

SUTHERLAND SHIRE HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY INC  
QUARTERLY BULLETIN

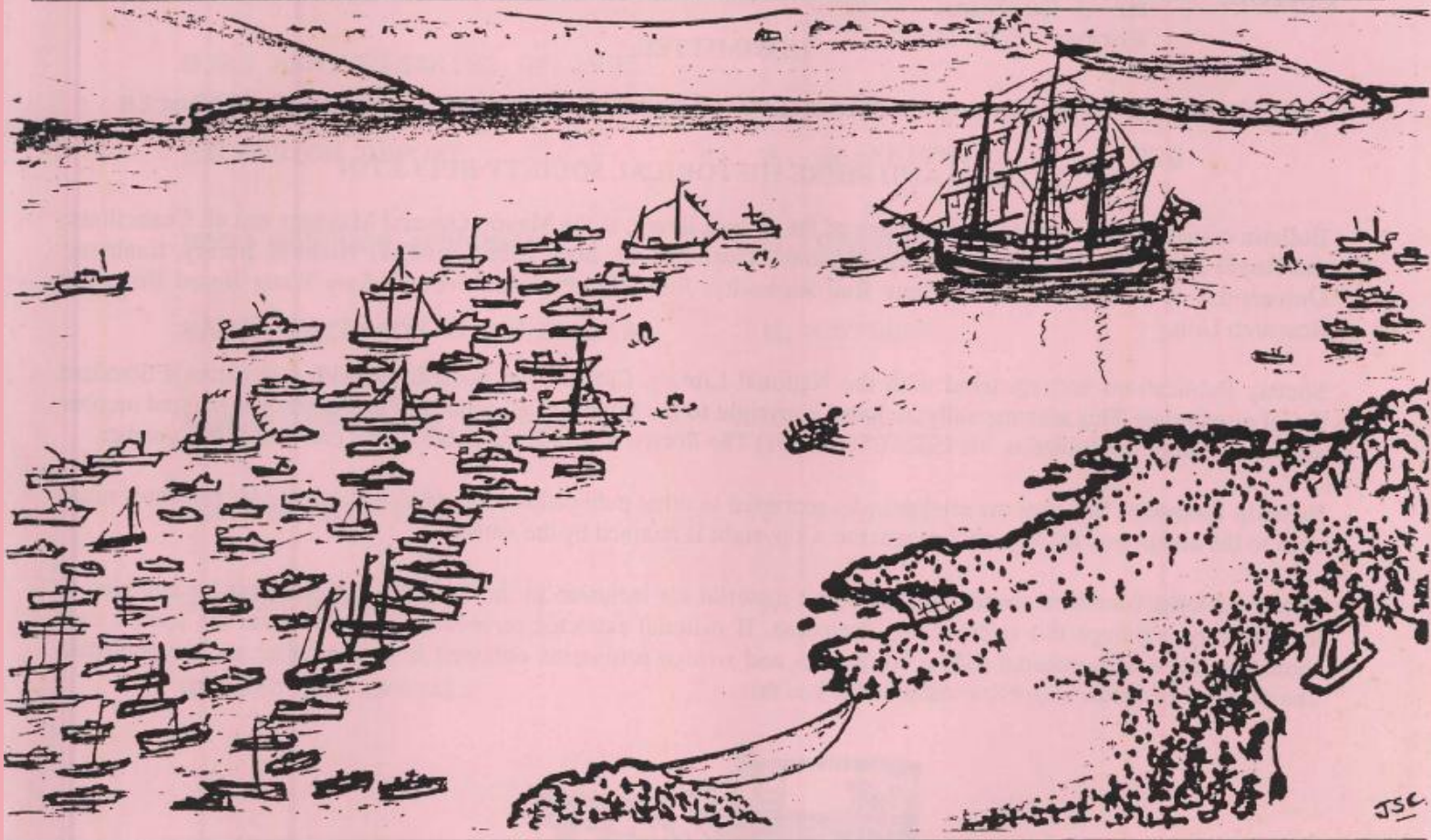
Design by (the late) Fred Widgeley



VOL. 2 No. 10

May 1995

PRICE: \$1.00



An impression of the welcome to the replica of  
H.M. Bark "Endeavour" in Botany Bay for the  
225th Anniversary of the landing of Lieutenant James Cook.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA CARD No. & ISSN

REGISTERED AT THE GPO FOR TRANSMISSION THROUGH THE POST  
AS A PERIODICAL (CATEGORY B) NBH 2071

COUNCIL OF THE SUTHERLAND SHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Inc.

PRESIDENT:	Mrs A Griffiths 34 Richmond St, Cronulla 2230 Phone: 523 5801	HON. SECRETARY:	Mr R Moore PO Box 389, Phone: 521 1343 Sutherland
DEPUTY PRESIDENT:	Mr D Archer	VICE PRESIDENTS:	Mr J Cutbush Mr K Knight
HON. TREASURER:	Mr A Platfoot Phone: 542 3386	RESEARCH:	Ms H McDonald Phone: 710 0225
ARCHIVIST:	Miss D Oliver (represented by Miss McDonald)	PUBLICITY OFFICER:	Mrs Phyllis Rugless
EDITOR:	Mr H Ivers Phone: 521 5480	HON. AUDITOR:	Mr Roy Lavers

COMMITTEE

Mesdames. B Greentree, M Blackley Messrs. A McGrath H Ivers S Roberts

SUTHERLAND SHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN

Bulletin copies are supplied to all Branches of the Shire Library; to the Mayor, General Manager and all Councillors; the Royal Australian Historical Society; National Trust (NSW); State Library, NSW; National library, Canberra; Universities of Sydney and NSW; State Rail Authority; Australian Post Archives; Sydney Water Board Historical Research Unit.

