her as Hannah S Seymour. The first event took place under the rights of the Church of England, while the second event took place under the rights of the Presbyterian Church.

Monkhouse's tenure at the hotel was cut short when he passed away, at Wagga Wagga, on the 6th of October 1856.³⁴ He was survived by his wife, two young daughters, and his mother, Mrs T Reeves, of Campbelltown.³⁵

More Licensees

In 1856 David Smyth was once more the licensee of the Ferry Hotel at North Wagga Wagga. The hotel location was recorded as "*corner of Hobkirk and Gardner Streets.*"³⁶ David Smyth passed away on the 7th of November 1856, at North Wagga Wagga,³⁷ at the relatively young age of thirty five. From 1857 to 1861, Mary Ann Smyth, his widow, held the licensee of the Ferry Hotel at North Wagga Wagga.³⁸

²⁷ Goulburn Herald. 14th January 1854, p3.

²⁸ Sydney Morning Herald. 25th January 1855, p7.

²⁹ NSW State Records. Treasury Butts & Certificates of Publicans' Licenses.

³⁰ Goulburn Herald. 16th September 1854, p3.

³¹ Sherry Morris. Biographical Listings. David Smythe.

³² NSW BDM's. Marriage registration # 128/1853 V1853128 81.

³³ NSW BDM's. Marriage registration # 498/1855 V1855498 43B.

³⁴ Sydney Morning Herald. 22nd October 1856, p1.

³⁵ Sydney Morning Herald. 22nd October 1856, p1.

³⁶ NSW State Records. Treasury Butts & Certificates of Publicans' Licenses.

³⁷ Sydney Morning Herald. 15th November 1856, p1. / Bell's Life. 25th October 1856, p3.

³⁸ NSW State Records. Treasury Butts & Certificates of Publicans' Licenses. / Goulburn Herald. 17th January 1857, p4.

On the 11th of May 1861, the license was transferred to James Markey.³⁹ Markey had recently married the former licensee and widow, Mrs Mary Ann Smyth - on the 17th of April 1861.⁴⁰

On the 4th of April 1862, Markey applied to renew the license under the name of the Traveller's Rest, at North Wagga Wagga (late Ferry Hotel).⁴¹

No records or references exist for the period 1863-1864, and it is not known if the hotel existed as the Traveller's Rest or the Ferry hotel, for this period. James Markey was still a publican in 1864, and it is assumed that he held the license for the hotel for the entirety of this period.⁴²

Mary Ann Smyth

Mary Ann Smyth [nee Richardson] was born around 1825, but it is not known where. Mary Ann lost her first husband, David Smyth, in November 1856, and then married James Markey, in April 1861.

It was Mary Ann who transacted the purchase of the Ferry hotel, from Susannah Brown, and leased it out. She subsequently moved to Urana, with her husband, where she owned and conducted the Royal hotel, at that place.

Mary Ann Markey died on the 5th of November 1873, at Urana.

Her estate consisted of significant assets and included the Ferry hotel, at North Wagga Wagga [along with allotments 11, 12, and 13, of section 5, in the parish of North Wagga Wagga]; the Royal hotel, at Urana, together with the adjoining buildings, being located on allotments 3 & 4 of section 19, in the town of Urana; half of allotment 7, section 4, in the parish of South Wagga Wagga [adjoining the Home hotel], with thirty three feet frontage to Fitzmaurice Street, and featuring several wooden buildings; along with three lots of land at North Wagga Wagga – portion 70 [32 acres]; portion 229 [6 acres and 31 perches]; and portion 228 [7 acres, 3 roods, 9 perches].⁴³ These were substantial assets.

James Markey

James Markey was born in Milborne Port, Somerset, England in 1838, the son of James [senior], a stone mason, and Eliza Markey [nee Allen].⁴⁴ He had at least seven siblings. James [junior] arrived in Australia in 1854, on board the vessel *Thomas Gresham*, with his family, which consisted of the following members,⁴⁵

1. James Markey [senior] – mason - forty six years old
2. Eliza Markey – wife – forty five years old
3. Mary – servant – twenty six years old
4. William – shoemaker – twenty two years old

³⁹ Wagga Wagga Express. 24th February 1906, p2c6. [Quoting WWE. 11th May 1861.]

⁴⁰ NSW BDM's. Marriage registration # 2959.

⁴¹ Wagga Wagga Express. 3rd February 1906, p4c4. [Quoting WWE. 4th April 1862.]

⁴² Sherry Morris. Biographical Listings. James Markey [AO 2/2389. Wagga Wagga Charge Book]

⁴³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 29th August 1877, p3.

⁴⁴ English Census. 1841.

⁴⁵ South Australian Register. 20th March 1854.

5. Grace – glover – twenty years old
6. Elizabeth – glover – eighteen years old
7. James – glover – sixteen years old
8. Thomas – nine years old
9. Edward – five years old

Two of Markey senior's children, Selina and Steven, were deceased.

The vessel left Plymouth on the 1st of December 1853, and arrived in Adelaide on the 19th March 1854.

The family settled in Adelaide, but James [junior] was soon attracted to the Victorian gold fields, to try his luck a both Bendigo and Ballarat. Neither of these ventures were successful and he turned to building for a trade, spending several years at Bendigo in that capacity.⁴⁶

He was still residing at Bendigo in June 1858, at American House in Hargreaves Street, when he placed an advertisement in the local Bendigo press seeking a brick maker.⁴⁷

In August 1860, James Markey purchased two allotments of land at Hay [allotments 1 & 2 of section 9] for which he paid £4 each.⁴⁸

He then moved on to Deniliquin, and then, by 1860, he was living in Wagga Wagga where he constructed the second courthouse and lock up in that town [both long since demolished].⁴⁹

In April 1861 James married Mary Ann Smyth, and took over the license of the Ferry hotel, which he held up until 1865.

In 1865 James built a new brick hotel at Urana, named the Royal hotel, which was completed by September 1865.⁵⁰ By February 1866 he was offering the business to lease, *"for a term of years."*⁵¹ In April 1866, James Mackay was granted a license for the Royal hotel at Urana,⁵² and it is assumed that Markey had leased the business to the latter. There is some confusion though, as James Markey continued to advertise this hotel [Royal], under his name, throughout 1866.⁵³ It is assumed James had booked the advertising space and the advertisement continued to run, under his name, for the period of the booking.

In 1868, James Markey was the licensee of the Squatter's hotel, at Wagga Wagga.⁵⁴ In 1869, Markey was the contractor for the construction of the new Telegraph and Post Office, at Wagga Wagga, which was a brick building.⁵⁵

⁴⁶ The Queenslander. 3rd February 1923, p10.

⁴⁷ Bendigo Advertiser. 14th June 1858, p3.

⁴⁸ Sydney Morning Herald. 2nd August 1860, p5.

⁴⁹ The Queenslander. 3rd February 1923, p10.

⁵⁰ Wagga Wagga Express. 3rd February 1866, p1.

⁵¹ Wagga Wagga Express. 3rd February 1866, p1.

⁵² Wagga Wagga Express. 21st April 1866, p2.

⁵³ Wagga Wagga Express. 30th June 1866, p1.

⁵⁴ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses 1868, p2884.

⁵⁵ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 27th November 1869, p2.

In December of that same year Markey was able to negotiate a lease with the government for four and a half perches of section 45 – a crown land reserve. The lease was for a period ended the 30th of September 1874 and was for the purpose of a weighbridge. The lease could be voided, and it conferred no right of purchase.⁵⁶

In March 1870, Markey purchased a block of land featuring stores and a dwelling, adjoining the Commercial Hotel [to the north of the Commercial Hotel and facing onto Fitzmaurice Street], for the sum of £1,800. He then proceeded to convert the existing buildings into a new hotel, which he named the Criterion.⁵⁷ He was granted a license for same on the 19th of April 1870,⁵⁸ and held the license up until 1872.⁵⁹

On the 24th of July 1870, the Criterion hotel was destroyed by fire,⁶⁰ the only remnants remaining were the brick walls. Markey set about rebuilding the hotel and was able to re-open a portion of the hotel on the 8th of July 1871.

Markey was influential in an attempt to establish the Wagga Wagga Brewery Company Ltd, in April 1870. Four of the leading publicans – Markey, John Clark, Peter James McAlister, and Matthew Callaghan, had all committed to purchase their supplies from the company, provided it was a good product. These four, along with one of the leading town merchants, Ebenezer Shaw, made up the committee chosen to take the necessary steps to establish the new company. The initial concept was for the issue of 1,000 shares at £5 each. 145 shares were taken up at the first meeting of interested parties.⁶¹

James was still actively involved in building projects and was successful in securing the contract to construct the new Masonic Hall in Fitzmaurice Street, just north of the Criterion hotel site. The foundation stone was laid, with full ceremony, in November 1870.⁶² The architect for the project was James Calder, of Sydney, and the superintendent of works was Thomas Hodson.

Markey's bad luck continued into January 1871, when on the 28th of that month, a fire at Urana caused extensive damage to the Free Trade stores and the Royal hotel. A report claimed that James Markey owned these buildings, but technically they were probably in his wife's name. As was the case for the Criterion hotel fire, neither of the Urana properties was insured. Volunteers helped stop the fire by pulling down the burning timbers, which helped save most of the hotel, but extensive damage was caused to the furniture and fittings of the hotel. Markey's loss was estimated at greater than £1,000.⁶³ The damage was severe enough to close the bar of the hotel but did not interfere with the provision of accommodation.⁶⁴

⁵⁶ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 8th December 1869.

⁵⁷ Evening News. 7th March 1870, p2.

⁵⁸ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 20th April 1870, p2.

⁵⁹ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses 1870 [p1252], 1871 [p1816].

⁶⁰ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 27th July 1870, p2.

⁶¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 23rd April 1870, p2.

⁶² Australian Town & Country Journal. 12th November 1870, p12.

⁶³ Goulburn Herald. 4th February 1871, p4.

⁶⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 15th April 1871, p3.

In 1873 James Markey was back at the Royal hotel, Urana – as licensee.⁶⁵ In this same year James also held an interest in a number of rural selections, including land at Brookong,⁶⁶ and North Yanco.⁶⁷ He was regularly trading in the stock of sheep and cattle.⁶⁸

On the 5th of November 1873, Markey's wife, Mary Ann, passed away at her residence, the Royal hotel, Urana. She was forty-eight years old.⁶⁹

James Markey made the decision to move to Queensland and by May 1874 he had purchased the Retreat Station in the Darling Downs district of Queensland, from Messrs Gilchrist, Watt & Co., along with 7,000 sheep and a few cattle.⁷⁰ He had also purchased four other blocks – Booroondoo, Boondoonilly, Badganoulba and Merrianda – a total of some 250,000 acres.⁷¹

James remarried before leaving the district. On the 20th May he wed Mary Thomas, the second daughter of Mr Thomas Thomas, late of Carmarthen, South Wales. The wedding took place at *Elderwood*, Urana, the residence of the bride's parents.⁷²

Markey spent several years on *Retreat*, during which time he purchased a part of Yandilla, which became known as *Foxwood*, Millmerran, where he lived until 1907, at which time he sold up and purchased a grazing property, *Kenmore*, some forty miles south-west of Charleville.⁷³

In 1891 Markey, of *Foxwood*, Yandilla, was insolvent, with liabilities of £5,779.⁷⁴

The state government later purchased the *Kenmore* property and James bought up a number of properties in Toowoomba and lived in that city up until the time of his death, on the 20th of January 1923.⁷⁵

Markey's estate included a large block of land opposite the Gurwood Street public school, fronting Simmons Street, and this hill was once known as Markey's Hill.⁷⁶

Another asset of the estate was a Dodge Brothers touring car, with only a few hundred miles on the clock.⁷⁷

An auction sale was held at Wagga Wagga on the 16th of June 1923, in which a number of properties in that town were sold on account of Markey's estate. The properties consisted of,⁷⁸

1. A brick residence and outbuildings with frontage to Gurwood Street, and running all the way back to Freer Street

⁶⁵ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses 1873, p2473. / Wagga Wagga Express. 24th May 1873, p1.

⁶⁶ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 12th July 1873, p2.

⁶⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 22nd February 1873, p3.

⁶⁸ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 22nd March 1873, p2. / 24th May 1873, p2.

⁶⁹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 6th December 1873, p2.

⁷⁰ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 9th May 1874, p3.

⁷¹ Wagga Wagga Express. 9th May 1874, p6.

⁷² Wagga Wagga Express. 23rd May 1874, p2.

⁷³ The Queenslander. 3rd February 1923, p10.

⁷⁴ Telegraph [Brisbane]. 20th July 1891, p2. / Brisbane Courier. 18th July 1891, p4.

⁷⁵ The Queenslander. 3rd February 1923, p10. / Toowoomba Chronicle. 23rd January 1923, p4.

⁷⁶ Daily Advertiser. 24th January 1923, p2.

⁷⁷ Toowoomba Chronicle. 29th August 1923, p10.

⁷⁸ Daily Advertiser. 18th June 1923, p2.

2. Three elevated building sites each with fifty five feet and four inches frontage to Simmons Street [opposite the Gurwood Street public school]
3. Three choice building sites each with a frontage of fifty four feet and eight inches to Gurwood Street
4. Three building sites each with fifty five feet and eight inches frontage to Freer Street

Total receipts from the sale exceeded four thousand pounds.⁷⁹ The estate was equally divided between William James Markey, George Smyth, Edward J Markey, and Mrs E Giles [nee Smyth].

More licensees

In 1865 J Clark was the licensee of the Ferry hotel. This was possibly John Clark, a well-known local publican.⁸⁰

From 1866 to 1871 William Methven Soutar was the licensee of the Ferry Hotel at North Wagga Wagga.⁸¹

William Methven Soutar [or Souter]

William Methven Soutar was born at Perth, Scotland, on the 6th of March 1812, the son of Robert Soutar and Margaret Soutar [nee Roy]. He arrived in Australia around 1839.⁸² In 1848 he married Margaret Wilson, at Sydney.⁸³

From 1866 till 1871 he was the licensee of the Ferry Hotel at North Wagga Wagga, and from 1871 till 1873, licensee of the [White] Swan Inn at North Wagga Wagga.⁸⁴

On the 11th of April 1873 Soutar passed away and his wife, Margaret, took over the license of the Swan Inn. It seems he had no issue, but his wife had several children from an earlier marriage.

More Licensees

From 1871 to 1872 Charles Buffrey was the licensee of the Ferry Hotel at North Wagga Wagga.⁸⁵

Charles Buffrey [or Buffery]

It is believed that Charles Buffrey was born at Appin in 1829, the year before his parents married, but no record to confirm same has been found to date. His parents were both convicts, and like many people of his time, Charles attempted to hide these details. His father, Thomas Buffrey, a tailor by trade, was convicted of a felony [robbery] in April 1814, at Manchester, England, and sentenced to seven years transportation. He

⁷⁹ Daily Advertiser. 6th May 1924, p2.

⁸⁰ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses 1865-1922.

⁸¹ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses 1865-1922.

⁸² Sydney Morning Herald. 16th July 1852, p3.

⁸³ NSW BDM's. Marriage registration # 4300/1848 V18484300 74B & 695/1848 V1848695 78.

⁸⁴ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses 1865-1922.

⁸⁵ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses 1865-1922.

disembarked from the vessel, *Indefatigable* (2), on the 29th of April 1815, at Sydney, and was sent to Liverpool to be assigned to a master.⁸⁶

In September 1823 Thomas Buffery was given a certificate of freedom,⁸⁷ and in 1825 he was employed, at Appin, by a Mr Callaghan.⁸⁸ In May 1830 Thomas Buffrey married Mary Ann Regan, another convict, at Campbelltown.⁸⁹ Twenty five year old Mary was listed as a spinster and was in service to Mrs Broughton at Appin. Thomas was described as a thirty nine year old bachelor – free by servitude.⁹⁰

Mary Ann had been sentenced to seven years transportation, for the crime of stealing shoes. She arrived in Australia on board the vessel, *Grenada* (4) in 1826, and was assigned to John Howe, at Windsor.

In February 1835, Thomas Buffrey was convicted of stealing cattle, and sentenced to transportation for life.⁹¹ He was initially placed on board the hulk, Phoenix, in Sydney Harbour, but it is assumed that at some point in time he was sent to either Tasmania or Norfolk Island, and that he died while in prison. No record could be found of his death. Mary Buffrey died in 1858, at Sydney,⁹² and it is suspected she spent her remaining years as an alcoholic, in and out of courts.

According to Morris, Charles Buffrey was a horse breaker and stockman at Wagga Wagga and Narrandera, by 1848.⁹³

In January 1852 he married Catherine Davis at Wagga Wagga. The couple had seven children before Catherine died, in May 1868, at Wagga Wagga.

From 1858 till 1863, Buffrey was the licensee of the Horse & Jockey hotel, at Tarcutta. No records exist for 1864, so it is not clear if Buffrey held a license in that year, but from 1865 till 1866, he was the licensee of the Black Swan hotel at North Wagga Wagga. In April 1866 Buffrey, a cattle dealer, was insolvent, with debts of £1,044 and assets of £77.⁹⁴ The single largest creditor was George Forsyth, who was owed £578.⁹⁵ The insolvency process dragged on for many months, but by 1868 Buffrey was in a position to open a new hotel at Narandera, called the Narandera hotel,⁹⁶ which he held until 1870.

In 1869 Buffrey employed a man named John Williams, as a cook at the Narandera hotel. The pair had an argument and Williams alleged that Buffrey struck him with a spade.⁹⁷ Buffrey was committed to stand trial at Wagga Wagga, where he was subsequently acquitted.

⁸⁶ Australian Convict Records [ancestry.com]

⁸⁷ Sydney Gazette. 11th September 1823, p1.

⁸⁸ 1825 Census. [ancestry.com]

⁸⁹ NSW BDM's. Marriage registration # 4880/1830 V18304880 3B & 222/1830 V1830222 14.

⁹⁰ Banns Applications [ancestry.com]

⁹¹ Sydney Monitor. 7th February 1835, p2. / Australian Convict Records [ancestry.com]

⁹² NSW BDM's. Death registration # 1213/1858 & 3276/1858 V18583276 143.

⁹³ Sherry Morris. Biographical Listings. Charles Buffrey.

⁹⁴ Freeman's Journal. 21st April 1866, p242.

⁹⁵ Wagga Wagga Express. 19th May 1866, p2.

⁹⁶ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 18th November 1868, p2.

⁹⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 22nd September 1869, p3c1.

In 1870, Buffrey took the license of the Traveller's Home hotel, at The Rock Station, near Young,⁹⁸ and stayed for one year. In 1871 he relocated to North Wagga Wagga and took over the license of the Ferry hotel at that place.⁹⁹ Buffrey advertised that the hotel featured a fourteen acre paddock, securely fenced, for the use of travelling cattle, and a sixty acre grassed paddock opposite the hotel, for the accommodation of travellers' horses.¹⁰⁰

Charles was in court again in March 1872, when a patron of the hotel, Charles Jenkins, alleged that Buffrey punched him three times in the mouth, following an argument over the price of a nobbler.¹⁰¹ A witness testified that neither of the two men struck each other and the case was dismissed.¹⁰²

Buffrey renewed the license of the Ferry hotel in 1872,¹⁰³ but shortly afterwards sold out to Alfred Gain,¹⁰⁴ and moved on to the Black Swan hotel.¹⁰⁵

Buffrey stayed for less than a year at the Black Swan and then, in February 1874, he purchased the butchering business of Marcus Higgins, in Fitzmaurice Street, Wagga Wagga.¹⁰⁶

By 1878, Buffrey had moved to Narrandera, and was conducting a butchery business in that town.¹⁰⁷

In September 1879 Buffrey was appointed the pound keeper at Narrandera, in place of Mr Stivens [resigned],¹⁰⁸ and was still the pound keeper in January 1888.¹⁰⁹ From 1883, and possibly earlier, he was also an agent & auctioneer, selling both stock,¹¹⁰ and property,¹¹¹ and he continued to do so right up until the time of his death, in October 1888.

A report of his death in the Narandera Argus stated that he came out to Australia as a boy in 1844 and settled on the Murrumbidgee.¹¹² This was incorrect but confirms his efforts to hide his true ancestry. The report claimed that he was ten days short of his 49th birthday, which is also incorrect, his actual age being ten years greater. This subterfuge was not doubt designed to obscure any connection to his true past.

⁹⁸ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses 1870, p253, p1936.

⁹⁹ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses 1871, p1964.

¹⁰⁰ Wagga Wagga Express. 3rd January 1872, p1c4,5.

¹⁰¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 9th March 1872, p3c1.

¹⁰² Wagga Wagga Express. 13th March 1872, p2.

¹⁰³ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses 1872, p2421.

¹⁰⁴ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses 1872, p2824.

¹⁰⁵ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 3rd August 1872, p2c5.

¹⁰⁶ Australian Town & Country Journal. 14th February 1874, p33.

¹⁰⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 8th May 1878, p2.

¹⁰⁸ NSW Government Gazette. 1879, p4038. / Wagga Wagga Express. 15th October 1879, p3.

¹⁰⁹ Albury Banner. 6th January 1888, p3.

¹¹⁰ Goulburn Herald. 16th October 1883, p3.

¹¹¹ Albury Banner. 12th October 1883, p1.

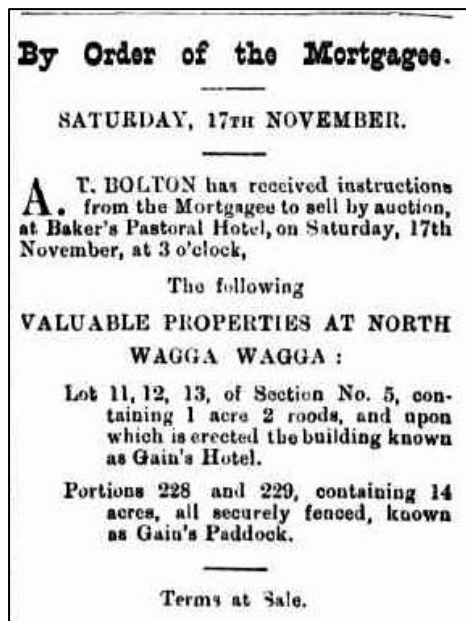
¹¹² Albury Banner. 19th October 1888, p22.

Buffrey left an estate valued at £390.¹¹³ The sole executor for his estate was his wife, Sophia.¹¹⁴ In November 1888 the Narandera Council appointed Sophia as pound keeper, in place of her deceased husband.¹¹⁵

Buffrey was also famous as, “*the man who rode the bull through the streets of Wagga Wagga,*” as recorded by Dame Mary Gilmore who witnessed the event. It was said to be a white bull, from a circus, that had never been ridden, but as Mary Cameron recalled, “*it went quiet as a lamb.*”¹¹⁶

The Last Licensee

For the period 1872 to 1882 Alfred Gain was the licensee of the Ferry Hotel at North Wagga Wagga.¹¹⁷ Alfred applied to renew the license in June 1882, but the police objected, and his application was refused.¹¹⁸



In November 1883, the mortgagees forced a sale of the property. Gain was clearly in financial difficulties.¹¹⁹

Left: Sale notice in November 1883.

On the 9th of November 1883 Gain’s hotel at North Wagga Wagga was destroyed by fire. It was known as the Old Ferry Hotel. It was a wooden structure with a brick façade and was insured for £1,100. The house had not been licensed for some time.¹²⁰

Constable Giltrap arrested a man named David Nesbitt, a butcher of North Wagga Wagga, on the suspicion that he had started the fire.

Evidence from Gain, at the subsequent hearing for Nesbitt, revealed that it was the introduction of the new licensing act that had brought about the closure of the hotel, and that he [Gain] was in debt to the AJS Bank. There was an innuendo that Gain would benefit financially from the fire, as the house was insured. The court heard that Nesbitt regularly

¹¹³ Daily Telegraph. 20th November 1888, p6.

¹¹⁴ NSW Government Gazette. 1888, p7182.

¹¹⁵ NSW Government Gazette. 1888, p7814.

¹¹⁶ WWDHS. Newsletter # 243.

¹¹⁷ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans’ Licenses 1865-1922. [1872, p2824] [1881, p4717].

¹¹⁸ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 1st July 1882, p2.

¹¹⁹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 10th November 1883, p3.

¹²⁰ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 10th November 1883, p2. / Evening News (Sydney). 10th November 1883, p6.

staid at Gain's house, coming and going as he pleased, and that he had in fact, at one time, been a boarder.

Nesbitt made the following statement to the police magistrate,¹²¹

"I brought a bottle of brandy down that night from Pratt's to Gain's; I saw Mrs. Gain, and she told me to go upstairs and she would come up after me; she came up, and when the little game was over I fell asleep; know no more until I was awakened by Mrs. Gain, when I saw the place in flames."

Agnes Gain denied that she had been in a room with Nesbitt. The latter was committed to stand trial, and bail was refused.

At Nesbitt's subsequent trial, Alfred Gain testified the property was his and that it was insured for the sum of £1,100. He told the court he was ill at the time, and that he did not know what time his wife came to bed. Agnes testified that she went to bed at 8pm and did not get up until her daughter woke her, alarmed by the fire.

A jury found Nesbitt not guilty.¹²²

Alfred Gain

Alfred Gain was baptised at Portsea Island, Hampshire, England, on the 17th of August 1826.¹²³

It is not known when he arrived in Australia, but he married Agnes Catherine Connell, at Deniliquin, in December 1867.¹²⁴

Alfred lived at North Wagga from 1872 till 1882, this being the period during which he occupied the Ferry hotel.

In October 1883, Alfred Gain was the secretary of the Spring in the Desert Division, no.122, of the Sons of Temperance.¹²⁵

In 1901, Alfred was living in Best Street, Wagga Wagga,¹²⁶ and was still there at the time of his death in 1906.

Alfred passed away on the 21st of July 1906, aged seventy nine. He was survived by his wife and a grown up family.¹²⁷ Alfred's executors were his wife, Agnes, and his son, Frederick, a coach painter, of Wagga Wagga.¹²⁸

His wife, Agnes, passed away on the 1st of August 1910, at her Best Street residence, aged sixty five. She was survived by four sons and three daughters.¹²⁹

¹²¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 13th November 1883, p2.

¹²² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 1st April 1884, p2.

¹²³ England, Select Births & Christenings: 1538-1975 [ancestry.com]

¹²⁴ NSW BDM's. Marriage registration #1930.

¹²⁵ Wagga Wagga Express. 24th October 1893, p3.

¹²⁶ Australian Census 1901. [ancestry.com]

¹²⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 24th July 1906, p2. / Wagga Wagga Express. 24th July 1906, p2.

¹²⁸ Wagga Wagga Express. 26th July 1906, p3.

¹²⁹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 2nd August 1910, p2.

Licensees in Chronological Order

1851 [June]-1853 [April]: Tinker Brown

1853 [April]-1854 [April]: David Smyth

1854 [April]-1856 [April]: Charles Monkhouse

1856 [April]-1856 [November]: David Smyth

1856 [November]-1861[May]: Mary Ann Smyth

1861 [May]-1865: James Markey

1865-1866: J Clark

1866-1871: William Methven Soutar

1871-1872: Charles Buffrey

1872-1882[June]: Alfred Gain

The hotel ceased to trade on the 30th June 1882.

Freehold

The 2nd Ferry Inn stood on land originally purchased from the Crown by Tinker Brown on the 1st May 1851¹³⁰ - specifically allotment 11, section 5, in the town and parish of North Wagga Wagga.

On the 20th of August 1850, William Browne [sic] purchased allotments 17 and 18, of section 5, in the town and parish of North Wogga Wogga [sic].¹³¹

On the 1st of May 1851, William Brown purchased allotments 13, 12, and 11, of section 5, in the town and parish of North Wogga Wogga [sic].¹³²

The history of the freehold ownership, in chronological order, was as follows,

1855, 17th October – William “Tinker” Brown signed a contract to sell allotments 11, 12 & 13, of section 5 to David Smyth.¹³³ Tinker subsequently passed away, intestate, before the agreement was concluded, causing an extended delay to the settlement of his estate.

1855, 28th November – Death of William “Tinker” Brown.¹³⁴ Tinker left certain properties to his wife, Susannah, and his son, Charles William Thurlow Brown, with Susannah to act as trustee for his son until he became of age.

1856, 7th November – Death of David Smyth.¹³⁵ The agreement with David now defaulted to his wife, Mary Ann Smyth.

1858, 27th April – Conveyance of allotments 11, 12 & 13, of section 5, from Susannah Eleanor Brown, widow of Wagga Wagga, to Mary Ann Smyth, widow of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of £625.

From 1870 till 1878 the freehold of allotment eleven, section 5, was owned by James Markey.¹³⁶ Markey’s wife, Mary Anne (nee Smythe) died on the 5th of November 1873, at her residence, the Royal hotel at Urana, aged forty eight.¹³⁷

Alfred Gain purchased the freehold on the 13th of March 1878,¹³⁸ and retained ownership until 1885. The land transferred consisted of allotments 11, 12 & 13, of section 5. The sale was from George Forsyth, esquire of Yarrongobilly, a trustee under an agreement made with Mary Ann in October 1859, and Harry Berkeley Fitzhardinge, the executor and trustee named in Mary Ann’s will, to Alfred Gain for the sum of £600.

¹³⁰ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 55, number 55.

¹³¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Serial number 225, page numbers 58 & 59.

¹³² NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Serial number 225, page numbers 201, 202, & 203.

¹³³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 55, number 55.

¹³⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 55, number 55.

¹³⁵ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 55, number 55. / Sydney Morning Herald. 15th November 1856, p1.

¹³⁶ Wagga Wagga Rate Books 1870-1907.

¹³⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 6th December 1873, p2.

¹³⁸ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deeds. Book 178, number 428.

SYDNEY DISTRICT.—TOWN LOT.

GRANTED, *William Brown*
 DATE, *1st May 1851*
Town of North Wogga Wogga
 A.C. — B. 2 — P. —

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

TO ALL to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:—

WHEREAS in conformity with the Laws now in force for the Sale of Crown Lands in Our Territory of New South Wales and Our Royal Instructions under Our Signet and Sign Manual, issued in pursuance thereof,

William Brown of *Wogga Wogga* has become the Purchaser of the Allotment or Parcel of Land hereinafter described for the Sum of

Four Pounds Sterling; Now Know Ye, THAT for and in consideration of the said Sum for and on Our behalf, well and truly paid into the Colonial Treasury of Our said Territory before these Presents are issued, And in further consideration of the Quit-Rent hereinafter Reserved, WE HAVE GRANTED and for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, DO HEREBY GRANT unto the said

William Brown his Heirs and Assigns, Subject to the several and respective Reservations hereinafter mentioned, ALL THAT Allotment or Parcel of Land in Our said Territory containing by Admeasurement *Two Rods*

be the same more or less, situated in the *Town of North Wogga Wogga* — Parish of *North Wogga Wogga* County of *Clarendon* being Allotment No. *Eleven* of Section No. *Five*

Bounded on the North East by a line bearing South Thirty one degree East Two chains, commencing at the West corner of Allotment Number *Five*; on the South East by a line bearing South Eighty nine degree West two chains fifty links; on the South West by two chains of the North East side of Sandair Street bearing North thirty one degree West; and on the North West by two chains fifty links of the South East side of Hobbs Street bearing North Eighty nine degree East to the West corner of Allotment Number *Five* aforesaid. Being the Allotment *11* as Lot 48 in emanance of the Proclamation of 11th February 1850 with all the Rights and Appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging; TO HOLD unto the said

William Brown his Heirs and Assigns for ever, YIELDING and Paying therefore Yearly unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the Quit-Rent of One Peppercorn for ever, if demanded; PROVIDED Nevertheless, AND WE DO HEREBY RESERVE unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, all Mines of Coal; AND WE DO ALSO RESERVE unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and to the Governor for the time-being of Our said Territory, by such Person or Persons as shall be by Them or Him authorised in that behalf, full power to make and conduct through the said Land, all Common or Public Drains and Sewers which may be deemed expedient; IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, WE have caused this Our Grant to be Sealed with the Seal of Our said Territory.

WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-beloved SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS FITZ ROY, Knight Companion of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Our said Territory and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this *First* day of *May* in the *twentieth* Year of Our Reign; And in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

L. S. (Signed)

Chas Fitz Roy

in the register of Town purchases no 119 page 429
 ENTERED on Record by me, this *Fourth* day of *July*
 One Thousand eight hundred and fifty one

E. Deas Thomson

COLONIAL SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR.

Above: The original deed for William Brown's purchase of allotment 11, section 5.

Mary Ann's will stipulated that her assets (property) were to be held in trust with the income from the properties to go to her children – Fanny Smyth, George Smyth, James Smyth, David Smyth, Mary Ann Smyth, and Eliza Jane Smyth – until such time as the youngest child reached the age of twenty one, at which time the properties were to be sold and the funds distributed to her children. Eliza Jane (the youngest child) turned twenty one in August 1877.

The hotel building was destroyed by fire in 1883.¹³⁹

On the 2nd of July 1885 Alfred Gain, inn keeper of Narrandera, transferred several properties to John Remington Pratt, inn keeper of North Wagga Wagga, in return for the payment of three hundred pounds. Specifically, allotments 11, 12, & 13, of section 5, and portions 228 and 229.¹⁴⁰

John Remington Pratt died in April 1904 and his executors transferred the properties to his daughter, Mary Ann Mathews. The properties included the "*Ferry Cottage*".¹⁴¹

1912, 29th November – Conveyance of allotments 11, 12 & 13 (of section 5) and portions 228 & 229, all in the parish of North Wagga Wagga, from Mary Ann Mathew, wife of Thomas Mathew, to James Allan Pattison, a farmer of Malebo, for the sum of £700.¹⁴²

1918, 27th July – Conveyance of allotments 11, 12 & 13 of section 5, town and parish of North Wagga Wagga, from James Allan Pattison to John McFarland, a farmer of Downside, for the sum of £375.¹⁴³ By 1929 John McFarland also owned allotments 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 of section 5 [the northern half of section 5]. These lots were still owned by John in 1931.

John McFarland passed away on the 7th of July 1935, leaving his estate to his executrix (his wife – Catherine Ann McFarland). Catherine remarried on the 4th of September 1937, to Alexander Robinson, a court house keeper of Cootamundra. In September 1940 the various properties in the estate became the legal property of Catherine, in her own right.¹⁴⁴

In September 1941, Catherine transferred the properties to her daughter, Catherine Ann Louisa Lidden, the wife of Geoffrey Charles Lidden, a municipal employee of Wagga Wagga.¹⁴⁵ The various lots of land consisted of allotments 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13 of section 5.

1950, 12th August - Conveyance from Leslie James Lidden (as executor for the estate of Catherine Ann Louisa Lidden) to Geoffrey Charles Lidden, a council employee of Wagga Wagga (and Catherine's husband), for the sum of £900.

¹³⁹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 10th November 1883, p2. / Evening News (Sydney). 10th November 1883, p6.

¹⁴⁰ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deeds. Book 315, number 565.

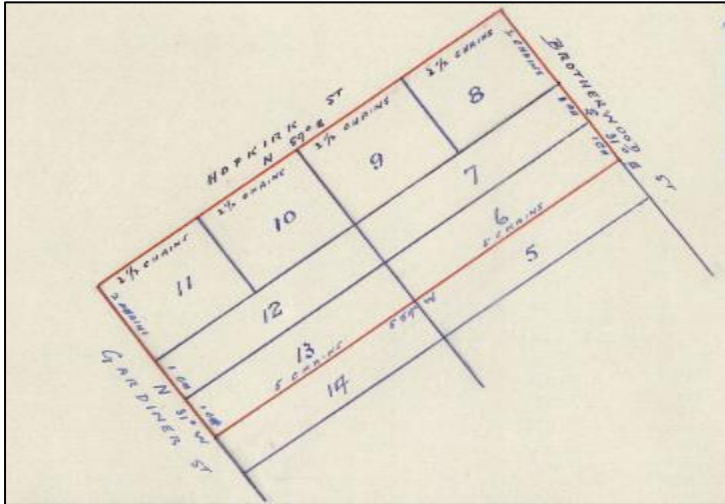
¹⁴¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deeds. Book 770, number 200.

¹⁴² NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deeds. Book 983, number 796.

¹⁴³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deeds. Book 1133, number 945.

¹⁴⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Declaration. Book 1878, number 772.

¹⁴⁵ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deeds. Book 1901, number 514.



Left: The various lots conveyed to Geoffrey Lidden in 1950. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.

1953, 17th March – Conveyance of allotments 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13 of section 5, from Geoffrey Charles Lidden, a council employee of Wagga Wagga, to James Patrick Keogh, a farmer of North Wagga Wagga, and his wife, Mary Keogh, for the sum of £2,000.¹⁴⁶

1963, 23rd December – Conveyance of allotments 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13 of section 5, from James and Mary Keogh to Anthony Georgiou, a shop assistant of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of £2,700.¹⁴⁷

30th October 1972 – Transfer of title from Anthony Georgio, formerly of Wagga Wagga and now of Prune Street Lavington, shop assistant, to Nicholas Georgio, of Prune Street Lavington, storekeeper, and his wife, Patricia Georgio, of the same address. For the price of \$3,400. A total of four acres of land comprising allotments 6 to 13 of section five, town and parish of North Wagga Wagga.¹⁴⁸



19th January 1987 – Transfer of title from estate of the late Patricia Georgio to Nicholas Georgio.¹⁴⁹

Left: A 1944 aerial view shows how scattered the building were on section 5. Courtesy Wagga Wagga City Council. Intramaps.

Current title > DP.11.5.758791 > 15503-195 > CA.21539 > book 3704, number 972.

¹⁴⁶ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deeds. Book 2244, number 564.

¹⁴⁷ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deeds. Book 2685, number 447.

¹⁴⁸ NSW Land & Property Information. Title deed. Book 3087, number 740.

¹⁴⁹ NSW Land & Property Information. Title deed. Book 3704, number 972.



Above: An early North Wagga Wagga photo. Building on right would be situated at the north east corner of the intersection of Rowan and Gardiner Streets. Building extreme left is possibly the New Ferry hotel building. Courtesy CSU Regional Archives [RW.1948-23]



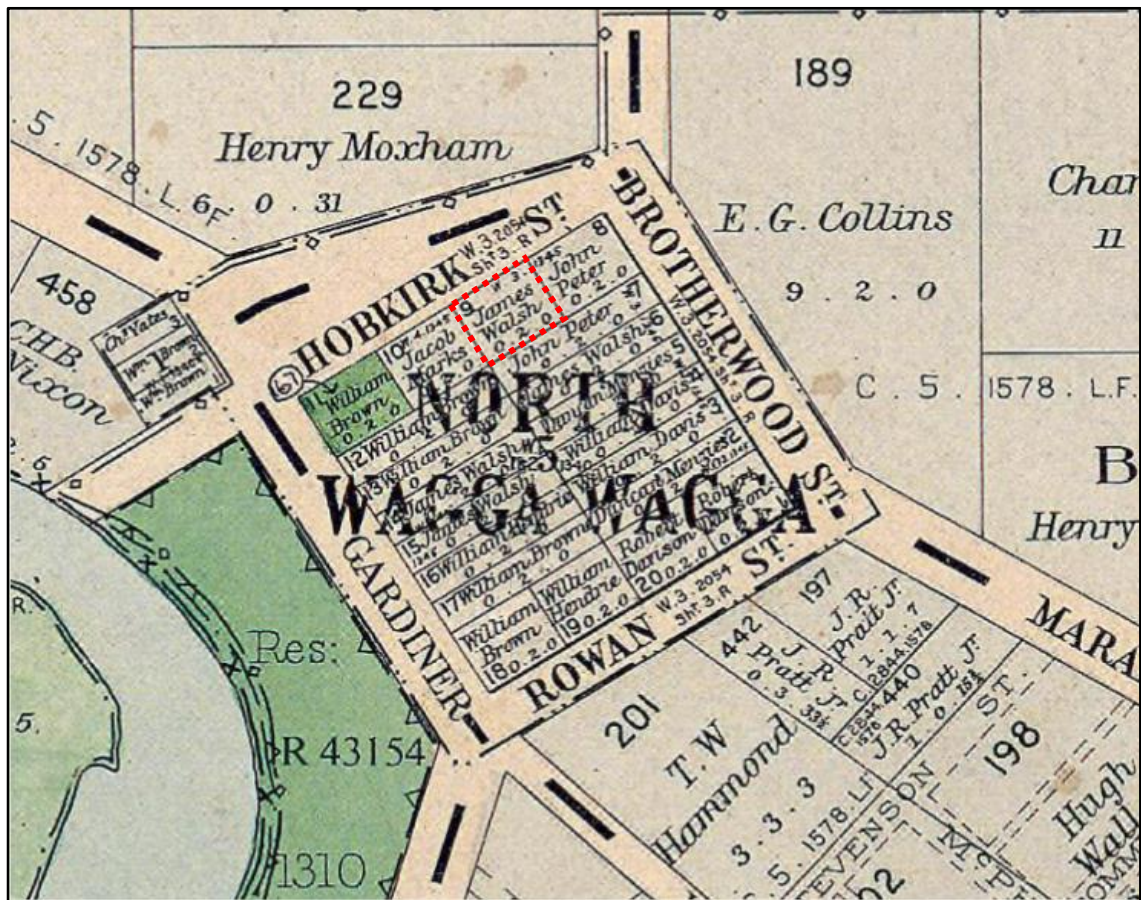
Above: An old brick building (in 1989), on the site of the 2nd Ferry hotel at North Wagga Wagga. [Still standing in 2022]. The 1944 aerial map of North Wagga Wagga,¹⁵⁰ shows the same building standing then, but no other major structure. The Ferry Inn building was destroyed by fire in 1883.

¹⁵⁰ Wagga Wagga City Council. Intramaps. 1944 Imagery.

The SWAN INN

AKA: The White Swan Inn.

Location. The Swan Inn was located on allotment nine, section five, in the town and parish of North Wagga Wagga, facing onto Hobkirk Street.¹⁵¹



Above: Map showing location of allotment nine, section five, town and parish of North Wagga Wagga, on which the Swan Inn stood [highlighted with red boundary]. Courtesy NSW Land & Property Information.

Licenses

The Swan Inn was first licensed in May 1851.¹⁵² The licensee was not listed but Alexander Murphy was listed as the licensee from 1853 to 1856,¹⁵³ and it is not unreasonable to assume that Murphy was the licensee in 1851 and 1852.

¹⁵¹ Wagga Wagga Rate Books: 1870-1907.

¹⁵² Wagga Wagga Bench Books. 15th May 1851.

¹⁵³ Treasury Butts & Certificates of Publican's Licenses. Index compiled Burch.

In May 1852, the hotel was offered for sale by private contract, on behalf of the owner, James Walsh.¹⁵⁴ An advertisement provided the following details,

“A substantial brick-built INN, situate in Hobkirk-street, in North Wagga Wagga, known as the, "SWAN INN," containing nine rooms with good cellar under. There is attached a good slab kitchen with oven and all necessary fittings, and a slab stable, with accommodation for six horses, and-a loft over all. There is also a good well of water in the yard. This well, like all others in the township, is fed by the Murrumbidgee River, and consequently is never-failing in its supply of the purest water..... For terms and particulars application to be made by letter to the proprietor, Mr. James Walsh, Wagga Wagga. NOTE.-The direct route for gold diggers passing to and from the Turon and Mount Alexander diggings is through the township of Wagga Wagga and effects a clear saving of at least 130 MILES over the line by Yass and Gundagai, along the Port Phillip road. There is also a saving of 80 or 90 MILES to be gained by coming through Wagga Wagga from and to Araluen and Mount Alexander, instead of taking the Melbourne road.”

As already stated, Alexander Murphy was the licensee of the Swan Inn at North Wagga Wagga in 1854,¹⁵⁵ 1855 [now White Swan Inn], and 1856 [Swan Inn].¹⁵⁶

The hotel was offered for sale again in August 1856, but Thomas Fox was now the owner of the freehold, having purchased the same from James Walsh.

A notice for the sale provided the following details,¹⁵⁷

“SALE BY AUCTION. To Squatters, Capitalists, newly arrived Emigrants, & others. MR E. H. TOMPSON Has received instructions from the proprietor Mr Thomas Fox, to offer for ale, at the Squatter’s hotel, SOUTH WAGGA WAGGA, ON Friday 8th December next, Subject however to a lease executed by him favour of the present tenant, and which will then have but a short time to run, THAT very commodiously situate PUBLIC HOUSE, now in full trade, known as the SWAN INN, NORTH WAGGAA WAGGA, together with three vacant HALF-ACRE ALLO'TMENTS OF LAND,: eligible as building sites; the whole in one lot. The house, which is built of brick, contains first and second parlour, from the former of which is run off two convenient bedrooms; bar, with conveniences, and small parlour run off, with bedroom adjoining; spacious hall, with cellar; taproom; and bed chamber run off. There is also a convenient kitchen, with brick oven and

¹⁵⁴ Goulburn Herald. 15th May 1852, p5.

¹⁵⁵ State Records. Treasury Butts & Certificates of Publicans’ Licenses.

¹⁵⁶ State Records. Treasury Butts & Certificates of Publicans’ Licenses. [See also Goulburn Herald. 19th April 1856, p6: and 27th September 1856, p6 – evidence at two court cases confirming Murphy’s occupation of a hotel at Wagga Wagga in 1855]

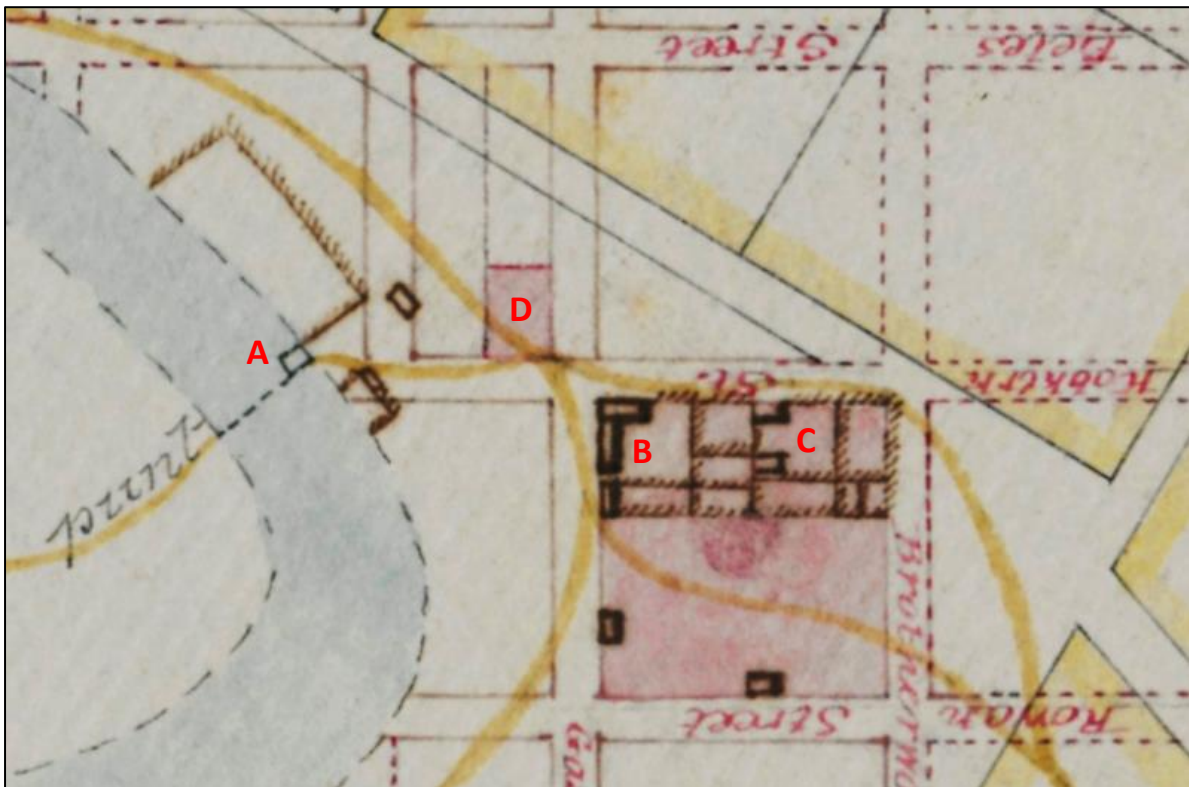
¹⁵⁷ Goulburn Herald. 30th August 1856, p5.

servants' sleeping apartments; six stall stable, with hay-loft, cart-shed, extra conveniences for horses at race time, and extensive yard, with well of pure water. Adjoining the above, are the extensive yards spacious enough for 1100 head of cattle, with convenience for slaughtering, and, at the rear of all, a garden.

The whole of the above improvements stand upon 2½ acres of land, and form together a most complete establishment, sufficiently convenient for the requirements of trade."

Licenseses to follow Murphy were,


1856, 27th December – Stephen Fennell was now the licensee of the Swan Inn at North Wagga Wagga.¹⁵⁸



Above: Extract from Surveyor Edward Fisher's 1855 plan of North Wagga Wagga, showing the location of the punt [A], the New Ferry hotel [B], the Swan Inn [C], and the site of the original Ferry Inn [D]. Courtesy Stare Archives. Surveyors Sketch Books. [Book 7, folio 116]

¹⁵⁸ Goulburn Herald. 27th December 1856, p1.

In 1857,¹⁵⁹ 1858, 1859,¹⁶⁰ and 1860,¹⁶¹ John Joseph Fennell was the licensee of the Swan Inn.



NORTH WAGGA WAGGA RACES,
TO COME OFF ON THE
1st and 2nd JANUARY, 1858.

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WILL BE OFFERED:—

First Day.—First Race.
The **NORTH WAGGA WAGGA PURSE** of 25 sovereigns, for all horses; one mile and a half; heats; carrying weight for age; three entrances or no race.