Society Publications are registered with the National Library, Canberra, in accordance with International Standard Serial numbering. This automatically includes copyright to the authors of all articles. The Society's registered number appears on all of the Bulletins, vis ISSN 0586-0261; The Society's occasional publications carry an ISBN number.

Bulletin Extracts: Editorial material may be reprinted in other publications provided that acknowledgement is made both to the author and the Society's magazine. Copyright is retained by the author.

Contributions: Members are invited to submit material for inclusion in the Bulletin: this need not be confined to local history, although this is especially welcome. If material extracted or re-written, please state the source; care should be taken with material still in copyright— and written permission obtained from the author and the publisher. The date on the article or publication will tell you this.



Meetings of the Society are held monthly, on the second Friday, at 7.45pm at the Council Chambers (2nd Floor, Administration Building). Eton Street Sutherland.

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

All correspondence should be addressed to:

The Honorary Secretary  
Sutherland Shire Historical Society  
PO Box 389  
SUTHERLAND NSW 2232

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE SUTHERLAND SHIRE HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY INC.

VOL.2 No. 10

CONTENTS

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS	A. GRIFFITHS	208
WILLIAM GLENN WADE (1911-1983)	E. DUYKER	209
TOOTH FAMILY HISTORY PART.3.	S. ROBERTS	214
SOME ANNIVERSARIES OF 1995		219
EXCURSION REPORT	A. GRIFFITHS	220
DOES ANYBODY REMEMBER?	G. HEAVENS	221
BANJO PATERSON'S AUSTRALIA	M. CUTBUSH	224
A SOLDIERS PLEA (POEM)		225
DOWN MEMORY LANE	P. RUGLESS	226
MUSEUM REPORT	A. McGRATH	228
MURDER AT JANNALI	R. PIDGEON	229

GUEST SPEAKERS

MAY	-----	CDR. CLEM CLEMENTS - MASONIC LODGE.
JUNE	-----	LES BURSILL - ABORIGINAL CULTURE.
JULY	-----	TO BE ARRANGED.
AUGUST	-----	MR. VICTOR POLJINSKI - STATE RAIL ARCHIVES.

## PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

Saturday, April 29 at Kurnell was a wonderful commemoration of the arrival of James Cook in Botany Bay, two hundred and twenty-five years on; the replica of H.M. Bark "Endeavour" riding at anchor in Botany Bay was a reminder of the occasion and also of the size of the ship in which James Cook had brought his crew to the other side of the world, leading to the foundation of modern Australia.

The official proceedings were enjoyed by a very large crowd, (one Television Station estimating it to be over five thousand people).

This being the first Bulletin since the Annual General Meeting, we welcome our new Honorary Secretary, Mr. Raymond Moore; Ray is a newcomer to the Society but graciously offered to fill the position when Mrs. Blackley expressed her wish to retire.

Mrs. Blackley has been an excellent Honorary Secretary, and together we had a very happy relationship in our positions. We are most grateful Marj has accepted a position as Committee-person and will assist the new Hon. Sec. to settle in.

I thank you for returning me for another term as President, most especially as September 11 marks one hundred years since the Crown Grant was confirmed to my Grandfather, John Atkinson, and of continued residence of the family. Also, Gunnamatta Park, Cronulla is one hundred years old on September 6, and Council has agreed to recognise this special event. More about both in the August issue of the Bulletin.



PRESIDENT

## William Glenn Wade (1911-1983)

A Biographical Memoir

by

Edward Duyker

William Glenn Wade, who first came to Sylvania in the late 1940s, was born in a large free standing terrace house at 55 Gipps St, Balmain, on 15 July 1911.<sup>1</sup> Two years later, however, he and his family moved to 10 Caroline Street, where they remained until 1921. William commenced his primary studies, at the age of 7, at the Gladstone Park school. He was a delicate child suffering from kidney inflammation and tonsillitis,<sup>2</sup> but bright and intelligent. A formative influence during these early days in Balmain was the local police sergeant Mr Poole who taught local boys the rudiments of radio technology and electrical circuitry in one of the unused cells in his station.

The Wade family moved to Randwick in 1921 and William received his secondary education at Fort Street. He left at the age of 16 after completing his Intermediate Examinations and gaining straight "B"s in English, History, Mathematics, French and Business Principles in November 1928.<sup>3</sup> A surviving photograph also indicates he took an interest in amateur theatre. Although his father initially wanted him to go to sea, after much effort, young William was apprenticed as an electrical fitter to the Magnet Electric Company in Kent Street on 23 June 1928. He recalled that his boss was so stingy he kept the tar pot under his desk for fear it might be excessively used or stolen. During the Depression William narrowly escaped retrenchment when his employer faced serious financial problems. William protested that his employer had no right to break his bindings. As a result, in September 1930, his papers were transferred to the George T. Stowe Electrical Company in DrUITT Place and he completed his apprenticeship.<sup>4</sup>