Second Race.
The **STOCKMAN'S PURSE** of £20, for all *bona fide* Stock Horses of the Wagga Wagga district, carrying not less than 10st., and ridden by *bona fide* Stock-keepers; heats, once round; three entrances or no race.

Third Race.
The **HACK SELLING STAKES** of £12, with a sweep of £1 each added; for all hack horses; the winner to be sold immediately after the race for £25, any surplus to go to the funds; three entrances or no race.

Second Day.—First Race.
The **PUBLICANS' PURSE** of 30 sovereigns, with a sweep of 3 sovereigns each; for all horses, to be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint; heats, twice round; the second horse to receive the sweepstakes; three entrances or no race.

Second Race.
The **MURRUMBIDGEE WELTER STAKES** of 20 sovereigns, for all horses; to carry Home-bush welter weights; one event of three miles.

Third Race.
The **CONSOLATION STAKES** of 15 sovereigns, for all horses beaten (and not distanced) during the meeting; to be handicapped by the Stewards, or whom they may appoint; one mile and a half.

Stewards:
Messrs. F. C. TOMPSON, D. McINTOSH, CHAS. WALL, and JOHN FENNEL; from this body a Judge will be appointed.

STEPHEN FENNEL,
Treasurer.
North Wagga Wagga, 6th December, 1857.



Above: Notice for race meeting at North Wagga Wagga in 1857.¹⁶²

Left: PS Albury. Courtesy South Australia State Library [from an article published by Region Riverina.]¹⁶³

¹⁵⁹ Goulburn Herald. 28th November 1857, p4.

¹⁶⁰ Wagga Wagga Express. 29th January 1859, p3c5.

¹⁶¹ State Records. Treasury Butts & Certificates of Publicans' Licenses.

¹⁶² Yass Courier. 12th December 1857, p7.

¹⁶³ https://regionriverina.com.au/riverina-rewind-adventure-frustration-rivalry-and-tragedy-on-the-murrumbidgee-steamers/51123/?utm_medium=facebook&utm_source=rr&



**TO STAND THIS SEASON,
At the Swan Inn, North Wagga Wagga
YOUNG ENGLAND.**

HE is a blue roan, black points, stands 16 hands 2½ inches high, of great bone and symmetry, very docile, and a staunch puller. This fine animal is rising 5 years old; sire, the valuable horse Young England, which was imported by Mr. Farmer in the year 1852; dam, a thoroughbred Lincoln mare, the property of Mr. Richard Ridge, of Windsor. Only one opinion prevails, that the present Young England is the most compact Horse, and shows more muscular power and strength than any other hitherto seen in this part of the country.

A secure paddock will be provided, and the mares tailed out every day. The best attention will be taken, but no responsibility will be incurred.

TERMS—£4 each mare; groomage, 4s.

**STEPHEN FENNEL,
JOHN STINSON,
Proprietors.**

The Fennell family combined farming and grazing with hotel business. In September 1857, Stephen Fennell advertised the services of a sire, *Young England*, to stand, at the Swan Inn, presumably in the paddocks adjoining the hotel.¹⁶⁴

Left: Notice for *Young England*, in September 1857.

An event in September 1858 drew large crowds at both North and South Wagga Wagga. It was the arrival of the first steam river boat, at Wagga Wagga, all the way from Adelaide. The boat was the *Albury*, skippered by Captain Cadell. Large crowds assembled on the riverbanks, and the Union Jack was hoisted above Mrs Brown's punt. A number of citizens boarded the steamer at North Wagga Wagga, and travelled up stream to South Wagga Wagga, at the invitation of Captain Cadell. The latter was the recipient of a special dinner that evening, in Mr Fox's hotel [at South Wagga Wagga].¹⁶⁵

In December 1858, the White Swan Inn hosted a lecture on "*horse taming*," by Henry Dayton, and a large crowd was predicted.¹⁶⁶

**TO LET, at North Wagga Wagga, a superior
Blacksmith Shop, with tools, &c., complete. For particulars apply to Mr. JOHN
FENNEL, Swan Inn, North Wagga Wagga.
January 29th, 1859. 100 4**

There was also a blacksmith's shop adjoining the Swan Inn, and John Fennell advertised same in February 1859.¹⁶⁷

The viability of Brown's punt would have been threatened in 1862 with the construction of the Company Bridge across the Murrumbidgee, which was well underway in August of that year.¹⁶⁸ The Company Bridge was officially opened on Monday the 27th of October 1862.¹⁶⁹

¹⁶⁴ Goulburn Herald. 26th September 1857, p5.

¹⁶⁵ Yass Courier. 25th September 1858, p2.

¹⁶⁶ Yass Courier. 11th December 1858, p2.

¹⁶⁷ Wagga Wagga Express. 5th February 1859, p4.

¹⁶⁸ Yass Courier. 16th August 1862, p2.

¹⁶⁹ Maitland Mercury. 8th November 1862, p3. / Yass Courier. 29th October 1862, p2.

There are no official records for the period 1862-1864, inclusive, but it is believed that Stephen Fennell held the license for this period.¹⁷⁰ In 1862, John Joseph Fennell was the licensee of the Black Swan hotel.¹⁷¹

The hotel was owned by Stephen Fennell in January 1864, when it was offered up for sale, along with an adjoining blacksmith's shop. Also, a butcher shop, together with six and a half allotments of land adjoining, on which stood a stockyard, garden, etc.¹⁷²

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>To Capitalists & Others.</p> <p>GEORGE FORSYTH</p> <p>Has been instructed by STEPHEN FENNELLS, Esq., to sell by public auction,</p> <p>On Saturday, the 12th day of March next,</p> <p>At the White Swan Hotel, North Wagga Wagga,</p> <p>THE WHOLE OF THE UNDERMENTIONED VALUABLE PROPERTIES, viz. :—</p> <p>THE WHITE SWAN INN, North Wagga Wagga,</p> <p>now in full trade, and doing a large business. The Stock to be taken at a valuation. Connected with the Hotel is a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, with tools, complete; also, a BUTCHER'S SHOP, together with SIX AND A-HALF ALLOTMENTS adjoining, the improvements on which consist of Stock- yard, Garden, stocked with fruit trees and trench- ed, &c., &c.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">ALSO,</p> <p>LARGE FARM ON JUNEE ROAD, 192 Acres in all, 100 acres of which are cleared, stumped, and subdivided by three-rail fence—the whole securely fenced. The improvements are —FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE (shingled), with Kitchen detached; large Barn, 90 feet long by 18 feet wide, with Skillion, 11 feet; Lever Hay Press, Lever Chaff Press, Stockyard, and Well of Water, with Three Stacks of Hay.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ALSO,</p> <p>TWELVE OTHER FARMS, within one mile of the Town of North Wagga Wagga, with</p> <p>Two Teams of Bullocks, bows, yokes, drays, &c., complete.</p> <p>Two Teams Horses, Drays, &c.</p> <p>Quantity of Farming Implements, &c., &c.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">☛ The whole of the above will be positively sold Without Reserve.</p> <p>For particulars apply to GEORGE FORSYTH, Wagga Wagga.</p> |
|---|--|

Above: 1864 notice of sale - White swan Inn and other properties.¹⁷³

Other sale properties included the "*Murriel Creek Station*," with one thousand head of cattle.¹⁷⁴

Stephen Fennell's actions may have been catalysed by an incident that occurred on the 19th of October 1863, at the Hanging Rock Station.

On the 16th of November 1863, Stephen Fennell, a publican of North Wagga Wagga, appeared in court at Wagga Wagga, charged with violently assaulting fourteen year old Hannah Lucas at the Hanging Rock Station. Hannah was the daughter of Charles Lucas who kept a boarding house at Wagga Wagga. Hannah was examined at some length, and some

¹⁷⁰ Sydney Morning Herald. 6th March 1862 p2c2. / Wynyard Times. 19th November 1863, p2c3,4.

¹⁷¹ Border Post. 31st May 1862, p3c4.

¹⁷² Yass Courier. 27th January 1864, p3.

¹⁷³ Yass Courier. 30th January 1864, p3.

¹⁷⁴ Yass Courier. 27th January 1864, p3.

corroborating evidence was submitted. Fennell was committed to stand trial at the next session. He was released on bail with a personal recognizance of two hundred pounds and two others of one hundred pounds each.¹⁷⁵ It was a very serious charge.

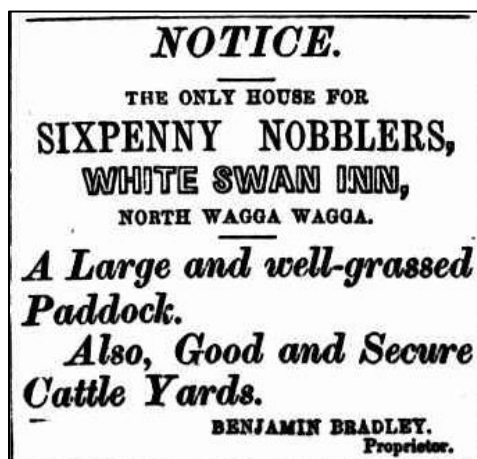
Fennell's next appearance was in the Wagga Wagga Court on the 12th of March 1864. Hannah did not appear on the day and the case was subsequently bound over to the next session. Fennell remained on bail with a personal recognizance of two hundred pounds and two others, each of one hundred pounds.¹⁷⁶

No further reports of the incident were found, which is unusual.

Stephen and John Joseph Fennell

Stephen and John Joseph Fennell were the sons of a convict, Patrick Fennell. The latter, who had been sentenced for life, was transported to Australia in 1822 on board the *Mangles*. In the 1828 census he was listed as a farmer at Goulburn Plains, having been assigned to his wife. Patrick's age was listed as 27, and that of his wife, Eleanor [nee Dillon], was listed as 18. The couple had one child at that time, Thomas, who was listed as being 1 year old.¹⁷⁷ Patrick originally applied to marry Eleanor in 1827, but his application was declined due to Eleanor being only 16 years old. The comment in the register read "*Female under age & no proof of her ability to support a family.*"¹⁷⁸ Permission was subsequently granted.

Stephen and John were both well known citizens of Wagga Wagga and other districts. There are extensive records on these two men that will require separate research.



From 1865 to 1871, Benjamin Bradley was the licensee of the White Swan Inn at North Wagga Wagga.¹⁷⁹ In the May 1870 flood Bradley experienced water six feet deep in his bar room, parlour, and other rooms, estimating his losses at £150.¹⁸⁰

Left: An advertisement for Bradley's White Swan Inn in October 1866.

¹⁷⁵ Yass Courier. 18th November 1863, p2. / Goulburn Herald. 18th November 1863, p2.

¹⁷⁶ Yass Courier. 23rd March 1864, p2.

¹⁷⁷ NSW Census 1828. [Ancestry]

¹⁷⁸ NSW. Register of Convicts' Applications to Marry:1826-1851 [Ancestry].

¹⁷⁹ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses. 1865-1921.

¹⁸⁰ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 4th May 1870, p3.

Benjamin Bradley

Benjamin Bradley was baptised in St Margaret's Church, near Westminster Abbey [England] on the 8th December 1822, the son of Benjamin and Sarah Bradley.¹⁸¹

In 1845 Benjamin Bradley married Ann Daley, in the Yass district.¹⁸²

In June 1870, Benjamin Bradley was one of three men elected as aldermen to represent the north ward of the Wagga Wagga Borough Council [Wagga Wagga's first council election].¹⁸³

In 1871 Bradley moved to Narandera and was licensee of the Riverine Hotel, at that place, from 1871-1878.

Benjamin Bradley's death took place on the 4th February 1884, at Narrandera. An obituary provided the following details,¹⁸⁴

“Another old resident - indeed one of the oldest in this neighborhood says the Narandera Argus, Mr. Benjamin Bradley, died on Monday last, after a long illness, during the course of which he suffered considerably, rheumatism and heart disease being the maladies to which he eventually succumbed. Mr. Bradley first arrived in this district about twenty-six years ago as sergeant of police, having previously occupied the position of chief constable at Hay under the old police regime. He subsequently was in business as hotelkeeper both here and at North Wagga. Failing health, however, compelled him to relinquish business, and the disease from which he suffered rendering excitement of any kind particularly dangerous, he was also precluded from taking any part in public affairs of the town. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. H. D. Adams, of this town.”

From 1871 to 1873, William Soutar was the licensee of the (White) Swan Inn at North Wagga Wagga.¹⁸⁵

On the 11th of April 1873, William Soutar passed away at the age of sixty one.¹⁸⁶

From 1874 to 1880, Margaret Soutar was licensee of the Swan Inn at North Wagga Wagga.¹⁸⁷

¹⁸¹ London, England. Births & Baptisms:1813-1906 [Ancestry]

¹⁸² NSW BDMs. Marriage registration # 2039/1845 V18452039 155.

¹⁸³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 18th June 1870, p2.

¹⁸⁴Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 7th December 1899, p1.

¹⁸⁵ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses. 1865-1921.

¹⁸⁶ Sherry Morris Biographical Listings. William Soutar. / NSW, Land & Property Information. Title deed, book 325, no.201.

¹⁸⁷ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses. 1865-1921.

Margaret Soutar [or Souter]

Margaret Soutar [nee Wilson] was a native of Scotland, born c.1816.¹⁸⁸ She arrived in the colony as a free immigrant in 1836, on board the *Boadicea*. The latter docked at Hobart on the 2nd February 1836. Margaret was one of two hundred and sixty free females who had been sent out from England. One hundred and sixty of these were under the age of sixteen.

A local press report summarised the feelings of some community members,¹⁸⁹

“The Emigration Committee, when it had commenced its labours, blundered on in spite of common sense - in spite of the wishes and advice of the Colonists. It is in vain that this Journal and others endeavoured to convince the blundering souls, composing the Committee, that the colony, would soon have poor enough of its own, without importing misery from a rich country, like that of Great Britain - all argument was futile, and report after report was made. The Colony, said these self-elected philosophers, was prosperous and only required population. Population was strength, cried these learned grovellers, and emigrants of all description were recommended to be forwarded. The convicts arrived in numbers and were well provided for by the Government. The pensioners arrived next, men who had bled for their country were cajoled - were entrapped here, and the Government left them to want and wretchedness, because they were not convicts! Emigrants with large families arrived also, and they were without friends and almost destitute of bread; for their food was taken from their children's mouths and given to the convicts. Felons, on all occasions, had the preference; if a free emigrant asked for a paltry situation, he was refused - no! the felons were to be appointed to be the preservers of the peace, clerks, messengers, and Government servants; and those whom the Emigration Committee entrapped by their wicked reports to leave comfortable homes, were called mere materials for prison discipline!

The evil efforts of the Emigration Committee did not rest here; finding male paupers were useless - finding free emigrants with families of children could not add to the colonial balance sheet, another description of emigrants were recommended - free females! It is scarcely necessary to repeat in what manner the cargoes of the *Princess Royal* and *Strathfieldsay* were made up - suffice to say, the cargo of the *Boadicea* is similar to the two former in every respect, save the age of the victims!

Faithful accounts from hence of the distress of the females who were deluded here, had no doubt reached home, or at least sufficiently so to make women of riper years and good character hesitate before they

¹⁸⁸ NSW Convict Records:1810-1891. Margaret Parker. [Ancestry].

¹⁸⁹ Colonial Times. 9th February 1836, p4.

undertook so perilous a voyage; no doubt, thence it was that the purveyors of these cargoes had recourse to children to fill up their white slave ships, the infant mind being more easily led than that of the adult. So young - so unexperienced are some of the imported infants, that we understand that about fifty have been sent to the Orphan School!

While in Van Dieman's Land Margaret established a relationship with one Joseph Parker [aka Joseph Parker Hall].

Between February 1836 and February 1839, Margaret moved to Sydney, and on the 20th February 1839, Margaret Parker [aka Wilson] was convicted of a stealing offence, at the Sydney Quarter Sessions, and sentenced to seven years' incarceration. Margaret was described as being five feet tall, of pale complexion, with black hair, brown eyes, and a scar on her right cheek. In 1839 she was transported back to Van Dieman's Land on board the *Marian Watson*, along with four male prisoners.¹⁹⁰

On the 21st of October 1840, a son was born to Margaret and Joseph Parker – John Alexander Parker. Joseph Parker was listed as a “*master mariner.*” John's mother was listed as Margaret Parker [or Wilson]. The birth was registered in Launceston.¹⁹¹

Between October 1840 and July 1845, Margaret moved back to Sydney.

A second child, Charlotte Wilson Hall, was born at Sydney in 1845. Margaret Wilson was the recorded mother and John Hall was listed as the father. No record could be found of a marriage to either Joseph Parker or John Hall. It is assumed that Margaret had a defacto relationship with both men. No birth certificate could be found but Charlotte's baptism was registered, in July 1845.¹⁹²

In 1848, Margaret Wilson married William Methven Soutar in Sydney.¹⁹³

William Methven Soutar, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, passed away on the 11th April 1873, at North Wagga Wagga.¹⁹⁴ It appears there was nil issue from the marriage of William and Margaret.

Margaret Soutar [nee Wilson] passed away on the 10th March 1888. Some six years later the courts approved Joseph Parker Hall, of Jolimont Road, Melbourne, as administrator of Margaret Soutar's estate.¹⁹⁵

¹⁹⁰ NSW Convict Records:1810-1891. Margaret Parker. [Ancestry].

¹⁹¹ Tasmanian Libraries. BDM's. Birth registration # 1110 [Presbyterian Church records – Launceston]

¹⁹² Australia. Births & Baptisms:1792-1981 [Ancestry]

¹⁹³ NSW BDMs. Marriage registrations # 4300/1848 V18484300 74B and 695/1848 V1848695 78.

¹⁹⁴ Wagga Wagga Express. 12th April 1873, p2; NSW BDMs. Death registration # 7131/1873.

¹⁹⁵ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 30th June 1894, p3.

The final licensees

WHITE SWAN HOTEL,
NORTH WAGGA.

HUGH DUNDAS

BEGS to inform Drovers, Teamsters, and the public generally, that he has taken the above well-known Hotel (lately occupied by Mrs. Soutar), and hopes by civility and attention to the wants of his patrons to receive a share of public patronage.

A liberal Table. Paddocks free. Good Stabling. Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

HUGH DUNDAS,
Proprietor.

In 1880, it was Hugh Dundas who renewed the license for the next year.¹⁹⁶

Left: An advertisement by Hugh Dundas in April 1880.¹⁹⁷

Margaret Soutar renewed the license in 1881, for the ensuing year.¹⁹⁸

The license was not renewed in 1882, or from that date forward.

On account of Mrs. Margaret Soutar,
The **WHITE SWAN HOTEL** (in full trade), at North Wagga. The house is well-built of brick, containing Large Bar, Large Dining Room, Parlour and Sitting Rooms, 10 Bed Rooms, Detached Kitchen, Store, and Servants' Rooms; Large Yard, 15-stall Stable, Loose Boxes, Large Shed, Two-roomed Weatherboard Cottage, Good Well of Pure Water, Force Pump, &c.; also, Orchard (stocked with Choice Fruit Trees), Large Yard (formerly used as Pound Yard); together with Five Allotments of Land, having frontage to Brotherwood and Hopkirk-streets.

Terms:—One-third cash; balance two-thirds, one, two and three years, on bills of equal amounts at 6 per cent. per annum, secured on the property.

In May 1882, Margaret Soutar [sic] advertised the White Swan Inn for sale.¹⁹⁹

Left: Extract from the advertisement in May 1882

It is not known when the old hotel building disappeared but in September 1935 all that remained were some pepper trees.²⁰⁰

¹⁹⁶ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses. 1880, p4851.

¹⁹⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 27th April 1880, p3.

¹⁹⁸ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses. 1881, p4717.

¹⁹⁹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 16th May 1882, p3.

²⁰⁰ Daily Advertiser. 6th September 1935, p2.

Licensees in Chronological Order

1851 [May]-1856: Alexander Murphy

1856-1857: Stephen Fennell

1857-1861: John Joseph Fennell

1861-1865: Stephen Fennell or John Joseph Fennell

1865-1871: Benjamin Bradley

1871-1873: William Methven Soutar

1873-1880: Margaret Soutar

1880-1881: Hugh Dundas

1881-1882: Margaret Soutar

The hotel ceased to trade in 1882.

Wagga Wagga Rate Books²⁰¹

1870's:

- In 1870 allotments 6, 7, and 8, featured a hut, a shop, and yards.
- In period 1873-1875 allotment 7 featured an old slab store that was subsequently let as a residence. Allotment 8 featured a slab cottage and a timber cottage. The White Swan Inn was spread across allotments 8 & 9. The inn, itself, was made of brick with a shingled roof.

1880's:

- By the mid 1880's the hotel had ceased trading and the rateable property - allotments 6 to 9 combined- featured a brick cottage, which, presumably was the old hotel building. Some of the old slab and timber buildings may have still existed but they were no longer rateable properties.

1908: Allotments 6-9 (inclusive) of section 5, were owned by James Robert Garland. These combined lots featured two rateable properties – each featuring a brick cottage. One was let to Daniel Hatton [labourer], and the other to John McKenzie [carrier].

1917-1919: Allotments 6-9 (inclusive) and a part of allotment 10, of section 5, were owned by George Marshall [labourer] of North Wagga Wagga. The holding featured two rateable properties, each of which featured a brick residence. It is assumed one of these was the old hotel.

1923-1925: Allotments 6-9 (inclusive) of section 5, were owned by John McFarland [farmer] of North Wagga Wagga. The property featured an unoccupied brick building. The UCV was £70 and the ICV was £200.

1926-1928: Allotments 6-9 (inclusive) of section 5, were owned by John McFarland [farmer] of North Wagga Wagga. The property was described as a "lot." The UCV was £70 and the ICV was £200.

1929-1931: Allotments 6-9 (inclusive) of section 5, were owned by John McFarland [farmer] of North Wagga Wagga. The property was described as a "lot." The UCV was £78 and the ICV was £200.

1932-1934: Allotments 6-9 (inclusive) of section 5, were owned by John McFarland [farmer] of North Wagga Wagga. The property was described as a "lot." The UCV and ICV were identical, at fifty pounds.

The rate records suggest that the old hotel building was unoccupied from 1923 till 1931, that the building deteriorated in that period, and that it was finally demolished c.1931.

²⁰¹ NSW State Archives. Wagga Wagga Rate Books. [Series NRS-17646-1 and NRS-17647-1]

[White] Swan Hotel - Freehold.

The original Crown grant for allotment 9, section 5, in the town and parish of North Wogga Wogga [sic], was in favour of James Walsh, of North Wagga Wagga, who paid eight pounds for the land, which had an area of two roods.²⁰² Walsh also purchased allotment 6, of section 5, on the same day.²⁰³

The corner allotment, to the east, allotment 8, was purchased by John Peter, of *Gumby Gumby* [sic]. Peter paid six pounds, six shillings, and eight pence, for the block, which had an area of two roods.²⁰⁴ Peter also purchased allotment 7, of section 5, on the same day.²⁰⁵

The allotment to the west of Walsh's block was purchased by Jacob Marks, and the corner block to the west of that was purchased by Tinker Brown. The Ferry Hotel stood on this latter allotment [no.11]. Brown purchased every allotment within section 5 that fronted onto Gardiner Street [allotments 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18]

In March 1853, James Walsh leased the Swan Inn and allotments 6 & 9, section 5, to Alex Murphy, of Tooyoo, for a period of five years, at a rental of £30 pa.²⁰⁶

On the 18th July 1854, James Walsh, a landholder of Wagga Wagga, conveyed allotments 6, 9, 14, and 15, of section 5, town and parish of North Wagga Wagga, along with a large number of allotments in South Wagga Wagga, to Thomas Fox, a licensed victualler of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of one thousand pounds.²⁰⁷

In July 1855, John Peter transferred allotment 7, of section 4, and allotment 8 of section five – both in the town and parish of North Wagga Wagga, to Thomas Fox. Peter had previously sold the lots to Robert Davison for the sum of £13 6s 8d, but no conveyance had been registered and Davison had since sold the properties to Thomas Fox for the sum of £32.²⁰⁸

In June 1858, Thomas Fox conveyed a number of allotments to Stephen Fennell – specifically allotments 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, and 20 of section five, town and parish North Wagga Wagga, for the sum of £650.²⁰⁹

Transactions to follow were,

1865, 30th June – Sale Fennell to Benjamin Bradley - allotments 6, 7, 8, 9 and part of allot.10 – all section 5, North Wagga Wagga, for the sum of £800.²¹⁰

1870, 13th October – Sale Benjamin Bradley to William M Soutar. Allotments 6, 7, 8, 9 and part of allot.10 – all section 5, North WW, for the sum of £600.²¹¹

²⁰² NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Serial 227, page number 73.

²⁰³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Serial 227, page number 73.

²⁰⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Serial 227, page number 23.

²⁰⁵ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Serial 227, page number 22.

²⁰⁶ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 30, number 660.

²⁰⁷ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 33, number 710.

²⁰⁸ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 44, number 271.