At the outbreak of World War II, Bill volunteered for military service, but was rejected as "temporarily unfit" on medical grounds;<sup>5</sup> ultimately his technical skills were required for the war effort on the industrial front. In the first year of the war he invented a switchboard unit which indicated when fire or excess heat was present and was "constructed in such a manner as to prevent within a certain calculated period the spread of fire beyond the individual unit".<sup>6</sup> By this time William was keen for a more independent and creative approach to electrical engineering. In December 1940, William and a fellow

<sup>1</sup>His was the third generation of his family to live in Balmain; his Stepney-born grandfather James Tomes Wade (1840-1886), the son of a gunmaker and grandson of a church organist, had come to Australia as a ship's engineer and married Armagh-born Jane McClelland (c1844-1905) at Miller's Point on 28 June 1869. Their son James Wade, William's father, was born in Balmain on 16 May 1874, but appears to have spent part of his childhood in Goulburn. He followed in his father's footsteps and became a ship's engineer with the firm of Thomas Mort. On one of his voyages he met a young London girl named Jane Glenn, of Welsh and Irish descent. The two were married in Sydney in 1900. Although they apparently made a number of return voyages to Britain, they too settled in the rough and tumble working class suburb of Balmain. In 1904 the Wade family were known to be living in a very small single-storey cottage at 39 Rowntree St. In 1905 they moved to a more 'modern' house at 16 Bay Street. Between 1906 and 1907 the family lived at 30 Cameron St, a converted stable and then moved to Gipps Street in 1908.

---

<sup>2</sup> Letter from Dr J. Boxall, Kiora Road, Miranda, 5 November 1959.

<sup>3</sup> Copy of New South Wales Department of Education examination record, 3 February 1928.

<sup>4</sup> Apprentice's indenture and form of Assignment of Indenture between the Magnet Electric Co. and William Glenn Wade 19 November 1928.

<sup>5</sup> One official army medical certificate which has survived is dated 27 May 1941.

<sup>6</sup> Cited from a draft patent application of 3 October 1940.

workmate, Arthur Allison, formed their own firm of Wade and Allison. In October 1944, with the assistance of their respective families, they would expand their endeavours through the purchase a small electrical maintenance company named Mainwaring Pty Ltd. This company with its workshop/factory in Sussex Street, Sydney, fulfilled maintenance contracts, but also manufactured and installed sirens and switch boards for the navy during the war. Wade and Allison now had their own apprentice. William's daughter Susan has recalled one story of her father's working relationship with this apprentice:

"My father and the apprentice were re-wiring the lights in a large theatre. The apprentice was left with instructions to remove a brick from a wall inside the ceiling cavity. When my father returned after some time, he found the brick still in place in the wall and the apprentice scraping the surrounding mortar away with the utmost care. Impatient to finish the job, my father grabbed a hammer, declared "this is the way to do it!" and let fly a tremendous blow. The brick sailed out of the wall, but also through the ceiling and onto the seats below. I'm not sure whether there was a show on at the time!"

William took his contribution to the war very seriously. On the same notepad that he designed Wade and Allison's logo, he drafted an article entitled "Electricity, the War Effort and Austerity". In this paper he castigated profiteers and suggested means of saving labour and material. He proposed the electrical industry introduce a "War Finish" label for work and noted:

"I, as others delight in seeing a job well done, with the extra finish and improvements so vitally necessary in peace time. But we are at war - austerity is the order of the day - by saving money, materials and manpower we are contributing most fully..."

As early as January 1939, Bill had had dealings<sup>7</sup> with William Henry Peters of the firm of Peters Bros., manufacturers of truck bodies.<sup>8</sup> W.H. Peters had been a coach builder since March 1901 and was impressed with the intelligence and acumen of the young electrical contractor who made regular visits to his Waterloo Works. During the war, production at Peters' factory was converted to military purposes. (One contract was for the supply of cabs for truck chassis built by the International Harvester Company. Peters expanded normal peacetime output of 35 cabs per week to a remarkable 141 units per week in the final week of his contract.)<sup>9</sup>

Peters Bros. also had an agricultural equipment division known as the MFW Farm Equipment Co. During World War II, the company's bag loader<sup>10</sup> became very popular because it provided some solution to the critical labour shortage in the rural sector. The company eventually developed a loader which could load open bags. Graham Ridden, now Managing Director of Australian Power, has described the loader attachment designed

---

<sup>7</sup> Installing 415 volt single phase welding outlets.

<sup>8</sup> William Henry Peters (1880-1948) was a Master coach-builder who had been involved in the carriage building industry since 19 March 1901. The articles of association of Peters Brothers Limited were dated 31 March 1915.

<sup>9</sup> In a letter to the Special Defence Organization dated 1 April 1942, R.B. Bradley, Assistant Managing Director of International Harvester wrote of the fulfilment of this large contract four days ahead of the deadline for completion: "I wish to pay tribute to Peters Bros. of Sydney. I believe that I can truthfully say that the biggest single manufacturing problem pertaining to the contract fell on Bill Peters and his organization. The production capacity of this concern was strained to the breaking point from the start. To give you some idea of the step up in production that was made by this concern, during ordinary peace times the production of Bill Peters' plant is 35 cabs per week. During the last week of cab production for E-3303, Bill and his boys turned out 141 units to beat the deadline by two days."

<sup>10</sup>Model L35R, Patent no. 108490) fitted to its trucks using a "Telehoist" hydraulic power manufactured in Cheltenham, England.

and built in Australia "as one of the first hydraulic farm machines which had universal application; it could load bags of wheat, potatoes or any other bagged produce."

At the end of the war W.H. Peters invited William Wade to come and work for him. Peters desperately wanted someone he could trust. (It is also said he wanted a husband for his daughter.) William refused. Ultimately W.H. Peters found that the only way he could get William to work "for" him was to propose an amalgamation of their two companies. This merger and the creation of the firm of Peters Brothers, Wade and Allison (PWA) Pty. Ltd. was officially announced at a Peace Celebration on 26 September 1945 at Usher's Blue Room. The directors proudly declared that PWA would "pursue a progressive policy and maintain the high reputation already existing."

PWA had several divisions. The highly successful "G-Well" trucks and MFW agricultural equipment continued to make handsome profits.<sup>11</sup> These divisions are believed to have built the first aluminium truck bodies and the first wheat augers ever seen in Australia. About 1947 the electrical division, began to develop a successful high voltage transformer. The company's very first 11,000 to 240 volt transformer<sup>12</sup> is now in the collection of the National Museum in Canberra.<sup>13</sup>

Not long after the formation of PWA, W.H. Peters had an accident. While trying to open the doors of one of the factory buildings, his car rolled forward and crushed him. He never fully recovered and died in 1948. At the age of 37, William Wade suddenly found himself the Managing Director of PWA and co-executor of Peters' will. The firm then employed more than two hundred people. In 1955, the MTA Journal reported:

"Mr W.G. Wade, Managing Director of Peters Bros. Wade & Allison Pty Ltd. recently announced his company's plans for expansion. They include the acquisition of additional premises adjacent to the P.W.A. Redfern Plant and for additional facilities at their three acre St. Peters site. The Company has steadily developed its activities in Queensland where the P.W.A. subsidiary G-Well Equipment Company has successfully operated during the past three years. A new factory will shortly be erected upon an 8 acre site recently acquired in the Brisbane suburb of Kedron...Peters Bros. Wade & Allison Pty. Ltd. - the P.W.A. Organization - is one of the oldest established Motor Body Building businesses in Australia. Founded more than fifty years ago it now includes a wide range of general Engineering activities."

William Wade was ambitious, but his ambition was integral to his nationalism. In advancing PWA he saw himself contributing to Australia's industrialization and development. This was as much a motive as personal advancement or the well-being and comfort of his family. He was interested in efficiency, innovation and rational capitalism. When he became Managing Director he initiated one of the first Superannuation schemes in New South Wales. By 1955, the company had contributed £27,805 to the fund. Members' benefits were estimated at £162,600. In the same period the company's Employees Bonus Scheme had made payments of £63,222.

In 1969 PWA ceased its involvement in truck building and agricultural equipment manufacture. The company became primarily an electrical engineering firm.<sup>14</sup> PWA's

---

<sup>11</sup>A PWA truck (1943 Chevrolet, with Holden cab) fitted with an MFW hydraulic bag lift was recently donated to the National Museum of Australia by Mrs B.A. Wade.

<sup>12</sup>Conforming to British Standard Specifications 171/1936.

<sup>13</sup> The serial number of this first unit was stamped HC 101 for fear that a simple HC 1 might give the impression that it was unproven. Some years later it came in for servicing. For sentimental reasons it was kept and the client was given a brand new unit.

<sup>14</sup>The Records of P.W.A, MFW and G-Well are now held in the Noel Butlin Archives Centre

"Power King" transformer became extremely popular with numerous state and county electrical authorities, but also with mining companies and other industries. Eventually, as a reflection of its electrical engineering orientation, the company changed its name to Australian Power and Distribution Industries Pty Ltd. in the early 1970s.

The company's manufacturing division, and the rights to produce the "Power King" transformer were sold to Tyree-Westinghouse in 1975. William Wade gradually acquired control of almost all the shares in Australian Power prior to this sale. In the years after Tyree-Westinghouse's acquisition of the manufacturing division, he went into semi-retirement. The remaining General Products Division of Australian Power (Incorporated) was sold to Morlynn Ceramics in early 1990. It remains a highly successful distributor of electrical insulators, switch gear, cables and other power products.

### **Private Life**

On 28 February 1953, William Wade married Betty Alice Mitchell, a Broken Hill-born nursing sister. Betty (the daughter of Light Horse veteran Walter Mitchell and his wife Sarah Stubington) had been a highly efficient theatre sister during the Second World War. During the war she was restricted to the operating theatre by the authorities, but won the right - after a celebrated court case - to study obstetrics. She topped her class and won the coveted Benjamin Prize at Sydney's King George V Hospital. For a time she worked in Mareeba in northern Queensland and, despite her youth, was briefly co-matron of a small maternity hospital.<sup>15</sup> Betty Mitchell's nursing career, however, came to an abrupt end when she contracted tuberculosis and was forced to enter a sanatorium. She and William had first met at a nurses ball in 1948. Had there not been a certain magic between the two, her illness and entry into a sanatorium may have ended their relationship. The two wrote to each other and William made occasional visits when the pressure of work eased. Their marriage at St Phillip's Church, Sydney, took place some five years after their first meeting. The wedding cake was baked by the bride's brother Bruce Stubington-Mitchell.