²⁰⁹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 56, number 83.

²¹⁰ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 95, number 491.

²¹¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 121, number 689.

1885, 18th September – Sale Margaret Soutar as administratrix for estate of William Methven Soutar to Charlotte Hamilton (widow). Allotments 6, 7, 8, 9 and half of allotment 10 – all section 5, North Wagga Wagga,²¹² for sum of £200. [William Soutar’s estate took some years to settle as he died intestate]

1887, 10th December – Conveyance of allotments 6, 7, 8, 9 and half of allotment 10, all section 5, from Charlotte Hamilton to Joseph Alfred Brumby, a farmer of North Wagga Wagga, for the sum of two hundred pounds.²¹³

Great Clearing - out Sale.

—

WEDNESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

—

JOHN FERGUSON has received instructions from Mrs. Hamilton to sell by auction, on the ground, North Wagga, on Wednesday, 24th February, at 2 o'clock sharp,

That Well-known House,

THE WHITE SWAN HOTEL,

Together with

5 Allotments of LAND
1 PADDOCK of 10 Acres
HORSES and CATTLE
POULTRY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—1 good Piano by Aucher Freres, Tables, Chairs, Chests of Drawers, Washstands and Ware, Dressing Tables and Mirrors, large Dresser with Shelves and Drawers complete, Cupboard, Bedsteads and Bedding, Sewing Machine, Sofas, Stove, Kitchen and Cooking Utensils, and a host of sundries too numerous to particularise.

Left: Notice of clearance sale on account Mrs Hamilton in February 1886.²¹⁴

1892, 10th March – Conveyance of Brumby’s moiety in allotment 10, section 5, to Charles Stephen Wall, a labourer of North Wagga Wagga.²¹⁵ This piece of land was eventually sold to John McFarland.²¹⁶

1914, 15th September – Conveyance of allotments 6, 7, 8, 9 and half of allotment 10, all section 5, from James Robert Garland, a solicitor of Sydney, and James John Baylis, to Wilfred George Marshall, for the sum of three hundred pounds.²¹⁷ Garland and Baylis had assumed legal ownership as a consequence of Brumby defaulting on his mortgage.

1921, 9th November - Conveyance of allotments 6, 7, 8, 9 and half of allotment 10, all section 5, from Mary Ann Marshall, a widow of North Wagga Wagga, to John

McFarland, for the sum of fifty six pounds and five shillings.²¹⁸

The history of allotments 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, all of section 5, are identical to the history for the 2nd Ferry Hotel, from 1929 onwards.

Current title = dp.8.5.758791 > 15503-195 (same as Ferry hotel)

²¹² NSW, Land & Property Information. Title deed, book 325, no.201.

²¹³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 377, number 749.

²¹⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 23rd February 1886, p3.

²¹⁵ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 486, number 353.

²¹⁶ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 1209, number 281.

²¹⁷ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 1040, number 771.

²¹⁸ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 1242, number 923.

The VICTORIA HOTEL

Location: The Victoria Hotel was located on portion 160, in the town and parish of North Wagga Wagga.²¹⁹



Above: Portion 160, North Wagga Wagga, highlighted in RED. Courtesy NSW Land Services. SIX Maps.

Licensees

The Victoria hotel was first licensed to Daniel Boon in September 1869 – probably on the 14th of that month.²²⁰

On Monday 21st February 1870 a swagman named Thomas Osborne White came to the hotel and made an acquaintance with James Weir, who was staying at the hotel. Weir shouted White a porter, and also paid for a meal. Weir went to bed, and Boon, not liking the look of White, evicted him onto the front verandah. White bashed on the door, but Boon ignored him. Eventually he stopped and Boon thought he heard the man moving about outside and went to investigate. He found White leading Weir's horse out of the stable, saddled and bridled ready to ride. Boon approached the man and challenged him. White pretended to be drunk, but Boon was having none of it and called the police who arrested the thief and locked him up. White was subsequently committed to stand trial.²²¹

²¹⁹ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1870-1907.

²²⁰ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 15th September 1869, p2.

²²¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 23rd February 1870, p2.

By June 1872 Daniel Boon was of a mind to leave the district, or so he claimed when he advertised the hotel for sale. The building was described as a stone structure, “*finished in first class style.*” Adjoining the hotel were a blacksmith’s shop and a wheelwright’s shop. The sale included the household furniture and effects of the hotel. Boon also offered up for sale several building lots in Newtown.²²²

To Hotelkeepers, Capitalists, and Others.

G. A. ELLIOT has been instructed by Mr. DANIEL BOON, who is leaving the district, to sell by public auction, at North Wagga Wagga, On **WEDNESDAY, the 5th of JUNE next,** “**THE VICTORIA HOTEL,**” built of Stone, and finished in a first-class style. Also the **Blacksmith's and Wheelwright's Shops,** adjoining the above.

With the above properties will be sold the adjacent lands, containing 12 acres 2 roods of splendid land, fenced and subdivided, including a fine garden, with **WELL** of splendid **WATER** in its centre (the garden is paled in).

Also, the Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of Chests of Drawers, Bedsteads, Feather Beds and Pillows, Chairs, Sewing Machine, Cooking Utensils, Stock-in-Trade, Dray and Harness, Tip-dray and Harness, Cows, Horses, and Poultry.

Also, at same time, 9½ acres of the choicest **BUILDING SITES** in Newtown, Wagga Wagga, all above the highest flood mark, and having frontage to three streets, near the Albury-road. To be sold in ¼-acre lots.

Terms at Sale.

☞Luncheon provided.☞

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sharp.

The buildings came with 12 acres plus 2 roods of land, fenced and subdivided, with a paling fence around the garden. The sale was to take place on the 5th of June. Ten days later the sale was pushed back until the 22nd and the furniture and effects were now to be sold from a different location.²²³

Left: 1872 notice of sale – Victoria Hotel.

It seems the property did not sell and on the 25th of November 1872 Joseph Parker Hall took over the license.²²⁴

Hall, who had previously been a pound keeper, kept the hotel for three years, without incident, until the license was transferred to Abraham Shannon in November 1875.²²⁵

VICTORIA HOTEL,
NORTH WAGGA WAGGA.

ABRAHAM SHANNON respectfully announces that he has commenced business in the above well known Hotel, and trusts by constant attention to the wants of his customers, to merit a share of public support.

All liquors of the best quality only.
Extensive Stabling, and secure and well grassed paddocks. iq

Above Right: Advertisement from Abraham Shannon in December 1875.

Joseph Parker Hall

Joseph Parker Hall was born in Launceston around 1841, the son of Margaret Wilson and Joseph Parker Hall [senior] [aka Joseph Parker, or John Hall].²²⁶ Joseph’s parents may have married in Tasmania, around 1839, but no registration could be found. When Margaret later

²²² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 1st June 1872, p2.

²²³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 12th June 1872, p2.

²²⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 27th November 1872, p2.

²²⁵ Wagga Wagga Express. 27th November 1875, p3c2.

²²⁶ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 30th June 1894, p3.

married William Soutar she used her maiden name, suggesting the relationship with Hall was never legally transacted.

In 1868 Joseph married Esther Stuart, at Wagga Wagga.²²⁷ Esther, passed away on the 18th of February 1876, at her home in North Wagga Wagga.²²⁸ The couple had two children – Joseph Parker Hall, and a daughter.

Joseph had a number of jobs during his lifetime. In 1872 he was the pound keeper at North Wagga Wagga,²²⁹ while in 1875 he was the licensee of the Victoria Hotel at North Wagga Wagga. In February 1887 he was an insurance agent living in Gardiner Street, North Wagga Wagga.²³⁰

Joseph was living in Melbourne by 1893, when, in October of that year it was announced that he had taken out a lease of the Theatre Royal, in that town. Hall planned an eight-week season for a show of which he was the manager. His leading star was Miss Eloise Juno. It was touted that Hall himself would take on the role of Romeo, with Miss Aimee Moore as Juliet, following the opening of the season.²³¹

In June 1894 Joseph was living in Jolimont Road, Melbourne, when he applied for probate jurisdiction in the estate of his late mother.²³²

Joseph Parker Hall passed away in January 1916, at the residence of his son, 209 Rae Street, North Fitzroy, at the age of seventy-five.²³³

More Licensees

Abraham Shannon had previously operated a boarding house at Wagga Wagga,²³⁴ and before that he conducted a drapery store at Queanbeyan. In July 1872, Abraham Shannon, a draper of Cooma, was insolvent.²³⁵

Shannon's foray into the hotel business was short-lived. On the 18th of July 1876, he transferred the license to Patrick Joseph Walsh.²³⁶

Abraham Shannon

Abraham Shannon was born at Cooma in 1843, the son of Samuel Shannon and Amelia Shannon [Abrahams].²³⁷

On the 13th March 1872, Abraham Shannon married Emily Kate Allen, at Queanbeyan.²³⁸

²²⁷ NSW BDM's. Marriage registration # 3543.

²²⁸ NSW BDM's. Death registration # 10402. / Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 19th February 1876, p2 [2].

²²⁹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 16th March 1872, p2.

²³⁰ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 3rd February 1887, p2.

²³¹ Wagga Wagga Express. 7th October 1893, p5.

²³² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 30th June 1894, p3.

²³³ Age. 29th January 1916, p5.

²³⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 16th October 1875, p2.

²³⁵ NSW Government Gazette. 1872, p1770.

²³⁶ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 19th July 1876, p2.

²³⁷ NSW BDMs. Birth registration # 1963/1843 V18431963 155.

²³⁸ NSW BDM's. Marriage registration # 1962/1872.

The couple had two children: Samuel Adolphus Shannon [b.1875,²³⁹ d.1959], and Robert Shannon [b.1877,²⁴⁰ d.1892]. Emily predeceased her husband by some forty years – possibly in 1880.

The death of Abraham Shannon took place at the residence of his son, *The Valley*, Queanbeyan on the 4th December 1925, at the age of eighty two. An obituary stated that he was born at Jew's Flat, near Cooma, and had moved to Queanbeyan some fifty years earlier, where he worked as a labourer up until a decade ago. He was survived by his son, Samuel, and two brothers - John and Eli, both of Sydney.²⁴¹

Patrick Joseph Walsh was still at the hotel in February 1879,²⁴² but by the end of April, Patrick John Keane was the licensee.²⁴³

Patrick Joseph Walsh

It is believed Patrick Joseph Walsh was born in the early 1830's, possibly in the Hawkesbury district. In 1853, he married Anne Connor, at Hartley [Roman Catholic ceremony].²⁴⁴ The couple's first four children were born at Hartley [1858, 1864, 1866, and 1868], the next two at Carcoar [1872 and 1874], and the last two at Wagga wagga [1876 and 1878].

Patrick Joseph Walsh was a well-known Wagga Wagga citizen. When he passed away in May 1918, an obituary provided the following details,²⁴⁵

“One by one the pioneers of the Wagga district are dropping out and few now remain of the men who have been associated with the development of this part of the State for over half a century. Another gap occurs in the ranks of the old identities by the death of Mr. Patrick Joseph Walsh, which occurred at his residence, 'Minjary,' Kincaid-street, yesterday morning. The late Mr Walsh, who had passed his 85th birthday, spent a remarkably active life, and retained his faculties almost to the end. In the early days he engaged in grazing and farming pursuits and was also associated at different times with various business activities. Throughout his lone life he won the affection of men in all walks of life and was noted for a high regard for principles. Of a naturally retiring disposition the late Mr. Walsh formed many friendships which lasted through life, and his death will be regretted by many old friends of the Walsh family. During the past few years he lived with his two daughters, Mrs. Erler and Miss K. Walsh, at 'Minjary,' Wagga, where he also had the constant association of

²³⁹ NSW BDMs. Birth registration # 20758/1875.

²⁴⁰ NSW BDMs. Birth registration # 21723/1877.

²⁴¹ Queanbeyan Age. 8th December 1925, p2.

²⁴² Wagga Wagga Express. 15th February 1879, p4.

²⁴³ Wagga Wagga Express. 23rd April 1879, p2. / 3rd May 1879, p5c6.

²⁴⁴ NSW BDMs. Marriage registration # 467/1853 V1853467 99.

²⁴⁵ Daily Advertiser. 9th May 1918, p2.

his only son, Mr. W M J Walsh, M.A., solicitor. Mr. P. J. Walsh's wife pre-deceased him by a few years and a brother, Mr. William Walsh, died about 12 months ago.”

Patrick John Keane had previously been the licensee of the Squatter’s Hotel (1877) and Tattersall’s Hotel (1878) - both in Fitzmaurice Street. By August 1878 Keane was insolvent, with debts of £450 and assets of £151.²⁴⁶

In October 1881 there was a disturbance at North Wagga Wagga that drew condemnation from the local press, in the following account,²⁴⁷

“A most disgraceful scene took place on Sunday afternoon at North Wagga, in which the principal actors were two youths. It seems that these youths overtook a Chinaman in a cart on the Junee road, and began beating the horse of the latter in a most brutal manner, in order to get it to bolt. The Chinaman drove up to the Victoria Hotel to seek protection from a number of men that were standing there; but instead of meeting with this he was further provoked, for he no sooner alighted from the cart than he was beaten and thrown by these ruffians, and only made good his escape by running through the yard and across the back fields towards the island, no doubt to look for help from his countrymen when he failed to get the same from the British subjects standing by. After all attempts to make the horse bolt when left alone proved effectual, he was put into the yard, and was subsequently released, but we cannot say by whom. Where can we find language strong enough to condemn the actions, either of the perpetrators of this scene (who, it is to be hoped, will be made to pay heavily for their afternoon's diversion if brought before the proper tribunal), or of those men, if such they can be called, who could stand by and see a poor dumb animal treated with such brutality, much less a human being. As scenes are frequently happening in this part of North Wagga on Sunday afternoons, perhaps it would not be asking too much for a second constable to be told off to do duty in this part of a Sunday, or if the constable in charge would vary his hour of visiting it, instead of always patrolling at the one hour, he would confer a benefit upon the peaceful inhabitants about.”

Keane took offense at the article and responded with a letter to the editor, which read as follows,²⁴⁸

“Sir, In Tuesday's issue of your paper a paragraph appears, having reference to a quarrel, which you state took place at the Victoria Hotel,

²⁴⁶ Australian Town & Country Journal. 3rd August 1878, p13.

²⁴⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 1st November 1881, p2.

²⁴⁸ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 3rd November 1881, p2.

North Wagga. Permit me to contradict this statement, as no quarrel whatever occurred on my promises on the day named. I believe a disturbance did occur on the Junee-road, in a mild form in comparison to your exaggerated statement. I may further state that the principal actors concerned belong to South Wagga Wagga, and not, as you please to make appear, to this disorderly locality. -I am, &c., PJ Kean, Victoria Hotel, North Wagga, November 2, 1881."

Keane had plans drawn up for additions to the hotel, by local architect George Sheppard, who, in February 1882 invited tenders for carrying out these works.²⁴⁹ By September 1882 the works were completed and consisted primarily of a second floor addition.²⁵⁰

THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
Near the Britannia Flour Mills,
NORTH WAGGA.

THE proprietor desires to draw public attention to the splendid and complete accommodation he is now enabled to offer to the public, on account of the numerous and extensive alterations he has made, which stand unequalled in the district.

The Cellars are supplied with a class of Wines, Spirits, &c., from none but the most celebrated firms.

Splendid Stabling and best attention.
Large and well-watered Grass Paddocks all the year round.

P. J. KEANE, Proprietor.

The improvements had been catalysed by the new Licensing Act, which, amongst other things, dictated enhanced standards of accommodation. The solid foundations readily accommodated the new 2nd storey additions.²⁵¹

Left: An advertisement placed by Keane in December 1882.

It was in this same year, 1882, that the council approved funding for forming the road from Keane's hotel to the viaduct, on the Gundagai Road. Seven kerosene lamps [lighting] had also been erected at North Wagga Wagga, but not outside the front of the Victoria Hotel.²⁵²

In 1884 Keane took the council to the Small Debts Court, seeking a judgment that he should not have to pay the "lighting rate," on the basis that there was only one light at North Wagga Wagga, from which his property derived no benefit. The court found in his favour.²⁵³

On Monday the 9th of March 1885, around 3am, a fire broke out in the hotel. The Keane family had retired to bed around 11pm on the previous night. The inhabitants of the hotel on that evening consisted of three guests (all men), the hotel cook, Patrick Keane, his wife, two sons (aged six and thirteen), and two daughters – the four men and the two boys were sleeping upstairs, while Keane, his wife, and the two girls slept downstairs. One of the guests, John Johnson, a labourer employed by Mr Dunn, testified that he slept in one of the rooms upstairs, along with the two boys, the cook, Jacky Dowe of Oura, and a friend of his

²⁴⁹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 25th February 1882, p3.

²⁵⁰ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 19th September 1882, p2.

²⁵¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 19th September 1882, p2.

²⁵² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 28th October 1882, p2.

²⁵³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 18th November 1884, p2.

(Johnson's) – six people in one room. One of the men was named T Waters. There were also other servants residing in the outhouses, but these were not threatened by the fire.

Mrs Keane was awoken around 3am by the smell of smoke. She woke her husband, called out to the men upstairs, and then quickly dressed before running to warn her children. The girls' room was off the dining room, and Mrs Keane could see smoke coming through the ceiling of this latter room. The fire seemed to have started in the centre of the building and Patrick believed it had started in the storeroom, where matches, alcohol, and other items were stored. The storeroom was located underneath the stairs that led to the first floor. Patrick ran up these stairs to save his boys but was unable to come back down as the fire had engulfed the stairs. He was forced to exit through a window on the back of the building, onto a skillion, with his boys going first followed by himself and the four men. They then called out to the groom who brought a ladder allowing them to climb down to safety.

The ground floor was a stone structure while the first floor was of brick, and these were still standing. One report suggested that a considerable amount of the furniture had been saved, as had the kitchen.

The building and contents were insured. At the time of the fire, Keane owed about £1,520 on his mortgage, which was held by Dr Campbell. He estimated his total liabilities at £2,060 and his assets at £2,600.²⁵⁴ An inquiry returned an open verdict.

The property was up for sale in May 1885, on instruction from the mortgagee, and was described as portion 160, North Wagga Wagga, containing 12 acres 3 roods, and 32 perches. It featured several buildings and the remains of the old Victoria Hotel building.²⁵⁵ The property was purchased by none other than Patrick Keane, for the sum of £1,050.²⁵⁶

When the licensing court sat on the 9th of July 1885, they were expecting to hear an application from Patrick Keane to transfer the license of the Victoria Hotel at North Wagga Wagga to alternative premises in South Wagga Wagga, but Keane's legal representative, HB Fitzhardinge, withdrew the application.²⁵⁷

In August 1885, Keane sold off the household furniture and effects that had been saved from the fire, describing them as "*salvage goods*." The sale took place from his residence, which was opposite the old hotel.²⁵⁸

Keane moved to Sydney and took over the license of the Barley Mow Hotel at the corner of Castlereagh and Park Streets. Keane had been a long-time resident of Wagga Wagga, who could relate interesting stories from the old days and was, accordingly, missed by the locals at Wagga Wagga. He recalled how, when he had a government job in the town [police officer], he attended the wedding of Tom Castro, who he knew well.²⁵⁹

²⁵⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 10th March 1885, p2. / 12th March 1885, p3.

²⁵⁵ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 28th May 1885, p3.

²⁵⁶ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 16th June 1885, p2.

²⁵⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 11th July 1885, p2.

²⁵⁸ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 6th August 1885, p3.

²⁵⁹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 22nd August 1885, p2.

Six months later Keane, now forty-seven years old, was the licensee of the Crooked Billet Hotel in George Street, Sydney, where he passed away on the 30th of January 1886.²⁶⁰

Patrick John Keane

Patrick John Keane was born at Cavan, Ireland, in 1839, the son of John Keane and Catherine Keane [nee Ward]. On the 10th of June 1869, he married Maria Louisa MacNamara, at Gundagai.²⁶¹

Patrick John Keane passed away on the 30th of January 1886, at the age of forty-seven.²⁶² His wife, Maria Louisa Keane, passed away at her residence, in Waverley, on the 5th of July 1914, aged seventy-three.²⁶³

The Victoria Hotel was never relicensed after the fire on the 9th of March 1885, and it ceased to trade as of that day.

It is not known when the old building was demolished but when the property was advertised for sale in December 1896, there was no mention of any building.²⁶⁴ The Wagga Wagga rate books continued to list a "stone cottage" on the property up until 1907.

**Valuable North Wagga
Property,**
12 ACRES 3 ROODS 32 PERCHES,
**Corner of Junee and Gundagai
Roads**
(Immediately opposite the Old Mill).

—
THURSDAY, 14TH JANUARY. 1897.
—

H. T. DAVIDSON (in conjunction with
H. T. EDMONDSON & CO.) have been
instructed by the Executors of the late D. A.
Campbell to sell at public auction, on Thurs-
day, 14th January next, at the Pastoral
Hotel, Wagga, at 3 o'clock p.m.,

That Central and Highly Valuable
NORTH WAGGA PROPERTY,
situate at the junction of the main
Junee and Gundagai Roads (oppo-
site the old Mill), and upon which
originally stood "Keane's Victoria
Hotel."

—

The property is fenced, and bounded on one
side by the Parkan Pagan Lagoon, is a
magnificent piece of rich agricultural land,
could be easily and inexpensively irrigated,
with a frontage to two main roads, suitable
for building sites, or any other purpose.

Left: December 1896, a notice of sale, with no mention of a building.

Licensees in Chronological Order

1869 [September]-1872 [November]: Daniel Boon

1872 [November]-1875 [November]: Joseph
Parker Hall

1875 [November]-1876 [June]: Abraham Shannon

1876 [June]-1879 [April]: Patrick Joseph Walsh

1879 [April]-1885 [March]: Patrick John Keane

Hotel ceased to trade in March 1885.

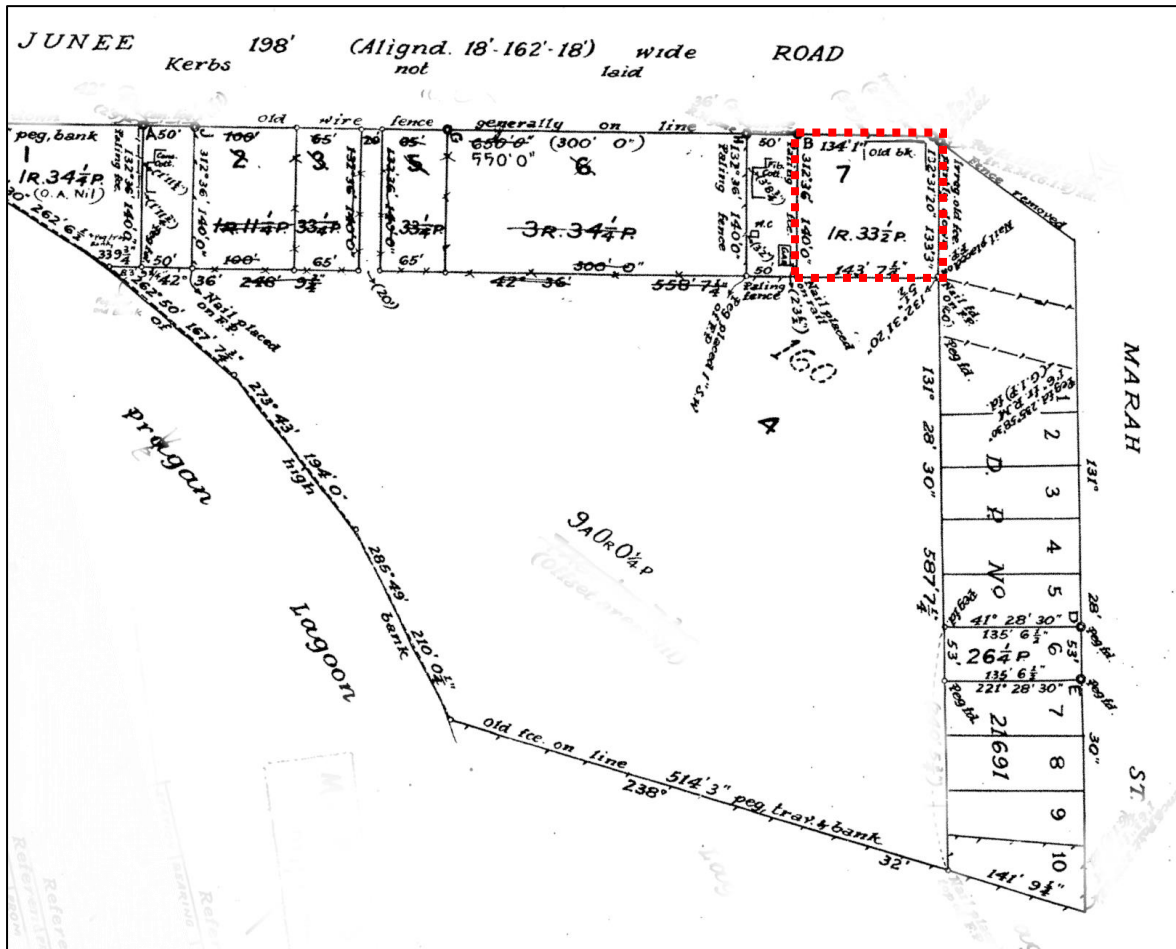
²⁶⁰ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 4th February 1886, p2.