William had plans for a very special family home. In 1949 he had purchased several blocks of bushland on the Georges River in Sylvania. They afforded a spectacular view of the southern estuarine waters of the river. Among the angophoras, blackbutts, banksias and xanthorreas, he built a cypress log cabin in what can only be described as a romantic Scandinavian style influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright. At a time when materials and skilled workmen were scarce, "Glenn Robin" proved to a remarkable combination of the stonemason's and joiner's art. Designed by Frank Thorpe of the now-famous firm of Peddle Thorpe and Walker, "Glenn Robin" built on sandstone foundations, features beautiful wooden mouldings and panelling, bright shutters and unusual leadlight windows. Its unique setting is complemented by impressive retaining walls, flagging and terraces - all fashioned, like the chimney, from the last of the Pymont sandstone by master stonemason Mr Knowles of Blakehurst. The house takes its name from William Wade's mother's maiden name and the native Robins which once frequented the area. "Glenn Robin" was completed in 1954 and William and Betty, who had spent their first months of married life in a nearby caravan, soon moved in. On 8 July 1955 their first daughter Susan Jane was born. She was followed by Gillian on 17 November 1957 and Margaret on 15 September 1961. In 1957 a bedroom was added to the original cabin, and in the grounds, a unique children's playhouse (known as the "Fairy House") was built in 1960. Its walls and ceilings are decorated with paintings of native animals and family pets by well-known

illustrators Walter Cunningham and Noela Young.<sup>16</sup>

Because of the demands of his business, William Wade had limited time for  


---

at the Australian National University.

<sup>15</sup> With her colleague Edna Beaton.

<sup>16</sup> Walter Cunningham illustrated Leslie Rees' Shy the Platypus and Noela Young illustrated Ruth Park's The Muddle-headed Wombat.



involvement in community affairs, nevertheless, he had a strong sense of civic responsibility. Although politically conservative, he was passionately against censorship, a practising naturalist, an admirer of Japanese and Chinese art, and a lover of the Australian bush. In 1961, he paid for, and with the aid of Charlie Adams (a Norfolk Islander and descendant of Bounty mutineer John Adams),<sup>17</sup> erected the flagpole at the Sylvania Primary School. In the early 1960s, after a number of school children were injured and killed while crossing the Princes Highway, he and Councillor Wal Page led a successful five-year campaign to have a pedestrian footbridge built across the highway. The bridge, of cantilever design, was constructed of precast 25 ton girder units and cost \$30,000. It was completed in 1967. On 23 March 1965, not long before construction began, Mrs Shirley Binns, the Hon. Secretary of the Sylvania Public School, Parents & Citizen's Association, wrote to William:

"Now that the building of the Overhead Bridge at Sylvania would appear to be coming a reality, members of the Ladies Auxiliary have asked me to write to you expressing their appreciation of the part you played in helping to bring it about. Your comprehensive research into all correspondence relating to years of waiting and frustration regarding this bridge aroused a new interest and in particular encouraged Mr Page to continue with his battle. It will be a great relief to all mothers to know that the children will at last be able to cross the highway without continual worry of what might happen."

For many years, William Wade brightened Sylvania's Christmas' with a tall Christmas tree pattern of lights suspended from the top of a large flagpole on the pinnacle rock at "Glenn Robin". At night, this luminous tree pattern could be seen for miles around the shire.

The Wade family effectively moved residence to a farm near the town of Wallacia in 1968, but "Glenn Robin" was never sold.<sup>18</sup> William Wade used it as a town house and also for board meetings. It was a place to rest and enjoy the wild flowers. When he died on June 1983 his coffin was taken to "Glenn Robin" where it remained overnight before burial at Woronora cemetery. It seemed fitting that his funeral should begin from the house he loved so much. His epitaph, "Hands Across the Sea", commemorates his favourite bedtime words and gesture to his daughters - before the peace of sleep.<sup>20</sup>

---

<sup>17</sup> Charlie Adams lived in a caravan at "Glenn Robin" between 1961 and 1968. He died in 1983 and is remembered with great fondness by the Wade children, to whom he left his service medals (New Guinea and the Pacific). In middle age he still climbed tree barefoot whenever they needed lopping. It was he who planted the Norfolk Pine at "Glenn Robin", in memory of his native island.

<sup>18</sup>In 1988 major extensions to the house, sympathetically designed by the local firm of Trott, Tench & Associates (using many of W.G. Wade's original ideas and those of his daughter Susan) were completed.

<sup>19</sup>He suffered a ruptured aorta; this was successfully repaired, but he died of complications several weeks later.

TOOTH FAMILY - Part 3WILLIAM BUTLER TOOTH (b.1822 \_ d.1876)

While the families of John (b.1803) and Robert (b.1799) were carving a name for themselves in the commercial, pastoral, and political life of the colony the sons of William Headley (b.1797) were also becoming involved in pastoral and pioneering activities.

After settling near Camden in New South Wales, William Headley's two sons, William Butler (b.1822) and Atticus (b.1832) established themselves on a holding near where the town of Tumut now stands, but it was not long before they felt the call to the north, where recent explorations opened up the Darling Downs district.

At the age of 23 years and 14 years respectively, they overlanded 2300 head of cattle from Gundagai to Widgee Widgee in the Wide Bay district. The trip took them seven months and they lost 1500 head of cattle as well as a number of horses. Widgee was by far the best known of the cattle stations and was to give its name to the Shire. They tendered 15/6d per annum for a pastoral licence for 15,000 acres and a further 1/6d for a further 16,000 acres, which was registered under the name of William Butler Tooth and Coy., as Atticus was too young to hold land in his own right.

Together the brothers bought and sold other properties. They took up adjoining "Glastonbury", "Bald Hills" and "Reserve" runs. The conglomeration of these runs embraced an area of 70 miles by 100 miles. In 1852 they sold to their cousins Robert, Edwin and Frederick.

What a pity the Tooths did not pre-empt this land as it was in this area that John Nash found the Gympie gold?

Assisted by their uncle John (b.1803) William Butler and Atticus bought for approximately 30,000 pounds, Clifton Downs, from the Gammie Estate. The brothers separated in 1856.

In 1850 William Butler married Lucy Ann Harris (b.1828), the sister of George Harris a prominent Brisbane merchant and socialite, who took over Newstead House after Captain Wickham, the Government Resident Officer, left the colony.

D.B. Waterson in his book "Squatter, Selector and Storekeeper" quotes -

*"In aims and attitudes squatters such as Tooth were virtually indistinguishable from the old aristocrats, with his liveried servants, and pathological hatred of selectors, in some ways exceeded the original 'Grass Dukes', at their own game".* Unquote.

The term 'Grass Dukes' no doubt referred to the early settler also termed a 'Pure Merino' an expression used to describe that group of aristocratic pastoralists of excellent birth and wealth, who were generally members of exclusive clubs such as the Queensland Club. Later their ranks were extended to include men whose financial standing compensated for their lack of breeding and social standing.

William Butler Tooth represented the United Districts of Moreton, Wide Bay, Burnett, Maranoa, Leichhardt, and Port Curtis, in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly in 1858-59. A founder of the Union Club, a Committee man of the Sydney Club, the Society for suppression of cattle stealing, and the Agricultural Society, of New South Wales. He lived in fashionable suburbs and his children attended prominent schools.

WILLIAM BUTLER TOOTH (cont'd).

He was notoriously litigious and his obvious desire to live as an English Squire, led constantly to disputes with his neighbours and workers. From 1857 to 1861 he fought a long and technical action with Joseph Fleming over the stock on "Talvera" Station, in Queensland and threatened Privy Council appeal. In 1872 his violation of bush hospitality led to the burning of the Clifton woolshed by a disgruntled traveller.

After his death in 1876 from cirrhosis, it was disclosed that the property Clifton Downs, was in debt to the Bank of New South Wales to the extent of 90,000 pounds and to its London Brokers 12,000 pounds. Interest accruals on this debt far exceeded the profits from the 40,000 acres of freehold. The bank had already compelled the sale of 10,000 acres.

Most of the debt was incurred between 1866 and 1874, when the Lands Acts requiring the resumption of Leasehold for freehold selection were operative. Although squatters had a pre-emptive right at one pound per acre it turned out a costly affair for leaseholders, who for the last twenty years had been enjoying the right of undisturbed possession and low stock assessment. In 1867 Clifton Downs carried between 80,000 and 100,000 sheep and was only assessed on the basis of between 18,000 and 20,000.

An Enabling Act of 1879 allowed for the breaking of the Will and the dispersal of the Estate which eventually went to the reluctant banks.

William Butler Tooth's widow died in 1916. One son, Sidney Herbert, married Emily Hassall the daughter of the Rev. J.C. Hassall of Corinda, Brisbane, and a granddaughter of John Oxley, and great granddaughter of the Rev. Samuel Marsden of early colonial fame. Sir Edwin Marsden Tooth, son of Sidney Herbert Tooth, and founder of the Austral Motor Company in Queensland, gave generously to the University of Queensland for the establishment of a Medical School and also to the Anglican Church. His home at Hamilton in Brisbane is now the official residence of the Anglican Archbishop of Brisbane.

ATTICUS TOOTH (b.1832, d.1915)

Notwithstanding the fact that it is generally recognised that Atticus Tooth was born on the 10th May 1832, was very much overshadowed by his elder brother, William Butler, his pioneering activities are none the less worthy of mention. He probably lacked the social graces of his brother, who was educated in England, having to be contented with what education was offering in the colony at that time, which was very little, and it has been said that "he was more at home round a camp fire than with his brother's lavish hospitality and sophisticated guests".

For a youth of 14 years his part in transferring 2,300 head of cattle from Gundagai to Widgee Widgee, was no mean effort. During the absences of his brother from "Clifton Downs", he managed the property. In 1856 he left "Clifton Downs" with 10,000 sheep for the Mary River District and managed "Cambroon" for his brother.

It was whilst here he met Captain Hope who with others were on their way to "Collington" where two blackfellows named Sprightly and Toby had murdered two Chinese shepherds. Atticus volunteered to assist, and it was mainly through his efforts that these two aboriginals were apprehended. The full story of this is related in the article "Times Change" published in the Brisbane Courier dated 1st October, 1910.

ATTICUS TOOTH (cont'd).

In 1859 Atticus joined G.E. Dalrymple, who was appointed by the Government to proceed to Port Denison and commissioned to lay the foundation of a township which, on April 11th 1861, was proclaimed Bowen, after Sir George Bowen the first Governor of Queensland.