²⁶¹ NSW BDM's. Marriage registration # 2448.

²⁶² Sydney Mail. 6th February 1886, p309.

²⁶³ Sydney Morning Herald. 6th July 1914, p10.

²⁶⁴ Wagga Wagga Express. 22nd December 1896, p3.



Above: Extract from 1956 subdivision plan showing lot 7 [red boundary], believed to be the site of the old Victoria hotel. Old building footprint noted as “old bk.” Courtesy Wagga Wagga City Council. Intramaps.

Wagga Wagga Rate Books²⁶⁵

1908: Portion 160 was owned by Joseph Hayes and featured three rateable properties. There were two occupants of the “*stone cottage*” – William Ingram [gardener] and Alexander Hamilton [gardener]. The 3rd rateable property was described as a garden [with an area of 12 acres, 3 roods, and 32 perches] and occupied by Albert William Hartland.

1917-1919: Portion 160 was owned by Joseph Hayes and featured three rateable properties. There were two occupants of the “*stone residence*” – George Giltrap and Samuel Castles. The 3rd rateable property was described as a garden [with an area of 12 acres, 3 roods, and 32 perches] and occupied by George Giltrap.

1926-1928: Portion 160 was a single rateable property, owned and occupied by Thomas Campbell [retired] initially, then by Michael O’Shannasey [labourer]. The property featured a stone residence.

1932-1934: Portion 160 was a single rateable property, owned and occupied by Michael O’Shannasey [retired] and featuring a stone residence.

1941-1943: Portion 160 was a single rateable property, owned and occupied by Michael O’Shannasey [retired] and featuring a stone residence.

1947-1948: Portion 160 was now subdivided, with three different owners.

- Sydney Alfred Thompson [market gardener] - part of portion 160, featuring a concrete residence.
- Sydney Alfred Thompson [market gardener] - part of portion 160, consisting of a garden with an area of 12 acres, 3 roods, and 32 perches.
- Edwin James Wilson [mechanic] and Eileen Jean Wilson [domestic duties] – part of portion 160, featuring a stone residence.

²⁶⁵ NSW State Archives. Wagga Wagga Rate Books. [Series NRS-17646-1 and NRS-17647-1]



Above: A 1941 aerial view showing the possible location of the old stone cottage.²⁶⁶ The rate books state that Wilson’s lot [red boundary] featured a stone residence in the period 1947-1948, but we can see here that there are no buildings on the Wilsons’ lot in 1941.



Above: The 1971 aerial view reveals that the supposed old stone cottage [yellow circled area] has been demolished.²⁶⁷ The former Wilson’s lot [red boundary] features several newer buildings.

²⁶⁶ Wagga Wagga City Council. Intramaps.

²⁶⁷ Wagga Wagga City Council. Intramaps.

Freehold

The original grant for portion 160 was to Stephen Fennell, an innkeeper of Wagga Wagga, on the 16th of September 1862, for the sum of £130 2s. 11d. The land had an area of 12 acres, 3 roods, and 32 perches. The property backed onto the Parkan Pregaran Lagoon, with frontages to Hampden Avenue and Marah Street. William Brown's portion 17 adjoined the eastern boundary.²⁶⁸

The history of the freehold ownership, in chronological order, was as follows,

1869, 11th November – The property was transferred to Daniel Boon, farmer of North Wagga Wagga.²⁶⁹ During Boon's occupation, the property featured the stone hotel plus a wood cottage and smithy.²⁷⁰

1876, 15th January - Title transferred from Daniel Boon to Thomas Wardle Hammond of Junee and William Walsh of Wagga Wagga. These men would have been acting on behalf of Boon, who was charged with murdering Alexander McMullen at North Wagga Wagga on the 10th of January.²⁷¹

On the 11th of December 1877, Wardle and Walsh transferred the title to Boon's widow, Rebecca Boon. In July 1878 Rebecca transferred the title to Harry Berkeley Fitzhardinge, a local solicitor.²⁷² According to the Wagga Wagga rate books, from 1878 John Gray was operating a timber yard on a part of portion 160 owned by Patrick Walsh.

On the 21st of September 1881 the property was transferred from Fitzhardinge to Patrick John Keane, an innkeeper of North Wagga Wagga.²⁷³

On the 4th of October 1882, the title was transferred from Keane to Patrick Moran, a merchant of Wagga Wagga.²⁷⁴ By this time the timber yard had disappeared and there was now a brickyard operating on portion 160. Moran transferred the property back to Keane on the 21st of July 1883,²⁷⁵ and it is assumed Moran had been a mortgagee.

In June 1886, following the death of Patrick Walsh, the title was transferred to his wife, Maria Louisa Keane, widow of Sydney.²⁷⁶ On the 1st of August 1886, Maria transferred the title to Allan Campbell, the mortgagee of the property.

Some ten years later on the 2nd October 1896 Robert William Pearson, gentleman of Petersham, Allan Campbell, solicitor of Young, and Robert Adye Campbell, civil servant of Sydney, became the legal owners of the property.²⁷⁷ In December 1896 the property was

²⁶⁸ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 30, folio 99.

²⁶⁹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 30, folio 99.

²⁷⁰ Wagga Wagga Rate Books, 1870-1907.

²⁷¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 96, folio 31.

²⁷² NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 96, folio 31.

²⁷³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 413, folio 63. / Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 20th September 1881, p2.

²⁷⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 413, folio 63.

²⁷⁵ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 413, folio 63.

²⁷⁶ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 413, folio 63.

²⁷⁷ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 413, folio 63.

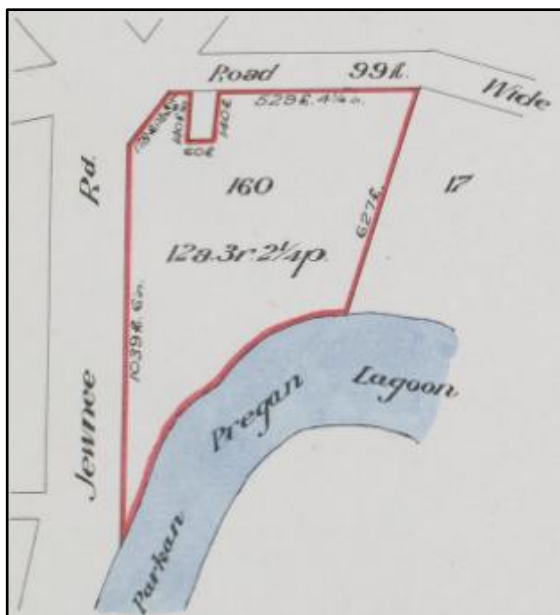
placed on the market, on behalf of the estate of the late Dr A Campbell,²⁷⁸ and it can be assumed that the above named trio were executors of the estate.

On the 10th February 1897, the property was transferred from the above trio to Joseph Hayes, wool scourer of North Wagga Wagga.²⁷⁹ This contradicts a report in the local press which advised that the property had been sold on behalf of the late Dr A Campbell to Charles Cooke at £16 per acre.²⁸⁰ The Wagga Wagga rate books record that Hayes owned the property in the period 1899 till 1907, and that the old stone cottage still stood in 1907.

On the 10th of March 1921 the title was transferred from Joseph Hayes to Lockyer Merewether Seppings, a farmer of Wagga Wagga.²⁸¹ The property was still the same area as when first sold to Stephen Fennell in 1862. Hayes by now was living in England and held a mortgage over the property.²⁸²

On the 1st of June 1923 the property was transferred from Seppings to Thomas Campbell, a farmer of North Wagga Wagga.²⁸³

On the 17th of February 1928 the title was transferred from Campbell to Michael O'Shanasay, a labourer of North Wagga Wagga.²⁸⁴



On the 20th of September 1939 the property was subdivided and O'Shanassy transferred a small part of the land to Frederick Charles George, but retained the largest part of the portion, including the piece on which the old hotel was located.²⁸⁵ George's small piece of land fronted onto Marah Street, and was very close to where the old hotel had stood. There may well have been outbuildings on this piece of the portion.²⁸⁶

Left: Extract from title deed showing portion 160 and the small section sold off to Frederick George [66 Marrar Street in 2023]. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.

²⁷⁸ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 5th December 1896, p3c8.

²⁷⁹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 413, folio 63.

²⁸⁰ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 16th January 1897, p2.

²⁸¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 413, folio 63.

²⁸²²⁸² NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 3314, folio 113.

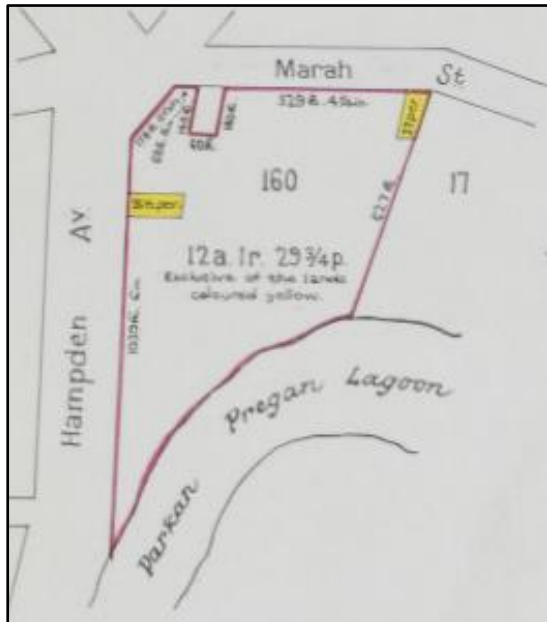
²⁸³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 3314, folio 113.

²⁸⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 3314, folio 113.

²⁸⁵ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 3314, folio 113.

²⁸⁶ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 5121, folio 206.

In 1934 “Oldtimer” recalled the location of the hotels that stood in 1880 and confirmed that Pat Keane’s Victoria Hotel stood on the corner, opposite Hayes’ Britannia Flour Mills.²⁸⁷ On the 26th of March 1945 O’Shanassy transferred the title of portion 160 to Sydney Alfred Thompson, market gardener of North Wagga Wagga.²⁸⁸



On the 26th of November 1946 Thompson subdivided the remainder of the land and transferred a part to Edwin James Wilson and Eileen Jean Wilson. On the 30th of November 1948 he sold another piece of the property to Timothy Wise.²⁸⁹ By this time Thompson was described as a brick manufacturer.

Left: Extract from title deed showing portion 160 and the small sections sold off to Wilson & Wise (in yellow, left). Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.

On the 27th of October 1955 Thompson sold another piece of portion 160 to Ampol Petroleum Ltd – specifically the north-west corner section.²⁹⁰ Due to changes in the roadworks this piece of land now fronted three different streets – Hampden Avenue, Mill Street and Marah Street.



After serving as a petrol station and motor garage for many years the corner site was sold, to be redeveloped as a private residence.

Left: Extract from title deed showing portion 160 and the small sections sold off to various persons, including the corner section sold to Ampol Petroleum. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.

In August 1956, Sydney Alfred Thompson retained the large bulk of portion 160. A year later, in August 1957, Thompson transferred the majority of his holding to the Riverina Brick Company Pty Ltd. The property had been

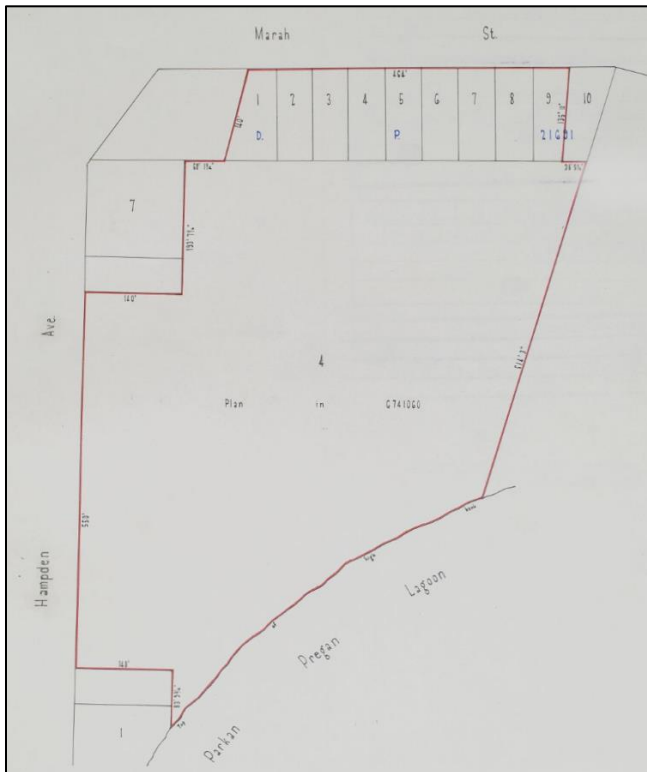
²⁸⁷ Wagga Wagga Express. 3rd March 1934, p9.

²⁸⁸ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 5121, folio 206.

²⁸⁹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 5121, folio 206.

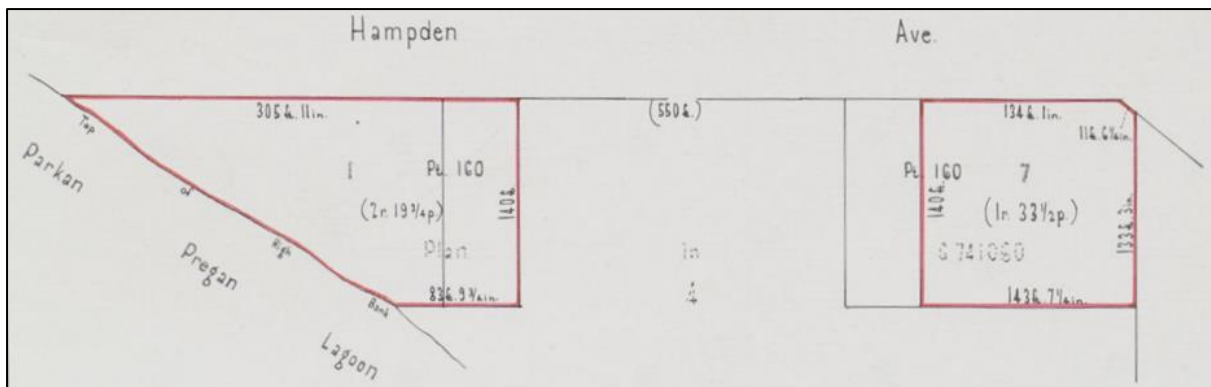
²⁹⁰ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 6439, folio 104.

subdivided and lands transferred consisted of lots 1 to 9 of DP.21691 and lot 4 of DP.G741060.²⁹¹



Left: Extract from title deed showing the pieces of portion 160 purchased by the Riverina Brick Company in 1957. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.²⁹²

Thompson retained two significant pieces of portion 160, including the old Stone cottage site.²⁹³



Above: Extract from title deed showing the pieces of portion 160 retained by Thompson in 1957. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.

In April 1972, Gladys Ellen Thompson, a widow of Wangaratta, assumed ownership of the Thompson properties.²⁹⁴

In June 1972, Gladys sold a part of her holding to Robert Edward Simpson [see volume 11994, folio 246] and retained the balance [see volume 11994, folio 247].

Current title = DP.7.403529

²⁹¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 7159, folio 73.

²⁹² NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 7511, folio 90.

²⁹³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 7510, folio 161.

²⁹⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 7510, folio 161.

The NORTH WAGGA HOTEL (1)

Location: The first North Wagga Hotel was located on portion 205, in the town and parish of North Wagga Wagga.²⁹⁵ The 2nd North Wagga Hotel was located in Hampden Avenue and was later known as the Palm & Pawn Hotel.

Licensees

The North Wagga hotel, in Gardiner Street, was first licensed to William Benedict Hogan in October 1876,²⁹⁶ and renewed by him in 1877 and 1878.²⁹⁷

On Wednesday 7th May 1879 the license was transferred from Hogan to Edwin George Dicks.²⁹⁸

The government gazette lists George Foulks as the licensee to follow Dicks,²⁹⁹ but a report in the Wagga paper, in 1880, noted that the license was transferred from Henry Beatty to George Foulkes (sic), on the 23rd of April 1880.³⁰⁰ It seems that Beatty held the license for a short period, between the occupations of Dicks and Foulks.

For the period commencing 1st July 1880, the license was renewed in the name of Henry Gordon Roessle.³⁰¹ On the 9th of November 1880, Roessle held an athletic sports event at the hotel, to coincide with the Prince of Wales's birthday.³⁰²

It seems that Roessle held the license up until the 30th of June 1881, and that certainly from the 1st of July 1881, William Peck was the new licensee.³⁰³ The sale had been agreed to in May 1881, with Peck moving on from the Caledonian hotel at Cartwright's Hill, where he had previously been the licensee.³⁰⁴

Peck did not renew the license in June 1882, but it seems that did not stop him from selling alcohol. In January 1883 Peck was charged with being in possession of certain liquors, and evidence in court suggested he had been selling the same to a number of patrons.³⁰⁵ Peck was, at that time, conducting a boarding house at North Wagga Wagga, but it is not clear if this was still the same building as the former hotel. Peck was subsequently convicted and

²⁹⁵ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1870-1907. North Ward.

²⁹⁶ NSW Government Gazette. 1876, p3852. Publicans' Licenses.

²⁹⁷ NSW Government Gazette. 1877, p3385 & 1878, p3443. Publicans' Licenses.

²⁹⁸ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 10th May 1879, p2.

²⁹⁹ NSW Government Gazette. 1880, p4851. Publicans' Licenses.

³⁰⁰ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 24th April 1880, p2.

³⁰¹ NSW Government Gazette. 1880, p4851. Publicans' Licenses.

³⁰² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 5th October 1880, p3.

³⁰³ NSW Government Gazette. 1881, p4717. Publicans' Licenses.

³⁰⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 10th May 1881, p2c7.

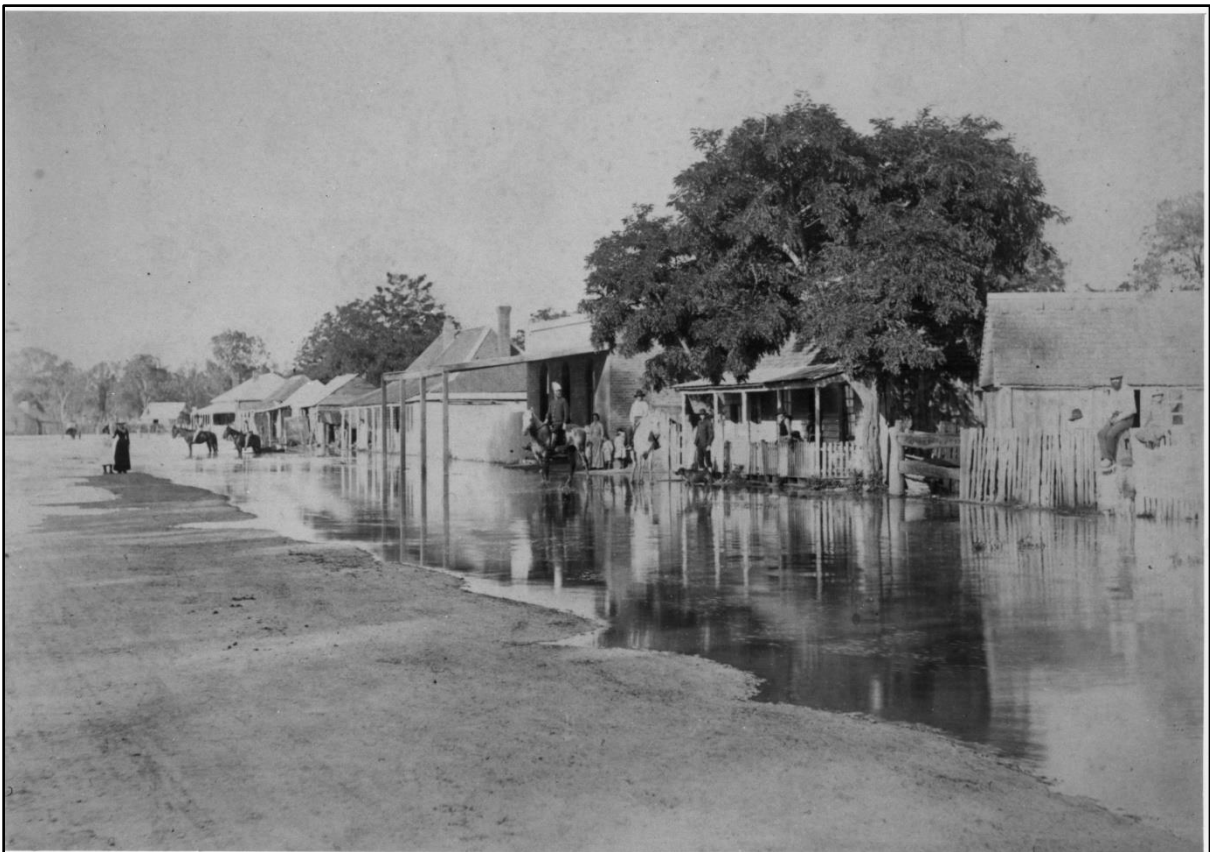
³⁰⁵ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 13th January 1883, p2.

fined £30 plus costs, and the alcohol found in his possession was seized. Peck did not have the funds and was accordingly sent to jail. It was indicated that friends of Peck might pay the fine on his behalf.³⁰⁶

It can be assumed that the North Wagga Hotel ceased to trade, on the 31st of June 1882.

According to an old timer it was, after a short period as a hotel, used as a police station, with Constable Giltrap being in charge.³⁰⁷

According to MacKaway, the hotel was occupied by Hogan Bros, in Gardiner Street, where, in 1935, Reilly's store stood.³⁰⁸



Above: Gardiner Street in flood (thought to be 1891). The Black Swan sits behind the two horses on the left of the photo. The policeman on his horse, is presumably Constable Giltrap, and one of the buildings near him, is presumably the police station - aka the former North Wagga hotel.

³⁰⁶ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 10th February 1883, p2.

³⁰⁷ Daily Advertiser. 12th September 1935, p2.

³⁰⁸ Daily Advertiser. 6th September 1935, p2.

Licensees in Chronological Order

1876 [October]-1879 [May]: William Bendict Hogan

1879 [May]-1879: Edwin George Dicks

1879-1880 [April]: Henry Beatty

1880 [April]-1880 [July]: George Foulks

1880 [July]-1881 [June] : Henry Gordon Roessle

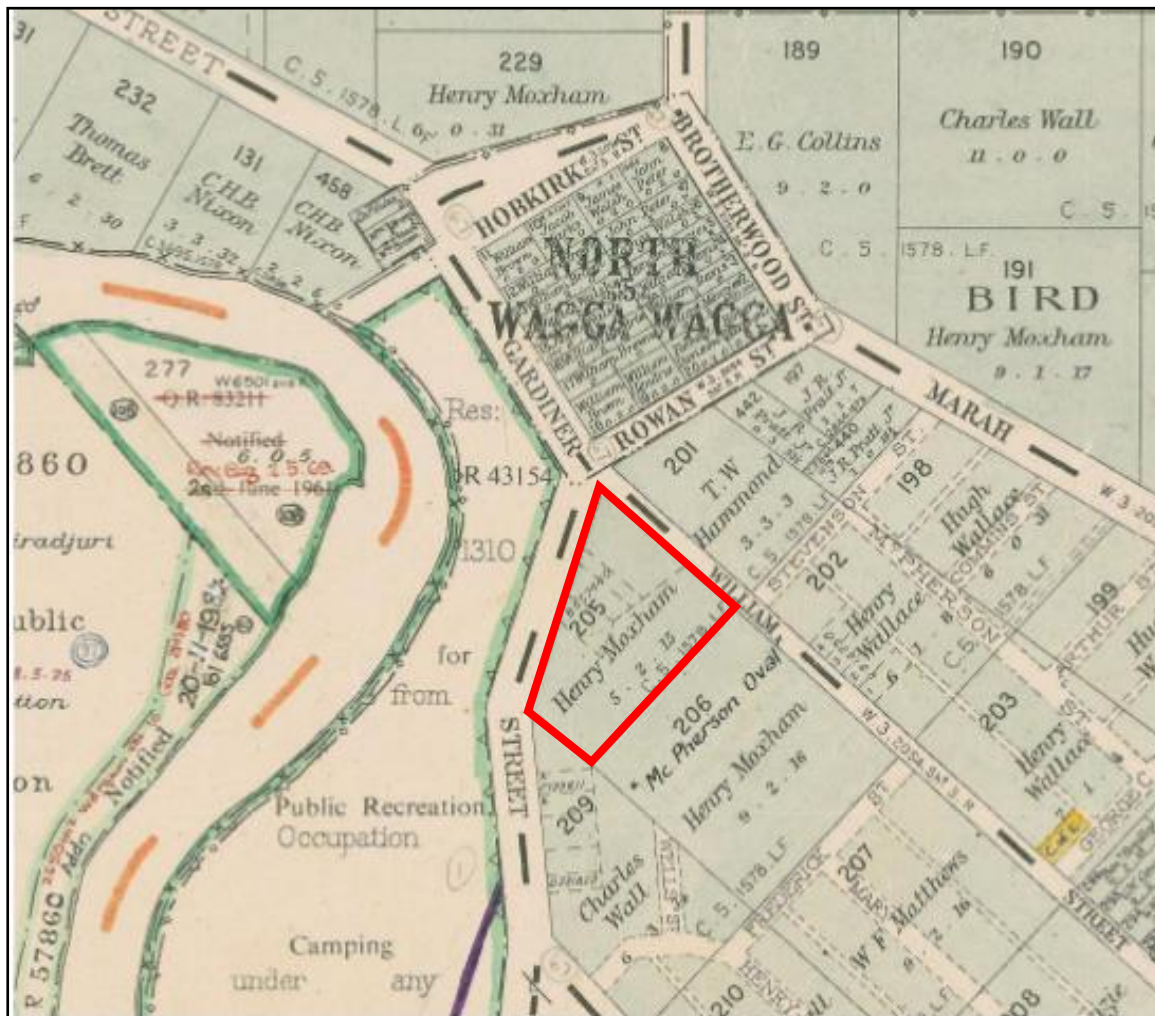
1881 [June]-1882 [June]: William Peck

The hotel ceased to trade on the 30th June 1882.