The narrative as published, records that provisions became a serious consideration, and that Atticus Tooth was sent by Dalrymple to Broadsound, where he procured 100 bullocks which he drove overland to the new township. Atticus set up a butchering business and celebrated the proclamation of Bowen by killing a bullock and distributing the meat free.

Another version is placed on this by Grenville Pike who in his book, "Queensland Frontier" quotes -

*"Within twenty four hours of Bowen being proclaimed, the first Court was set up to deal with Atticus Tooth for slaughtering a bullock and selling beef without a licence. The luckless Tooth was incarcerated for 14 days under guard on the "Jeannie Dove", there being no gaol."*

In 1862 he drove sheep from the Darling Downs to Bowen arriving in July 1863. He left in 1864 for the Gulf country and took up "Seward Downs" on the Cloncurry River near Canobie.

In 1865 Messrs Seward and Cassidy chartered a vessel to take men and rations from Bowen to the Albert River where they were told a township had been established. Atticus Tooth went overland with Mr. Cassidy, whose wife and other relatives were on the ship.

When Atticus Tooth and Cassidy arrived at the site which is now known as Burketown, they found the settlement purely imaginative, there being only a Pilot Officer and one or two temporary residents. The vessel did not arrive as expected and Atticus Tooth and Mr. Cassidy borrowed the pilot boat and went in search of the lost vessel. The searchers eventually found the vessel which had got into the Leichhardt River by mistake. Nearly all the crew and passengers were down with fever and they were desperate for water.

The ship's Captain assisted by Atticus Tooth, brought the vessel to the Pilot Station. All the crew except two, died, also Mr. Cassidy's wife, stepfather, mother-in-law and sister-in-law.

How long Atticus Tooth held "Seward Downs" is not known, but he apparently returned to Bowen, where in the Court House in 1869 he married Sara(h) Emmerson, the daughter of a North Queensland grazier.

Shortly after their marriage, Atticus and Sarah returned south to manage a property at Crows Nest, for William Butler Tooth. In the 1870's he managed for his brother, "Talavera Station", situated at the junction of the Cogoon and Balonne Rivers, a property of 16,000 acres.

After the death of William Butler Tooth in 1876 and the subsequent disposal of his properties, Atticus transferred his interests to the Toowoomba district where he took up two small holdings for agriculture purposes, and after experiencing difficult times, finding it hard to make ends meet, he was adjudicated insolvent, on his own petition, on the 21st June 1880.

He was granted a conditional lease of a selection (portion 1083) situated on the Myall Creek, Dalby, which was part of the Irvingdale Homestead area, on the 4th August 1880. He was discharged from his insolvency on 4th November 1880, when following receipt of his deed from the Myall Creek property and the disposal thereof, he and Sarah came to Brisbane and resided for a time at 21 Bowen Street and took up the position of supervisor of the Brisbane Municipal Markets.

The marriage of Atticus and Sarah eventually broke up and he returned north to Bowen. His obituary states he died in the Kennedy Hospital in Bowen, comforted his nephew Arthur, on 15th January 1915, and in the receipt of an old age pension of 10/0 per week.

His obituary also recalls how he and other prominent citizens were called upon to identify a portrait of the explorer Ludwig Leichhardt whom he had met on his cousins' property "Jondaryan". This portrait was being offered to the Mitchell Library. The portrait was owned by Cant. W.C. Thompson, master of the A.U.S.N. Company's steamer "Wyandra", who purchased the painting believing it to be an original.

Atticus's last years were spent in the town he helped to found. In poor health and near poverty, life was made easier and more comfortable by good friends. He was buried in the Church of England section of the Bowen cemetery in an unmarked grave, the fate of many of the early pioneers.

The family circle of Atticus and Sarah consisted of ten sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Percy Collins Nash Tooth, was the father of Sir (Seymour) Douglas Tooth, who was a member of the Legislative Assembly of Queensland from 1957 to 1974 and an ex Minister of Health in the National Country Party - Liberal government of the day. Another son, Leslie Howard Tooth, was at one time Mayor of the Ithaca Town Council, now incorporated in the Greater Brisbane concept.

In 1892 Sarah Tooth purchased a property situated at 27 Little George Street (now Allenby Street) Spring Hill. where she died on 16th May 1922.

### CONCLUSION

It has been said that the "Tooth of Cranbrook" have served their adopted country splendidly.

The families of William Headley (b.1797) Robert (b.1799) and John (b.1803) pioneered the land and its industry. They excelled in their business and cultural activities, and besides the Kent Brewery, this enterprising family were prominently identified with the Bank of New South Wales and the Colonial Sugar Refinery.

In politics, five members have served in the Legislatures of New South Wales and Queensland, and for their services to their country and the Empire, the "family" has been honoured by the Crown with a Baronetcy (which upon its extinction, through exceptional circumstances, was re-created), and two Knighthoods.