Freehold

Portion 205, in the town and parish of North Wagga Wagga, was originally purchased from the Crown by Henry Moxham on 14th August 1860. Portion 205 had an area of five acres, two roods, and fifteen perches, for which Moxham paid twenty-seven pounds, nineteen shillings and five pence.³⁰⁹

Moxham subsequently created a subdivision of eight lots facing onto Gardiner Street and sold these to a number of different people.



Above: Map of North Wagga Wagga showing portion 205 [red boundary] as purchased by Henry Moxham in 1860. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services. Historic Maps.

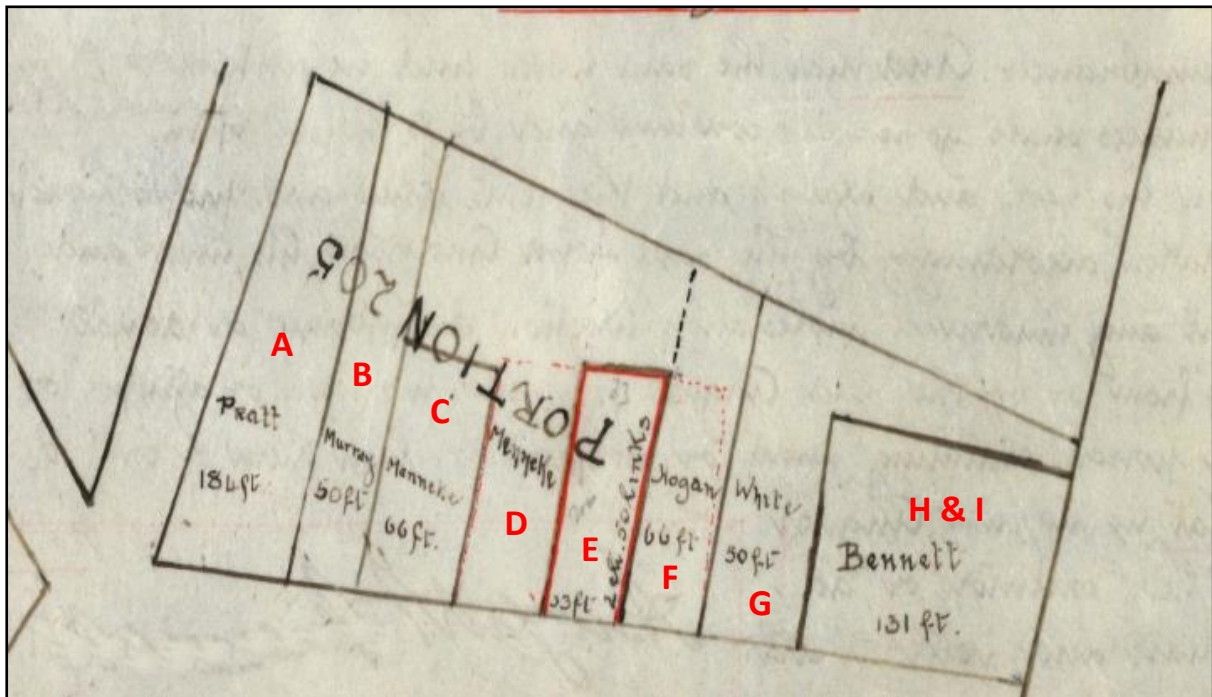
On the 18th of May 1871, Moxham conveyed one of the lots to William Sinclair, gentleman, late of North Wagga Wagga, for the sum of £20. The land was then immediately transferred to William Benedict Hogan, a freeholder of North Wagga Wagga.³¹⁰ This lot adjoined the northern boundary of Thomas White's lot and had a frontage of 66ft [20.1m] to Gardiner Street, with a depth of 254ft [77.4m].

³⁰⁹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Serial 167, page 1819.

³¹⁰ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 134, number 160.

The Original Eight Lots.

The plan below shows the initial seven lots sold by Henry Moxham – being the subdivision within portion 205. Bennett's block was subsequently split into two lots, while the 4th and 5th blocks [counting from the left] were originally sold as a single lot, by Moxham. Sales of the lands at the rear of the properties, to form McPherson Oval, came much later.



Above: An extract from 1888 title deed showing the owners of the different lots in that year. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.³¹¹

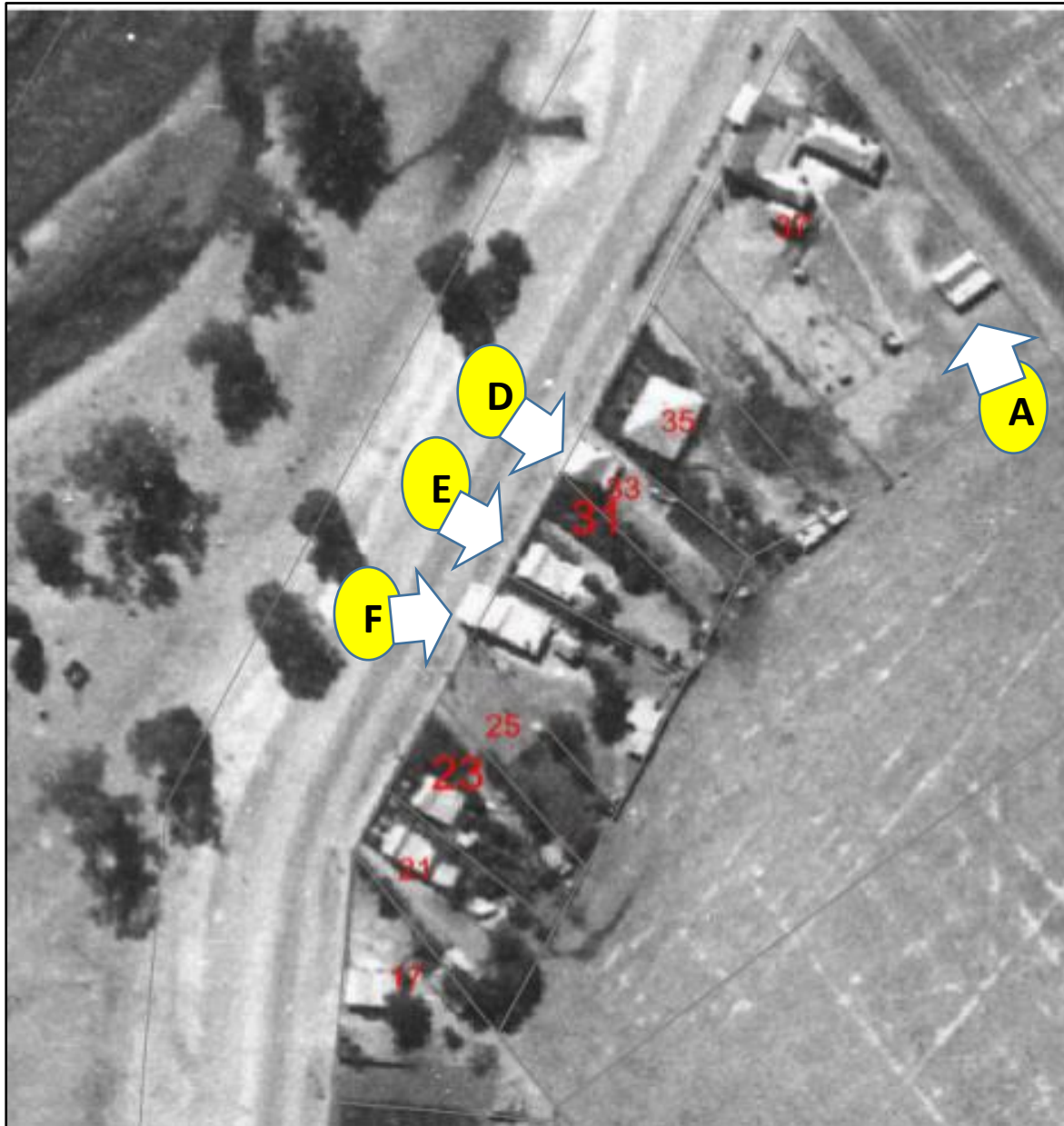
The owners of the various lots from left to right were Pratt; Murray; Menneke; Menneke; Menneke (now Anderson); Hogan; White; and Bennett [two blocks in 2020]. All lots have changed dimensions since the early creation of each lot.

William Benedict Hogan owned lot F from 1872-1882. He occupied a brick cottage on the property from 1872 till 1877, but from 1877 till 1882 the premises were described as the North Wagga hotel, being of brick, wood and iron. A wood and iron smithy were listed in 1878, while from 1879 till 1881 the hotel was joined by a weatherboard shop. It may have been that there were two buildings owned by Hogan one a brick structure, originally his residence and then the hotel, along with an adjoining weatherboard building that served as both a smithy and as a shop.³¹²

³¹¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 403, number 405.

³¹² Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1870-1907. North Ward.

On the 9th of March 1882, William Hogan offered the property for sale. It was still occupied by Peck at this stage.³¹³ The property was still up for sale in May 1882.³¹⁴



Above: Aerial view of Gardiner Street, showing the buildings that existed in 1944. Courtesy Wagga Wagga City Council. Intramaps.

There were ten lots identified within portion 205 [in 1944], and several notable structures existed that have since disappeared, as follows:

- Lot [A] -The extra building at the rear of the Black Swan hotel facing William Street. This structure still stood in 1971. At one time it was used by the local football team and was also used to store wood. Bob McFarland can remember catching rabbits that lived under the timber floor of the shed.

³¹³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 4th March 1882, p3.

³¹⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 25th May 1882, p3.

- Lot [D] - A building at no.33. Still standing in 1971 but now gone. This was the old hospital.
- Lot [E] - A building on the northern side of no.31. This building had disappeared by 1971. This was the residence of Mary Palmer.
- Lot [F] - The shop, last conducted by a man named Rolfe. It had previously served as a police station, and before that it served as the North Wagga hotel.

On the 20th of May 1882 the property was conveyed from Rose Hogan, the wife of William Benedict Hogan, labourer of Wagga Wagga, with the agreement of the trustees, to William Seymour Eaton, a brewer of Wagga Wagga. Hogan had defaulted on his payments and the mortgagees had forced a sale by public auction, at which event Eaton was the highest bidder at £71. The property had a frontage of 66ft to Gardiner Street, and an eastern boundary of the same distance.³¹⁵ According to the deeds the land had a depth of 254ft [77 metres].



Above: Gardiner Street in flood [possibly 1891]. The building with the extended verandah was then the North Wagga Wagga police station. Prior to that it was the North Wagga hotel. The officer on the horse is presumably Constable Giltrap.

Eaton leased the property to George Giltrap from 1884 till 1892. Giltrap was the police constable based at North Wagga Wagga. During the period 1884 till 1892 the building was described as a brick cottage but in 1893 the premises were described as a “*brick police station.*”³¹⁶

³¹⁵ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 244, number 976.

³¹⁶ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1870-1907. North Ward.

In the 1880's & 1890's the property was used as a police station, with Constable George Giltrap being the resident officer. Giltrap had previously been stationed at Adelong and was moved to North Wagga Wagga in June 1881 to address concerns about "*unseemly disturbances*," in the village.³¹⁷

In April 1883, there was a reference to the lock-up at North Wagga Wagga. Constable Giltrap had placed a prisoner in the lock-up to allow him to sober up. When the man awoke, he stood up and stretched his arms up, touching the rafters. He then grabbed hold of the rafter and gave a push, which, according to a press report, brought the whole building down around his ears, allowing him to walk away from the scene.³¹⁸

A new police station and residence (combined) was erected in the latter half of 1903 by Charles Hardy & Co., at the corner of Williams Street and Hampden Avenue. The building featured a cell 10ft x 10ft.³¹⁹

On the 8th of July 1893 William Seymour Eaton conveyed the property to Count Herman Oscar Englehardt, a brewer of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of £300. The land included all of the 1882 conveyance to Eaton plus a part of the lot to the north (33ft, or half of [F]). This new lot now had a frontage of 99ft to Gardiner Street and an eastern boundary of the same length. The depth was now some fifty metres.³²⁰ Commencing from north-west corner of White's block, the borders then ran 66ft [20.1m] along Gardiner Street, then 254ft [77.4m] east, then 66ft [20.1m] south, then 254ft [77.4m] to the west. This was primarily **Lot [F]**

Count Herman Oscar Englehardt

Count Herman Oscar Englehardt was a native of Germany, and a brewer by trade. He arrived in the colony in 1886, and in October 1895 he was naturalised, as a citizen of NSW.³²¹ He came to a tragic end. On the 23rd of May 1930 he shot himself by placing the barrel of a gun in his mouth and pulling the trigger.³²² He left an estate valued at £1,875.³²³

Englehardt still owned the property in 1907 and from 1896 up until this time the building had been leased out as a brick residence.³²⁴

Tenants included the following,

- 1896: William Gilroy
- 1897-1901: Patrick Corbett
- 1902-1904: Henry Thomas Carrick
- 1905-1907: Alfred Schnieder

³¹⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 30th June 1881, p3.

³¹⁸ Albury Banner. 13th April 1883, p16.

³¹⁹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 14th July 1903, p2.

³²⁰ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 518, number 705.

³²¹ NSW. Certificates of Naturalisation. 1895.

³²² NSW. Register of Coroners' Inquests: 1821-1937.

³²³ NSW. Index to Deceased Estate Files: 1859-1958.

³²⁴ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1870-1907.

In 1908 the brick residence was leased to Robert Leimen, an engine driver, while from 1911 till 1913, a drover, John King, was the resident. From 1914 till 1916 the house was leased by a person named Diessel.³²⁵

On the 28th of May 1920 Count Englehardt, late of Wagga Wagga, but now of Temora, transferred the property to William Castle, an estate agent of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of £360.³²⁶

Castle eventually found a buyer, and on the 23rd of April 1923, the property was conveyed from Castle to William Nelson Eastman, a labourer of North Wagga Wagga, for the sum of £480.³²⁷ Eastman now owned lots [E] & [F], featuring a wooden residence and a brick residence [respectively].

From 1923 to 1925 the premises were occupied by Alfred Stockton, a labourer, of North Wagga Wagga.

On the 4th February 1924 William Nelson Eastman, conveyed the property to Walter John Broadhurst, a contractor of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of £300.³²⁸ The property borders commenced at a point 419ft 7in [127.9m] from the north-west corner of portion 205, then ran 56ft 8in [17.3m] south along Gardiner Street, then 62ft 6in [19m] and 98ft 6in [30m] east, then 33ft 3in [10.1m] south, then 166ft 3in [50.6m] west. Lots [E] and [F] were now split, and their original dimensions had changed. Broadhurst, now described as a shop keeper, occupied the premises from 1926 till 1928.

1929, 27th March - Conveyance from the Wagga Wagga Starr Bowkett Co-Operative Building Society No.1 Ltd, to Nelson William Eastman, storekeeper of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of £220.³²⁹ Broadhurst had defaulted on his mortgage.

From 1929 this lot was owned and occupied by Nelson William Eastman. The property featured a brick shop, conducted by Eastman, and included a residence.³³⁰

In 1932 the store and residence were let to John James Molloy, a storekeeper,³³¹ and then, from 1933 till 1937, Edward John Riley, a storekeeper of North Wagga, leased the premises.

In 1938 Eastman occupied the store once more and continued to do so up until 1943.

In 1940 the lot had a frontage of forty-two feet and four inches to Gardiner Street, an eastern boundary sixty six feet and three inches long, and north & south boundaries one hundred and sixty seven feet and six inches long. From 1947 to 1949 George Stanley Anderson leased the store and residence from Eastman. The lot now had a frontage of 56ft 9in to Gardiner Street; a northern boundary of 167ft 6in; and a southern boundary of 156ft 6in.³³²

³²⁵ Wagga Wagga Rate Valuation Books: 1911-1949. [RW1429]

³²⁶ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 1188, number 762. / Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1920. p379.

³²⁷ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 1300, number 770.

³²⁸ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 1334, number 347.

³²⁹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 1552, number 920.

³³⁰ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1930.p212.

³³¹ Wagga Wagga Rate & Valuation Books. 1946-1949. RW1429/123.

³³² Wagga Wagga Rate & Valuation Books. 1946-1949. RW1429/127.

On the 11th of October 1946 Nelson William Eastman, formerly a storekeeper of North Wagga Wagga, but now a labourer, conveyed a part of his holding to George Stanley Anderson, a store keeper of North Wagga Wagga, for the sum of £725. The property had an area of one rood and half a perch. The dimensions, commencing at a point 704 links [141.5m] from the north-west corner of portion 205 were, firstly 101 links [20.3m] and 135 links [27.1m] east, then 172 links [34.6m] south, then 254 links [51m] west, then 86 links [17.3m] north along Gardiner Street.³³³ This was Lot **[F]**.

George Stanley Anderson

George Stanley Anderson was the eldest son of George Power Anderson, the renowned Collingwood Australian Rules Football player, who settled in Wagga Wagga after leaving the Collingwood Football Club. George [senior] was a prominent Wagga Wagga businessman [publican and shop keeper], who made a big impression as a coach and player, in local competitions.

George [junior] was born at East Malvern, Victoria, on the 1st of September 1914.³³⁴ His mother was Sarah Ann Anderson [nee Carson]. On the 30th of January 1941, George [junior] married Nancy Rachel Trevorah, in Melbourne.³³⁵ George [junior] passed away on the 2nd January 1967, at Wollongong. His wife, Nancy, was a well-known campaigner for women's rights and equality. She passed away on the 6th of July 2012, at Chiswick, in Sydney.

An obituary provided some fascinating insights into her life,³³⁶

“Nancy Rachel Trevorah was born on March 21, 1916, in Portarlington, Victoria, the youngest of five children to Arthur Trevorah, a hairdresser, and his wife, Anna (nee Backman).

Before she was three, Nancy had lost her father and two sisters and, when she was 14, her mother died, leaving Nancy, her sister Beryl and brother John as orphans.

This was a very difficult time financially and emotionally.

Nancy left school and her talent in English earned her a scholarship to Stott's Business College to learn shorthand and typing.

The loss of her father in World War I then her brother in World War II left a legacy and led to Nancy's later involvement in the peace movement and demonstrations against the Vietnam and Iraq wars.

In 1941, her marriage to Stan Anderson increased her political awareness and resulted in their joining the Communist Party and working for the trade union movement.

In 1950, Stan and Nancy moved to Wagga, where Stan began work as a labourer on the Snowy Mountain hydroelectric scheme and, unusually for women of that time, Nancy worked outside the home, using her secretarial skills and contributing vital income for the family.

³³³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 1999, number 674.

³³⁴ VIC BDM's. Birth registration # 32940.

³³⁵ VIC BDM's. Marriage registration # 2172.

³³⁶ Sydney Morning Herald. 11th October 2012.

Stan's experience of poor working and living conditions, and the treatment of migrant workers grappling with a new language and culture, further shaped his and Nancy's belief in workers' rights and equal rights.

They were passionate believers that education was the vehicle to escape poverty and hardship. They became active and well-known members of the Communist Party.

This was a testing time for Nancy, raising children and working in a conservative rural town during a time when communists were greatly feared.

In 1963, the family moved to Wollongong, where Nancy became more involved in the union movement and politics, working for the then Miscellaneous Workers Union, a job she loved.

Stan died in 1967, leaving Nancy a widow at 50. She transferred to the Sydney office of the union, where she worked until her retirement at 68.

During her 20 years with the "Missos", Nancy thrived on the political awareness and friendship of her colleagues, and in her pursuit of peace and women's equality.

She demonstrated against cuts to pensions and social services and marched for causes such as shelter for the homeless.

She was instrumental in getting the provision of superannuation extended to include the women working for the union.

On retirement, she moved to a retirement village in Glebe, continuing with the peace movement and participating in the union's retired members meetings and activities.

She enjoyed her family, friends, barracking for the Swans and discussing events, gathered from her daily cover-to-cover read of Herald.

Well into her 80s, Anderson played boules, practiced Tai Chi and was a regular walker around Glebe.

She could still stand on her head until she was 78.

In 2008, the National Council of Women, NSW and the Australian Federation of Business and Professional Women, at Parliament House, Sydney, presented a certificate of appreciation to Anderson to acknowledge her contribution to the advancement of women and her community over many years.

Nancy Anderson is survived by her children John, Heather and Trish, their partners Jackie, Gerry and Don, 13 grandchildren and 18 great-grandchildren."

In 1969 the Sydney Morning Herald printed a striking photograph of Nancy Anderson dressed half as a man, half as a woman, and holding a sign that read, "*I work as a man, get paid as a woman.*"

The photo was taken on May Day, during the first test case for equal pay for equal work for women and was one of the many causes that Anderson embraced during her long life. The photograph was later included in the Sydney Morning Herald's 175th Anniversary exhibition and featured in a calendar depicting twelve radical campaigns that changed Australia, which was subsequently put on display at the Eureka Stockade Museum in Ballarat.³³⁷

³³⁷ Sydney Morning Herald. 11th October 2012.



Above: The iconic photo of Nancy Anderson [nee Trevorah] in 1969. Courtesy Sydney Morning Herald.

On the 3rd of March 1950 George Stanley Anderson conveyed lot [F] to Leslie Robert Booth and his wife, Mavis Victoria Booth, for the sum of twelve hundred and fifty pounds.³³⁸

NORTH WAGGA STORE

HAVING disposed of my business at North Wagga to Mr. **LES BOOTH**, I desire to thank the people of North Wagga and Surrounding Districts for their friendly patronage over the past four years and trust that the same patronage will be forthcoming to my successor.

(Signed) **STAN ANDERSON.**

Above: A notice placed in the local press by Anderson in March 1950.³³⁹

NORTH WAGGA FOOTBALL CLUB

CABARET BALL

NORTH WAGGA HALL

Friday, September 29, 1950

JACK Nash's Orchestra. Table Bookings at Riverina Lending Library and **Les Booth's Store, North Wagga.**

Excellent supper provided for all. Cash Prize Belle of the Ball.

GENTS 7/6, LADIES 5/, DOUBLE 10/

W. EVANS, Secretary.

Above: Les Booth was a supporter of all community activity at North Wagga Wagga.³⁴⁰

On the 5th of October 1951, Leslie Robert Booth, a storekeeper of Wagga Wagga, and his wife, Mavis Victoria Booth, transferred lot [F] to Alison Thompson, the wife of George Gordon Thompson, a wholesale fruiterer of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of twelve hundred pounds.³⁴¹

³³⁸ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 2115, number 913.

³³⁹ Daily Advertiser. 10th March 1950, p5.

³⁴⁰ Daily Advertiser. 28th September 1950, p7.

³⁴¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 2190, number 700.

Despite the sale of the property Les and Mavis were still living at 27 Gardiner Street in 1958, and Les was still described as a storekeeper.³⁴²

According to Bob McFarland, Jack Hearn conducted a hairdressing salon in a room on the southern end of the shop, during the time that the Booth's had the shop. Noel and Claire Ether were tenants of the shop in the 1960's.

In March 1953 George Thompson was one of the driving forces behind the opening of the Wagga Growers' Market, in Alpha Lane [South Wagga Wagga]. On the day of the opening [4th March 1953], over three thousand pounds worth of fruit and vegetables were sold. It was George who had constructed the market stands used by the growers to display their goods.³⁴³

On the 28th of June 1965 Alison Thompson, the wife of George Gordon Thompson, a wholesale fruiterer, formerly of Wagga Wagga, but now of Mount Beauty in Victoria, transferred lot **[F]** to Arthur Edward Rolfe, a business proprietor of Wagga Wagga, and his wife, Jean Edna Rolfe, for the sum of five hundred and fifty pounds.³⁴⁴

Lots [E], [F], & [H]

On the 13th of September 1974 Arthur and Edna Rolfe transferred three lots of land to Jeanette Mary Sinclair, for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars.³⁴⁵ The three parcels of land were as follows,

Lot **[E]** – Area of 37¼ perches. Starting at a point 573 links [107.9] south of the north-east corner of portion 205, then 262 links [52.7M], then 59 links [11.9M], then 135 links [27.1M] and 102 links [20.5M] to Gardiner Street, and finally 131 links [26.33M] along Gardiner Street, back to starting point.

Lot **[F]** - Starting at a point 704 links [141.5M] south of the north-east corner of portion 205, then 102 links [20.5M] and 135 links [27.1M] east, then 172 links [34.6M] south, then 254 links [51M] west, then 86 links [17.3M] along Gardiner Street. This lot had an area of one rood plus eight and a half perches.

Lot **[H]** – Commencing at a point 78.5 links [15.8m] from south east corner of portion 205; then north along Gardiner Street a distance of 119.5 links [24m]; then east 253 links [50.9m]; then south 75 links [15.1m]; and lastly 239 links [48m] to the west.

1978, 12th October – Conveyance from Jeanette Mary Sinclair, married woman of Koorringal, to Betty Emily Cheney, meat processor of North Wagga Wagga, and Murray Graham Miller, meat processor of the same place, for the sum of \$13,440. The transfer covered three lots of land – [H], [F], and [E].³⁴⁶

³⁴² Australian Electoral Rolls. 1958. [ancestry.com]

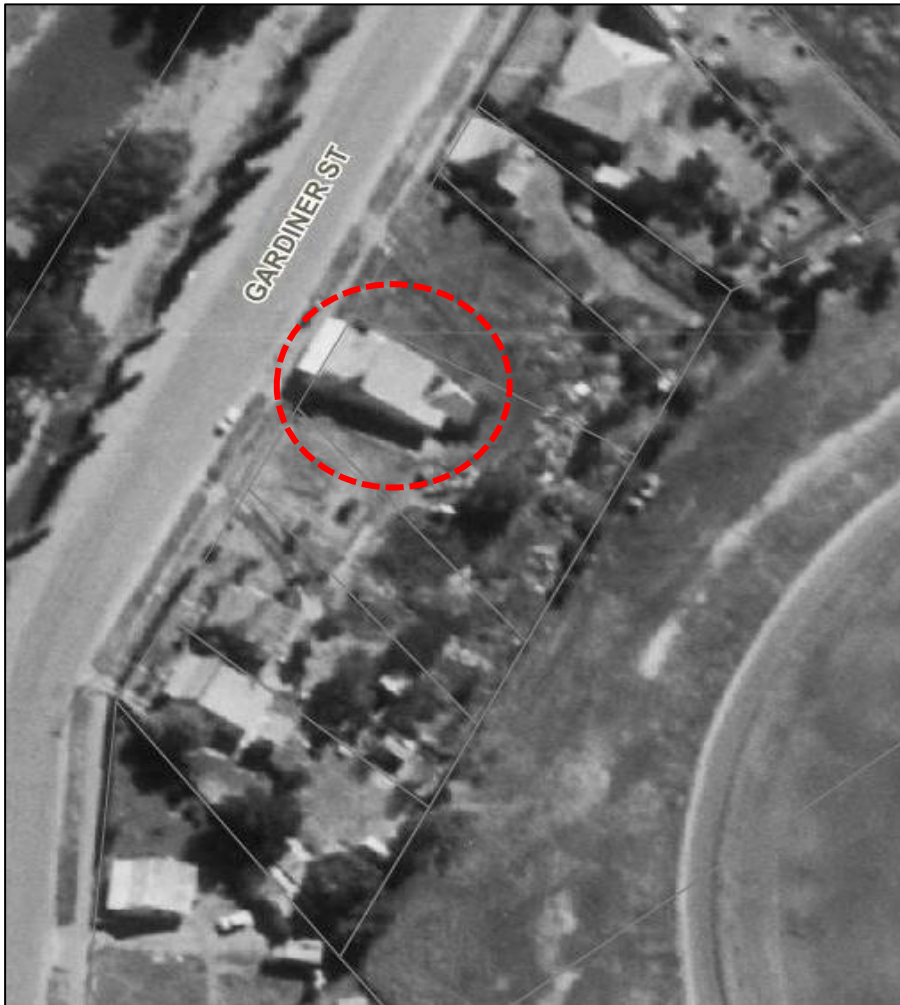
³⁴³ Daily Advertiser. 5th March 1953, p2.

³⁴⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 2751, number 921.

³⁴⁵ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 3171, number 896.

³⁴⁶ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Book 3796, number 669.

In 1989 Betty Emily Miller and Murray Graham Miller became the legal owners of Lot [G],³⁴⁷ and Lot [I],³⁴⁸ giving them an unbroken run of lots – [E], [F], [G], [H], and [I], which Murray Miller continued to hold in 2020.



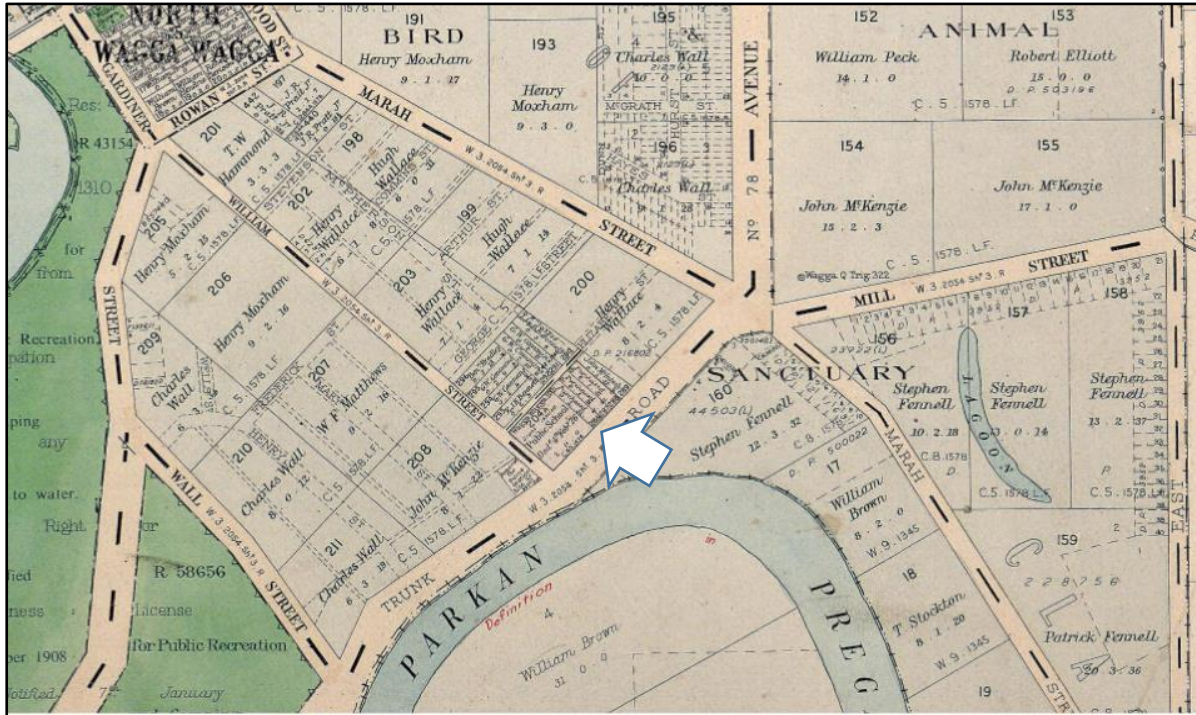
Right: A 1971 aerial view of 27 Gardiner Street, featuring the old shop [Rolfe's], circled in red - formerly the police station, and before that the North Wagga Hotel. Courtesy Wagga Wagga City Council. [Intramaps]

³⁴⁷ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 7062, folio 192.

³⁴⁸ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 6597, folio 4.

The RAILWAY HOTEL

Location: The Railway hotel at North Wagga Wagga was located on portions 287 & 288, in the parish of North Wagga Wagga, fronting onto Hampden Avenue.³⁴⁹



Above: Map showing location of portions 287 & 288. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services. Historic Maps.



Above: The site of the former Railway hotel in 2019. Now part of the grounds for the North Wagga Wagga Public School. Courtesy Google Earth.

³⁴⁹ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1870-1907.



Above: An aerial viewing showing portions 287 & 288 (highlighted in red). Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services. SIX

Licensees

The Railway Hotel was first licensed to Patrick Geaghan on the 2nd of January 1877.³⁵⁰ A report stated that the hotel had been opened, *“with an eye to the approaching railway trade.”*

Geaghan had previously licensed the Victoria Hotel at Junee Reefs (1873-1875). He renewed the license for the Railway Hotel at North Wagga Wagga in June 1877, and again a year later in 1878.

In February 1878, Sarah Delaney visited the hotel but was refused service by Geaghan. Sarah took Geaghan to court, charging that he assaulted her. According to Sarah, *“She went to defendant’s house and asked for a beer but he refused to serve her. She said something to Geaghan’s wife and Geaghan then ran out, knocked her down, and kicked her.”* Geaghan denied the assault, explaining, *“I refused to serve her and pushed her out the door, but did not see her fall at any time.”* Two other witnesses supported his version, and he was accordingly found not guilty.³⁵¹

On the 1st of August 1879 Geaghan successfully applied to transfer the license to the Railway Hotel at South Wagga Wagga³⁵² (soon to be known as the Wagga Hotel), but shortly after transferred this license to Peter Kelly.³⁵³ The Railway Hotel at North Wagga Wagga ceased to trade from that date.

³⁵⁰ NSW Government Gazette. 1877, p565. Publicans’ Licenses. / Australian Town & Country Journal. 20th January 1877, p91, c3,4.

³⁵¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 13th February 1878, p2c7.

³⁵² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 2nd August 1879, p2.

³⁵³ NSW Government Gazette. 1873-1879. Publicans’ Licenses.

Licensees in Chronological Order

1877 [January]-1879 [August]: Patrick Geaghan

The hotel ceased to trade in August 1879.

Freehold

Allotment 287, of portion 204, was originally granted to Benjamin Bradley, innkeeper of North Wagga Wagga, on the 29th of November 1869, by the crown, for the sum of £8.³⁵⁴

Allotment 288, of portion 204, was originally granted to Allen Bradley Morgan, a surgeon of Wagga Wagga, on the 21st of December 1867, by the crown, for the sum of £3 11s.³⁵⁵ On the 30th December 1868, Dr Morgan transferred the title to Benjamin Bradley, who now owned both allotments 287 and 288.

On the 28th of July 1876, Patrick Geaghan purchased allotments 287 and 288 from Benjamin Bradley.³⁵⁶

The Wagga Wagga rate books confirm that there were no buildings on portions 287 or 288 in the period 1870 to 1877. From 1877 these two portions featured the Railway Hotel - a weatherboard building with an iron roof. The rate records do not identify where the building was located relative to the two boundaries.³⁵⁷

Geaghan retained the title up until 2nd September 1881, when the mortgagee, the Bank of NSW, sold both allotments (now under the one title) to the state government.³⁵⁸

In April 1881 it was announced that the Department of Public Instruction had purchased the building known as Geaghan's hotel, and the land it stood on. The building was to be utilised as a residence for the school teacher.

According to George Mackaway, in 1935 this site was occupied by the school teacher's residence,³⁵⁹ but this may not have been correct. Certainly, there were no buildings on portions 287 or 288 in 1944.

The two allotments have remained the property of the state government continuously since that date,³⁶⁰ and form part of the North Wagga Wagga Public School complex in 2019 (the playing field).

The current titles are DP.287.751422 and DP.288.751422.

The North Wagga Public School Residence

In March 1898, it was reported that Charles Hardy & Co. was confirmed as the successful tenderer for the erection of a new residence associated with the North Wagga Wagga Public School. It was to be a timber building on brick foundations, elevated higher than normal due to the fact that the land was flood prone. It was claimed that the foundations would raise

³⁵⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 106, folio 233.

³⁵⁵ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 70, folio 178.

³⁵⁶ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 112, folio 48.

³⁵⁷ NSW State Archives. Wagga Wagga Rate Books. [Series NRS-17646-1]

³⁵⁸ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 106, folio 233.

³⁵⁹ Daily Advertiser. 6th September 1935, p2.

³⁶⁰ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 558, folio 127.

the building two feet above the highest flood level. The building was to contain eight rooms with a large verandah running all the way around. No room was to be less than twelve feet in height and the roof was described as a “*bungalow style*.” The building was to be constructed on a block of land adjoining the school, and the old school residence was to be subsequently pulled down.³⁶¹



Above: A 1944 aerial view of the site. There are no buildings on either portion 287 or 288. The building on portion 286 was the teacher’s residence. “H” was the 2nd North Wagga Wagga Hotel – now the Palm & Pawn Hotel. Courtesy Wagga Wagga City Council. Intramaps.

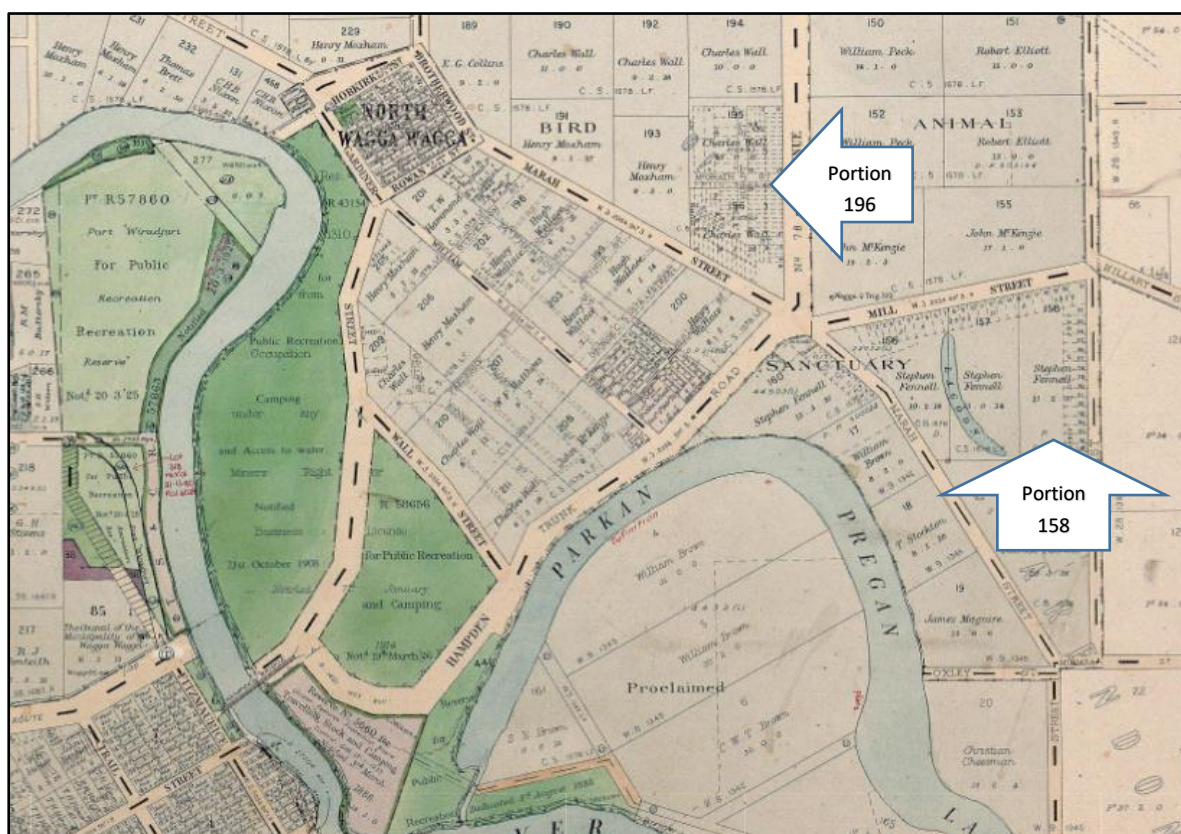


Above: The 1971 aerial view provides a clearer picture. The teacher’s residence on portion 286 still existed in 1990 but was gone by 2012. Courtesy Wagga Wagga City Council. Intramaps.

³⁶¹ Wagga Wagga Express. 31st March 1898, p2.

The WELCOME HOME HOTEL

Location: The Welcome Home Hotel was originally situated on portion 158, in the parish of North Wagga Wagga, at the south-east corner of the intersection of Mill and East Streets.³⁶² It was subsequently situated at the corner of the intersection of Hampden Avenue and Marah Street on portion 196.³⁶³



Above: Parish map showing the two locations of the Welcome Home Hotel at North Wagga Wagga. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.

The establishment and locations of the hotel were heavily influenced by the construction of the railway line from Bomen through to Wagga Wagga. The first site (portion 158) was relatively close to the navvies' camp of the contracting firm, Amos Bros. Once the railway line went through Wagga Wagga and on to Albury the initial location was somewhat less attractive. The fact that Mrs Duffin did not own the original site would also have been a factor that influenced her decision to relocate to portion 196, as would have been the latter's attraction as one of the highest parcels of land in the flood-prone village.

³⁶² Wagga Wagga Express. 3rd March 1934, p9. / Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1870-1907.

³⁶³ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1870-1907.

Licenseses

The Welcome Home Hotel was first licensed to John James McMullen on the 16th of April 1878.³⁶⁴ Prior to 1878, when the railway line came through, it seems portion 158 was barren of any buildings and was under cultivation.³⁶⁵

John renewed the license in 1878 and 1879, but by 1880 the license was in the name of Margaret McMullen,³⁶⁶ presumably his wife. It is assumed that John had passed away, but no reference could be found to confirm this.

In March 1880 a newspaper report referred to a pigeon shooting match that took place at Rosella's Welcome Home Hotel in North Wagga Wagga. The major prize was a cup valued at fifteen guineas, which was won by Mr Stidworthy.³⁶⁷ It is assumed that this reference was to Henry Roessle, who was the licensee of the North Wagga hotel in Gardiner Street in that year, and who had no connection with the Welcome Home hotel.³⁶⁸

On Wednesday 5th November 1879, at around 1:30pm the Welcome Home Hotel, which was near Amos Bros' camp at North Wagga Wagga, was seriously damaged by a fire. A kerosene lamp had exploded causing the calico ceiling to catch fire and the hotel was soon completely engulfed in fire. With the help of some neighbours, McMullen was able to rescue some of the furniture.³⁶⁹ The building was insured for £500, and although it was a totally wooden structure the outside walls had been saved, while the rafters were charred but still hanging. As there was a limited water supply the men had to use beer to put out the fire.³⁷⁰

Margaret held the license until the 20th of February 1885 when it was transferred to Mary Ann Duffin.³⁷¹ Clearly, the hotel had been rebuilt after the fire.

By March 1885, the hotel property was being advertised for sale, along with 36 acres plus 1 rood of land.³⁷² The purchaser was John McFarlane, the brother-in-law of Mary Ann Duffin.³⁷³ McFarlane had paid £950 for the property and land.³⁷⁴

At the same time, Mrs Duffin purchased one acre of land opposite the ruins of the late Britannia Mill for £59. [A part of the subdivision of Charles Wall's portion 196.]

According to the Wagga Wagga rate books portion 158 featured a weatherboard hotel, with an iron roof, up until 1888, and possibly a little bit longer.³⁷⁵

³⁶⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 17th April 1878, p2.

³⁶⁵ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1870-1907.

³⁶⁶ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses. 1865-1922.

³⁶⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 18th March 1880, p2.

³⁶⁸ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses. 1880.

³⁶⁹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 8th November 1879, p2.

³⁷⁰ Wagga Wagga Express. 8th November 1879, p4c7.

³⁷¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 21st February 1885, p2.

³⁷² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 12th March 1885, p3.

³⁷³ Morris, Sherry. From Our Past. Daily Advertiser. 16th December 1995.

³⁷⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 28th March 1885, p2.

³⁷⁵ NSW State Archives. Wagga Wagga Rate Books [Series NRS-17646-1]

Although the freehold of the hotel had changed hands, Mary Ann Duffin continued to lease the property (portion 158) and to conduct the hotel at this site. The Wagga Wagga rate records record the hotel being on portion 158 for the period from 1878 to 1887.

McFarland had passed away by May 1887, and this seems to have motivated Mary Ann to plan a new hotel, on her land. When renewal of the license of the hotel fell due in June 1888 Mary Ann chose not to do so.³⁷⁶ The first Welcome Hotel at North Wagga Wagga ceased to trade at that time.

The rate books for the 1870s and the 1880s describe the hotel as being situated on the Gundagai Road, up until 1883. From 1887 the location is described as Mill Street.



Above: A 1944 aerial view. The Wagga Wagga rate records suggest that the hotel was located on the south-east corner of the intersection of Mill and East Streets. Courtesy Wagga Wagga City Council. Intramaps.

A month later, on the 11th of July 1888, Mary Ann gave notice of her intention to erect a new hotel at North Wagga Wagga, to be known as the Welcome Home Hotel. It was to feature two moderate sized sitting rooms and four bedrooms for guests, in addition to rooms for the family.³⁷⁷

On the 26th of July 1888, Mary Ann Duffin was granted a conditional publican's license for the new hotel.³⁷⁸ The 2nd Welcome Home hotel was now able to trade. Mary Ann held the license continuously for the next nine years until April 1896 when it was transferred to David Mackaway.

³⁷⁶ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 16th June 1888, p4.

³⁷⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 14th July 1888, p3.

³⁷⁸ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 28th July 1888, p2.

In August 1891 the Postmaster General approved the connection of a telephone to the Welcome Home Hotel, to enable communications between the people of North Wagga Wagga, officials, and others, during periods of flooding.³⁷⁹ The hotel was chosen because it was one of the highest pieces of ground in the village of North Wagga Wagga.³⁸⁰ In times of flood, the road between the Welcome Home Hotel and the company bridge was often impassable due to the erosion of the approaches to what is now the Parken Pragan bridge.³⁸¹

The hotel was a popular choice for meetings and other events held on the northern side of the river.³⁸²

In March 1895, Mary Ann advertised for sale, the license, the goodwill, and the furniture and effects of the hotel.³⁸³ The advertisement provided the following description,³⁸⁴

“The property comprises 1 acre of land, situate at the junction of the Junee and Gundagai roads, North Wagga. Upon it is erected the Welcome Home hotel, a good and substantially built House of Weatherboards, with Iron- Roof of 10 Rooms, with Detached Kitchen and Stabling, splendid Well of Water, and nice Garden and Orchard. This property is situate at the junction of two of the main thoroughfares leading into Wagga, and is also most favourably situated for the trade of North Wagga. The premises having been built by the present proprietress, and the business established and carried on by her, nothing has been spared to make it the leading hotel on the north side of the river, and it has long continued to do a good and thriving business. The furniture and everything in and about the place is in first class order, and the auctioneers can thoroughly recommend the venture as a most favourable opportunity to anyone on the lookout for a comfortable home and snog business in a central and favourable position, commanding all the facilities and comforts that a town such as Wagga affords.”

On the 21st of April 1896, the hotel’s license was transferred from Mary Ann Duffin to David Mackaway.³⁸⁵ The latter had recently been the licensee of the Springwood Hotel at North Berry Jerry. Mackaway held a “*house warming*” on the evening of the 22nd of April, at which the Wagga Town Band was present.³⁸⁶

³⁷⁹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 18th August 1891, p2.

³⁸⁰ Wagga Wagga Express. 24th April 1894, p3. / 29th March 1900, p2c3.

³⁸¹ Wagga Wagga Express. 28th April 1894, p3.

³⁸² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 5th February 1891, p3. / Wagga Wagga Express. 8th March 1892, p2.

³⁸³ Wagga Wagga Express. 23rd March 1895, p2.

³⁸⁴ Wagga Wagga Express. 21st March 1895, p3.

³⁸⁵ Wagga Wagga Express. 23rd April 1896, p2.

³⁸⁶ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 23rd April 1896, p2.

Mary Duffin [nee McIntyre]

Mary McIntyre [or McEntyre] was a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, born around 1836. She was the daughter of John McIntyre and Mary McIntyre [nee Bell]. The family migrated to Australia in 1854, arriving at Sydney in March 1854, on board the vessel, *Rodney*. The two eldest children of John and Mary – William and Anabella - were already settled in the colony and were residing near Braidwood.³⁸⁷

In 1872, Mary McIntyre married William John Duffin at Wagga Wagga.³⁸⁸ The couple had four children,

1. Mary Lavinia Jane Duffin, b.1873.³⁸⁹
2. Robert Edward James Duffin, b.1878.³⁹⁰
3. William John Duffin, b.?
4. Isabella Duffin, b. ?, d.1887.³⁹¹

Following the death of her husband in 1883, Mary became a successful business woman in her own right, firstly as licensee of the Houlaghan's Creek hotel and then as licensee of the Welcome Home hotel.

Mary Duffin [nee McIntyre] died on the 10th May 1903, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs George Clarke of Gobbagumbalin. In addition to her daughter, she was survived by two sons – Robert Edward James Duffin and William John Duffin.³⁹²

It was during David MacKaway's occupation that a two-roomed "*pine wood and iron*" cottage at the rear of the hotel was destroyed by fire in September 1897. The building was owned by Edward & Patrick Ryan.³⁹³

David MacKaway renewed the license on the 3rd of October 1898.³⁹⁴ In January 1899 the license was transferred back to Mary Ann Duffin, who resumed occupation of the hotel.³⁹⁵

Some four months later, on the 2nd of May 1899, the license was transferred to Michael O'Donnell, who had previously occupied the Caledonian Hotel at Cartwright's Hill and the Red Lion Hotel in Edward Street.³⁹⁶ Two months later, on the 3rd of July, O'Donnell transferred the license to John Simmons and went back to the Red Lion Hotel.³⁹⁷

³⁸⁷ New South Wales, Australia, Assisted Immigrant Passenger Lists, 1828-1896 [Ancestry].

³⁸⁸ NSW BDMs. Marriage registration # 3652/1872.

³⁸⁹ NSW BDMs. Birth registration # 19845/1873.

³⁹⁰ NSW BDMs. Birth registration # 298/1878.

³⁹¹ NSW BDMs. Death registration # 10739/1887.

³⁹² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 12th May 1903, p2; Wagga Wagga Express. 12th May 1903, p2.

³⁹³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 7th September 1897, p2c2.

³⁹⁴ Wagga Wagga Express. 4th October 1898, p2.

³⁹⁵ Wagga Wagga Express. 21st January 1899, p2.

³⁹⁶ Wagga Wagga Express. 4th May 1899, p2. / NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses. 1865-1922 / Daily Advertiser. 21st October 1920, p2 [obituary].

³⁹⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 4th July 1899, p2. / 4th July 1899, p2c3.

Michael O'Donnell

Michael O'Donnell was born in NSW in April 1845, the son of Michael O'Donnell and Catherine O'Donnell [nee Roache].³⁹⁸ Michael's parents who were married at Ballylooby, Tipperary, Ireland, in August 1836, were both natives of Knockgraffon, Tipperary, Ireland.³⁹⁹ The couple migrated to New South Wales, arriving in September 1841, accompanied by their first three children.⁴⁰⁰

Michael, junior, married Mary Anne Geary at Wagga Wagga, in April 1872,⁴⁰¹ and the couple had a large family, all born in Wagga Wagga.

Michael O'Donnell, junior, died in October 1920, at the home of his daughter, Mrs Mason of Randwick, where he had been living for the past four years. His body was returned to Wagga Wagga for burial. He was survived by four sons and four daughters.⁴⁰²

John Simmons's occupancy was short lived. When the license expired on the 9th of January 1900 he chose not to apply for a renewal of the license.⁴⁰³ The hotel ceased to trade from this date.

By mid-February of 1900, a report to the council confirmed the hotel was closed and was unlikely to reopen.⁴⁰⁴ By March a decision had been made, by the government, to remove the public phone from that location, and to relocate it to the police station at North Wagga Wagga.⁴⁰⁵

By the end of January, the property was advertised to be let, as a private residence.⁴⁰⁶ In September 1903, the old Welcome Home hotel building was available to let, with an advertisement placed by HM Baylis.⁴⁰⁷

Late in November 1904, a sale of the old hotel property was advertised, under instruction from the mortgagee. The former Welcome Home Hotel was said to feature ten large rooms, a detached kitchen, and a two stall stable. It was located at the corner of Marrar Street and the Junee Road and had previously been occupied by Mrs Duffin. The property consisted of about one acre of land with frontages of 4 chains 22 links to Junee Road, and three chains forty eight and a half links to Marrar Street.⁴⁰⁸

The property was still for sale in May 1906,⁴⁰⁹ and in June 1908,⁴¹⁰ presumably still on behalf of the mortgagee. It was advertised once more in January 1910, with the following

³⁹⁸ NSW BDMs. Birth registrations # 2533/1845 V18452533 134 [St Mary's RC, Sydney] and 919/1845 V1845919 62 [St James' RC, Sydney].

³⁹⁹ Ireland, Catholic Parish Registers, 1655-1915 [Ancestry].

⁴⁰⁰ New South Wales, Australia, Assisted Immigrant Passenger Lists, 1828-1896 [Ancestry]

⁴⁰¹ NSW BDMs. Marriage registration # 3632/1872.

⁴⁰² Daily Advertiser. 21st October 1920, p2.

⁴⁰³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 9th January 1900, p2c2.

⁴⁰⁴ Wagga Wagga Express. 17th February 1900, p3.

⁴⁰⁵ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 31st March 1900, p6.

⁴⁰⁶ Wagga Wagga Express. 23rd January 1900, p3.

⁴⁰⁷ Wagga Wagga Express. 19th September 1903, p2.

⁴⁰⁸ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 29th October 1904, p3.

⁴⁰⁹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 15th May 1906, p3.

⁴¹⁰ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 30th June 1908, p3.

comments, “£350 will buy the highest acre of land above flood mark, in North Wagga, on which is erected the Welcome Home hotel. Good well of water and all conveniences. A genuine bargain to close a partnership”.⁴¹¹

In 1935 the property was referred to as the Sandridge Estate.⁴¹²

In 1989 Merv Giltrap was the owner of the old hotel building. I spoke with Merv in February of that year, and he provided the following information,

“Merv's dad was George Giltrap. His grandfather was George Giltrap a policeman stationed at North Wagga Wagga. The original Giltraps, two brothers, came out to Australia from Ireland in 1860 and worked on Deniliquin station. Later, when it was broken up for closer settlement, the two brothers secured two of the prime selections. These blocks were later purchased by the government for the railway & station. They were sold for £3,000.

Merv was a horse trader. He went away to the 2nd World War and on the way met a girl in Perth, and when he returned from the war they were married and settled in Wagga Wagga. Merv relates how he was heading into town to see Dunn Bros - where Hunters is - to buy a house, specifically the mill house which was for sale at £1,100. On his way, he passed the old Welcome Home Inn, and the then-owner spoke to Merv, who related what he was up to. When he got to see the Dunns, he found only disappointment in that the place had been sold a week earlier to Hartwigs. He headed home and again passed Mr Hurst (owner of the old Welcome Home), who, when he heard the bad news, told Merv he could buy his house for £800, which he did, in 1946. Merv said that Hill once owned the Welcome Home and that Hill at some stage decided that it was too small (in that it didn't hold many lodgers). Hill had two ladies living there at the time. One was Doll Clarke, and the other was Mrs Bob Hale. Hill kept the Welcome Home as a boarding house only and built a new pub, the North Wagga Hotel (Merv thought that Hill tore the old building down and erected a new one). At one stage Merv was approached by the lady who owned the D'Hudson arcade (someone D'Hudson) who said she wanted to buy the house because she was born in it and wanted to die there. Merv declined. He overheard another lady who accompanied D'Hudson observe how it was a perfect spot for a nursery.”

The rate books list Fanny A D'Hudson as the occupant of the old hotel in 1908.

⁴¹¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 27th January 1910, p3.

⁴¹² Daily Advertiser. 7th September 1935, p2.

Licenses in Chronological Order

1878 [April]-1880: John James McMullen

1880-1885 [February]: Margaret McMullen

1885 [February]-1888 [June]: Mary Ann Duffin

June 1888 – License transferred to new location [same name]. The old hotel ceased to trade in June 1888. The new hotel was licensed in July 1888.

1888 [July]-1896 [April]: Mary Ann Duffin

1896 [April]-1899 [January]: David Mackaway

1899 [January]-1899 [May]: Mary Ann Duffin

1899 [May]-1899 [July]: Michael O'Donnell

1899 [July]-1900 [January]: John Simmons

The hotel ceased to trade in January 1900.



Above: Front façade of Merv Giltrap's home in 1989 [former Welcome Home Hotel].



Above: Front and western façades of Merv Giltrap's home in 1989.



Above: The old hotel (2nd location, portion 196) being demolished in May 2015. Courtesy Google Earth.



Above: The site in March 2019. The old hotel building has been demolished and replaced with a totally new structure.



Above: Portion 158 at the corner of Mill and East Streets in 2019, with the viaduct in the background. Courtesy Google Earth.

Welcome Home Hotel - Freehold

Portion 158

The original crown grant for portion 158 was to Stephen Fennell, innkeeper of Wagga Wagga, on the 16th of September 1865, for the sum of thirty-five pounds and fourteen shillings.⁴¹³

Portions 156 and 157 were also purchased by Stephen Fennell around the same time. Portion 158 contained 13 acres, 2 roods, and 37 perches. Portion 157, adjoining on the west, contained 3 acres and 14 perches.

On the 18th of October 1873, Fennell sold the property to Alexander McMullan, a blacksmith of North Wagga Wagga, for the sum of thirty-five pounds and fourteen shillings.⁴¹⁴ By 1876 it was owned by the estate of Andrew McMillan.

From 1878 it seems that John McMullen and Edward Stidworthy each owned part of portion 158.

On the 19th of November 1880, Alexander's widow applied for the property to be transmitted into her name. The application was approved and registered on the 19th of June 1882.

In the late 1870s and early 1880s portion 156 featured a slab cottage and a wooden smithy owned and conducted by Edward Stidworthy. By 1890 the smithy was described as a ruin. There were other structures, including a bark humpy and a wooden cottage, on this portion of land.⁴¹⁵

In March 1885, Margaret McMullen advertised for sale the Welcome Home Hotel along with just over 36 acres of land, with frontages to three streets, confirming she owned all of the portions 156, 157, and 158.⁴¹⁶ The titles for portions 156, 157, and 158 were transferred to John McFarlane on the 8th of April 1885.⁴¹⁷

Two years later, in March 1887, the hotel, along with the 36 acres, 1 rood, and 29 perches of land, were again up for sale, on behalf of the estate of John McFarlane.⁴¹⁸

In August 1889, the legal owners of the property were Robert McIntyre, John McFarland, and Harry Berkeley Fitzhardinge, who were acting for the estate of the late John McFarlane.

On the 5th of November 1896 the property was purchased by Edward Seymour, a publican of Wagga Wagga.⁴¹⁹ Some six years later Edward subdivided the three portions and a number of building lots were sold off from the 29th of August 1902 onwards. Edward retained lots 15

⁴¹³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed Volume 30, folio 98.

⁴¹⁴ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1870-1907. [Note: Listed as Andrew McMillan in this source] / NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 30, folio 98. [See Volume 30, folios 96 & 97 for portions 156 and 157]

⁴¹⁵ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1870-1907.

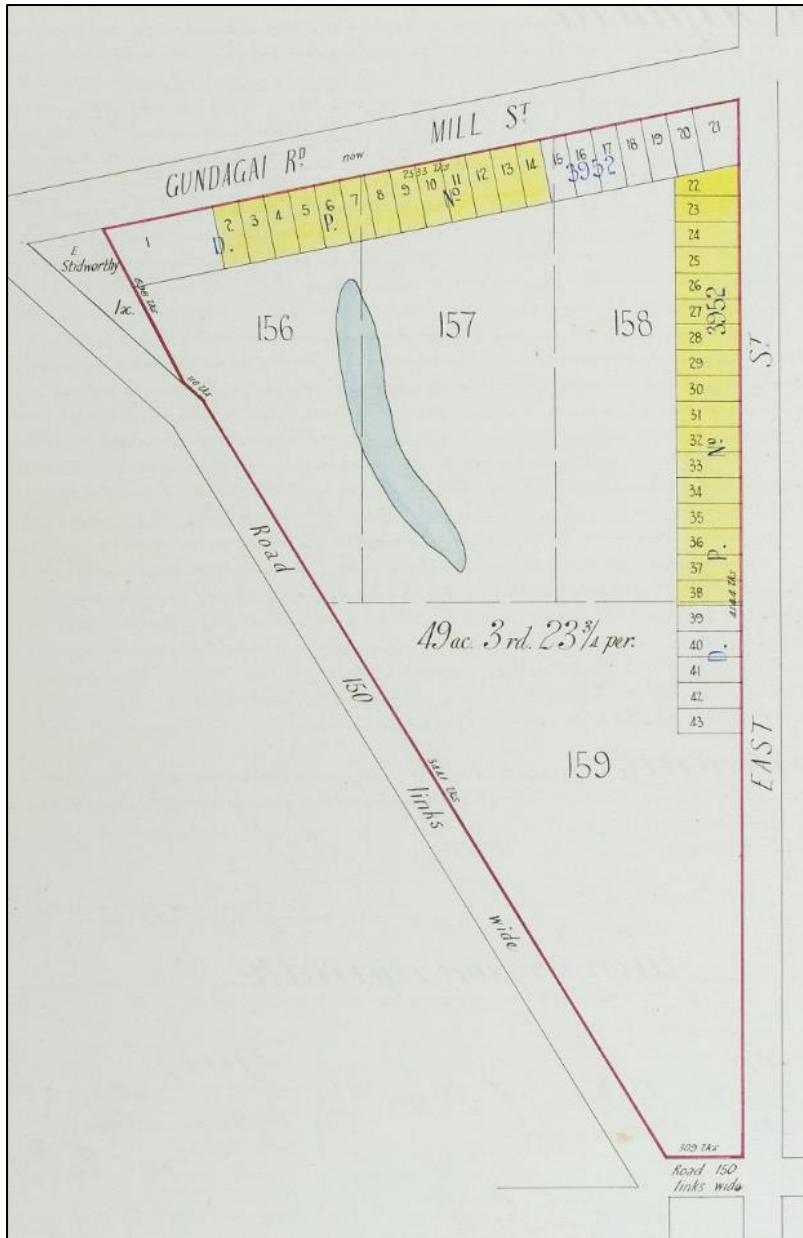
⁴¹⁶ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 14th March 1885 p3c8.

⁴¹⁷ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed Volume 30, folio 98. / Volume 753, folio 56.

⁴¹⁸ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 5th March 1887, p3c8. / 5th May 1887, p3.

⁴¹⁹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title deed. Volume 753, folio 56.

to 21, which included the site of the original hotel, although some structures associated with the hotel would have been sold off as lots 22 to 38.⁴²⁰



Left: Edward Seymour's part subdivision of portions 156, 157, and 158. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.

In December 1903, when Edward passed away,⁴²¹ Margaret Seymour became the legal owner of lots 15 to 21. Lot 21 was the corner block fronting both East and Mill Streets, and it is assumed that the main hotel building stood on this piece of land. On the 23rd of January 1904, Margaret transferred the title to Lewis Freeman.⁴²²

Freeman, a labourer of North Wagg Wagga, passed away in 1910,⁴²³ and the title was transmitted to his widow, Mary Anne Freeman of Moss Vale, in August 1911.⁴²⁴

⁴²⁰ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 1423, folio 184.

⁴²¹ NSW BDM's. Death registration # 8151.

⁴²² NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 1476, folio 112.

⁴²³ NSW BDM's. Death registration # 15699.

⁴²⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 1516, folio 7.

Transactions to follow were,⁴²⁵

1915, 3rd April – Transfer from Mary Anne to Frederick Henry Charles Hillier, a farmer of Yass.

1920, 20th March – Transfer from Hillier to Margaret Rose Doyle, spinster of Wagga Wagga.

In October 1938, Mrs LA Morgan of “*Wirralie*,” Mill Street, North Wagga Wagga, stated that she was the owner and occupier of “*Wirralie*”, which she had been told was the site of the old Welcome Home Hotel. She wrote to the local newspaper seeking information from readers. She noted that there were still some acacia trees present, where the old hotel had once stood.⁴²⁶ Mrs Morgan is not listed as an owner of the piece of land at the corner of Mill and East Streets, but she is listed as the owner of a lot within portion 156.

The rate records for the period 1878 to 1887, record the location of the old Welcome Hotel as portion 158, on the Gundagai Road.⁴²⁷ There is no evidence that the Welcome Home Hotel was ever located on any part of portion 156.

1946, 22nd June – Transfer from Doyle to James Francis McCormick, poultry farmer of North Wagga Wagga.

1953, 26th June – Transfer from McCormick to Dragan Trajkovic, labourer of North Wagga Wagga, and his wife, Elfreda Trajkovic, as joint tenants.

1954, 26th October – Peter Kenneth Earle and his wife, Alice Earle, were now the legal owners of the property.

1958, 4th September – Frederick Francis Anderson and his wife, Daisy Ellen Anderson, were now the legal owners of the property. A new deed was issued after this transaction.

1976, 27th April – Kathleen Agnes Curtis, a real estate agent of Wagga Wagga, was the legal owner of the property.⁴²⁸ The title was subsequently converted to a computer folio - volume 13137, folio 199 - in that year. The current title is DP.21.3952

⁴²⁵ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 1516, folio 7.

⁴²⁶ Daily Advertiser. 15th October 1938, p4.

⁴²⁷ NSW State Archives. Wagga Wagga Rate Books. [Series NRS-17646-1]

⁴²⁸ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 7767, folio 131.

Portion 196

The original crown grant for portion 196 was to Charles Wall on the 14th of January 1861. The land contained nine acres, one rood, and twenty-eight perches. In October 1876 Wall sold a one acre piece of portion 196 to William Stewart.⁴²⁹

William Stewart died on the 26th of June 1884.⁴³⁰

On the 1st May 1885, James Stewart, a grazier of Harfield, and Frederick Stewart, a wheelwright of Goulburn, conveyed the property to Mary Ann Duffin, a widow of North Wagga Wagga, for the sum of fifty nine pounds.⁴³¹

The rate books record that the property was still held by the estate of the late Mary Ann Duffin in 1908, but by 1911, William John Hurst was the owner. Sometime between 1908 and 1912 the Union Bank conveyed the property to John James McNickle, but the relevant deed could not be found.

On the 15th of August 1912, John James McNickle, a grazier of Currajong [sic], near Wagga Wagga, conveyed the property to William John Hurst, a farmer of North Wagga Wagga, for the sum of three hundred pounds.⁴³²

On the 21st of January 1947, Florence Turnbull, the wife of Herbert Belmore Turnbull, a retired builder now residing at Balgowlah, acting as the administratrix for the estate of the late William John Hurst of North Wagga Wagga, sold the property to Mervyn Clive Giltrap, a farmer of North Wagga Wagga, for the sum of one thousand pounds. The property had an area of one acre, "*more or less.*"⁴³³

On the 27th of June 1991, Mervyn Clive Giltrap, of 20 Lenehan Street, Giralang, ACT, conveyed the property to Paul Loius Jurrissen, a sales representative, and his wife, Gail Ruth Jurrissen, both of North Wagga Wagga, for the sum of \$85,000. The land conveyed consisted of an area of one acre, "*more or less,*" with a frontage of 84.55M to Hampden Avenue, and 70.33M to Marah Street, it being lot 34 of section 1, as detailed in DP.976692.⁴³⁴

The title was subsequently converted to a computer folio [conversion action 50983].

See DP.1.195855

CA50983 > Book 3845, number 858.

⁴²⁹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 168, number 186.

⁴³⁰ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 308, number 860.

⁴³¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 308, number 860.

⁴³² NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 973, number 524.

⁴³³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 2012, number 4.

⁴³⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 3845, number 858.



Above: A 1971 aerial view showing the location of the old Welcome Home Hotel building on lot 34, section 1, in the subdivision of portion 196. Courtesy Wagga wagga City Council. Intramaps.

The GANG FORWARD HOTEL

Location: The Gang Forward hotel was located at North Wagga Wagga, near the railway line. The exact location is unknown.

The Railway Line to Wagga Wagga

On Tuesday the 11th of March 1879 the first railway engine crossed over the Murrumbidgee, from north to south. Amos Bros were the contractors, and this engine, belonging to this firm, was being used to cart materials over the river. The engine had been christened some four years earlier and named, "*The Murrumbidgee*." The next engine to cross over was named the "*Gang Forward*."⁴³⁵

As was generally the case, the progress of the rail line through to South Wagga Wagga brought with it rapid growth in the number of hotels, boarding houses, etc. The *Gang Forward* crossed over the river on Saturday the 15th of March 1879, attracting some three hundred spectators, aligned on both sides of the river.⁴³⁶ A local press report provided the following details,⁴³⁷

The official test of the temporary; railway bridge over the Murrumbidgee was made on Saturday afternoon. The fact that the occasion would be the first appearance of the iron horse in Wagga proper attracted a large crowd of spectators on both sides of the river, there being altogether not less than three hundred persons present. The engine, the "Gang Forward," a most powerful locomotive, crossed the structure several times, and to ordinary observers, there was not the slightest vibration in the woodwork. Afterwards two engines yoked together crossed over with the same result. A train of several carriages, at a rapid speed, then crossed, proving satisfactorily that the bridge is of the staunchest character. The deflections, as gauged by Mr. Nicholas, the engineer for the line, proved highly satisfactory. On the north (side of) the river the contractors, Messrs. Amos, supplied their employees with refreshments, and success to the new line was drunk enthusiastically."

One man overdid the celebrations, and while crossing the temporary bridge on the Saturday, in a drunken state, fell through the sleepers and was picked up insensible and taken to the hospital. He died the next morning [Sunday].⁴³⁸

⁴³⁵ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 15th March 1879, p4.

⁴³⁶ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 19th March 1879, p2.

⁴³⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 19th March 1879, p2.

⁴³⁸ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 19th March 1879, p2.

A report some six months earlier provided some additional details about the two engines,⁴³⁹

“The contractor's engine and trucks have been running almost night and day bringing up gravel from the Murrumbidgee flats. One of the engines, named after the river, is a great favourite. The other, the 'Gang Forward', has acquired an evil notoriety, having killed four men and cut a leg of another. On Sunday one of these fatal accidents occurred - a navvy named William Delaney tried to jump on to some trucks in motion and fell underneath several trucks and the engine passing over him, and almost dividing his body.”

Licensees

The Gang Forward Hotel was first licensed to Daniel Comans [incorrectly listed as Armans in the newspaper], for a house at Meurant's paddock, North Wagga Wagga, near the railway line, on the 13th of May 1879.⁴⁴⁰ The hotel was to be known as the Gang Forward Inn. The license was for the period up until the 30th of June 1879. Comans had previously licensed Tattersalls Hotel Wagga Wagga, in the period 1878-1879.

When the Gang Forward license was renewed for the period 1st July 1879 till 30th June 1880, it was in the name of Michael John McMullen.⁴⁴¹ The license was not renewed in 1880. It is assumed that the hotel was a very simple structure, designed to meet its temporary existence.

According to George Mackaway the hotel was located at Boag's gate, near the railway line.⁴⁴²

Michael John McMullen

Michael John McMullen passed away on the 31st July 1917, at his residence in Little Thorne Street, at the age of eighty four. He had been ill for some time, and had been cared for by his daughters, Mrs J McGrath of Sydney and Mrs JR Purkis of Wagga Wagga. His wife, Mary Ann McMullen [nee Walsh] had predeceased him some twenty four years earlier, in March 1893.⁴⁴³

McMullen was born in Sligo, county Sligo, Ireland [c.1836], and in June 1853 he married Mary Ann Walsh at Stockport, England. Mary Ann was also a native of Sligo - born April 1834.

The family migrated to the colony in 1865, arriving in Brisbane in October 1865, on board the vessel, Queen of the Colonies. The family's time in the colony, was spent mostly in NSW but also in Queensland for a time.

⁴³⁹ Australian Town & Country Journal. 14th September 1878, pp504, 505.

⁴⁴⁰ Wagga Wagga Express. 14th May 1879, p2. / NSW Government Gazette. 1879, p2614. Publicans' Licenses.

⁴⁴¹ NSW Government Gazette. 1879, p4072. Publicans' Licenses.

⁴⁴² Daily Advertiser. 6th September 1935, p2.

⁴⁴³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 10th March 1894, p2.

McMullen tried his luck at gold mining – at Hill End, Temora, and Wyalong – then took up the life of a publican in various parts of NSW. Locally he had been the licensee of the Welcome Home hotel and the Gang Forward hotel, both of which were located in North Wagga Wagga. He had also been a building contractor and was responsible for constructing the Roman Catholic Church and Convent at Wyalong, along with a number of houses at Wagga Wagga.

McMullen was survived by two daughters and four sons: JJ McMullen, of England; JH McMullen of Narandera; AW McMullen of Sydney; and BJ McMullen, also of Sydney.⁴⁴⁴



Above: Extract from parish map showing the properties owned by Louis Meurant in 1879. This may not include all of Meurant’s properties, but there is a logic in suggesting the hotel was located on one of these properties close to the railway bridge construction. Portion 170 or 172 would be a good guess. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services. HLRV.

⁴⁴⁴ Daily Advertiser. 1st August 1917, p2; QLD, Passenger Lists:1848-1912 [Ancestry]

Licensees in Chronological Order

1879 [May]-1879 [July]: Daniel Comans

1879 [July]-1880 [June]: Michael John McMullen

The hotel ceased to trade in June 1880.



Above: Contemporary aerial view showing the location of the various hotel sites at North Wagga Wagga, with the exception of the Gang Forward Hotel. Courtesy Google Earth Pro.