They can well be proud of their "baronial motto" –

"Perseverance will obtain the Prize"

ADDENDUMTHE EMMERSONS

Daniel Ralph Emmerson was born on 28th December 1820, in the district known as the "Isle of Thanet", in Kent, England. He was the son of Charles (a teacher by profession) and Hannah (nee Ralph) Emmerson. He migrated to Australia about the year 1844. It was about this time that he married Elizabeth (Eliza) Nash, a sister of James Nash who found the rich gold field of Nashville, now known as Gympie. They had in all eight children, of which four, Charles, Daniel, Elizabeth and Sarah were born in the Macleay district near Port Macquarie - William possibly in the Macleay district of Warwick, Joseph in Warwick, and Hannah and Phoebe Jane (the latter who married Edward William King) in Gayndah, Queensland.

Daniel and Eliza Emmerson later settled in Rockhampton Queensland, where they took over a hotel. It was here that tragedy struck the family when in 1859 a fire destroyed the hotel and Eliza Emmerson was burnt to death.

It was in Rockhampton that Daniel Emmerson met Captain Sinclair, and when George Elphinstone Dalrymple was commissioned by the New South Wales Government in 1859 to proceed to Port Denison to establish a township, Daniel Emmerson and Atticus Tooth joined the land party on that expedition, Daniel's responsibility being the care of the horses. Daniel was accompanied on the journey by at least two of his sons, whilst two of his daughters were placed in charge of Mrs. Sinclair, whose husband went to Port Denison with the sea party in the "Santa Barbara" and the "Jeannie Dove".

On the 22nd December 1869, at the age of 49 years, Daniel married a young widow, 27 years of age, named Margaret Cinnamond the daughter of Robert and Anna (nee McDowall) Martin from Gifford, County Down, Ireland. This marriage was witnessed by Daniel's daughter Sarah and Atticus Tooth. Immediately following this second marriage of Daniel Emmerson, his daughter Sarah (b.1848) married Atticus Tooth. This latter marriage was in turn witnessed by Daniel and his second wife Margaret.

One daughter, Henrietta, was born to Daniel and Margaret Emmerson (ca 1870). Soon after the birth of Henrietta, Margaret Emmerson died, and Daniel again married, this time to Sophia Jane Sinclair (nee Paton), the widow of Captain K.D. Sinclair. There was one daughter, Sophia Ralph who was born on 9th May 1873.

Daniel Ralph Emmerson died on the 10th November 1888, and was buried in the Bowen cemetery. It is alongside Daniel's grave and that of his daughter Phoebe Jane, and her husband Edward William King, that Atticus Tooth is reputed to have been buried in 1915. The grave of Atticus Tooth has remained unmarked.

Sophia Jane Emmerson (nee Paton - formerly Sinclair) died on 19th November 1919.

Produced by kind permission of Mrs. Frank Foster  
"Kameruka Estate" Bega NSW.  
(From the Stewart Roberts collection).

SOME ANNIVERSARIES OF 1995.

225th Anniversary of the landing of Lieutenant James Cook in Botany Bay.

1945 - 1995 The Fiftieth Anniversary of the conclusion of the 2nd. World War.

April 1995 marks the 100th year of Banjo Paterson's ballad Waltzing Matilda.

100 years since the N.S.W. Government subdivided Cronulla Peninsula and land was offered for sale.

100 years since the homestead selection act was passed. This legislation made land available at Menai for selection.

100 years since land dedicated for cemetery at Sutherland.

75th Anniversary of the opening of Engadine railway station.

September 6th marks the 100th Anniversary of Gunnamatta Park.

## EXCURSION REPORT

From comments received regarding the tour to Port Kembla during February, it was an outstanding success and much enjoyed by all.

The next outing, to Springwood on Saturday, May 20, is fully booked, but if you receive this Bulletin prior to the date, there may be a cancellation. Please contact Mrs. Betty McGrath.

For July - in response to many requests, we will undertake a tour of Sutherland Shire; Sutherland - Como - to Cronulla. If this is successful as a similar day some years ago, we should

look at other parts of the Shire later. NOTE DATE - JULY 29, 1995. July is a quite chilly sometimes, and the days are short - hence we will leave Cronulla at 9 a.m., Sutherland 9.30 a.m. and hope to return to Sutherland between 4pm and 4.30 p.m. Tickets will cost \$10.00 for members and \$13.00 for visitors. Bookings open at the May meeting. Take lunch and morning tea as usual.

The date for the September outing will be Saturday, September 16, but plans have not yet been finalised.

And of course the week-end tour to the Dungog Area; following the decision of members we shall leave on Friday evening and return Sunday. From Cronulla 6 p.m. Sutherland 6.30 p.m. Friday November 17 direct to the Toll Bar Motel at Rutherford for the evening. Saturday morning we will be meeting Dungog Society representatives at their Museum and then be escorted by their representative throughout the day, returning to Rutherford for dinner and overnight. After breakfast Sunday morning we begin our return to the Sutherland Shire with places of interest to see along the way. The tour will be fully inclusive of Bed and Breakfast both days, dinner Saturday evening, lunches both days, and donations, entrance fees, etc. Members: \$148.00 and Visitors \$153.00.

Bookings have been opened and if you wish, as was done when we were having two week-ends Each year, you may pay the cost off at meetings -- but we request final payment by October Meeting to enable us to meet our commitments for the trip.

The newly elected Excursion Committee is: Mesdames I. Caddell; V. Humphreys; Messrs. K. Knight; T. McCosker; S. Roberts, with Mrs. Betty McGrath (Booking Officer).

Bookings to Mrs. Betty McGrath, 521-2227; enquiries either to Betty or myself (523-5801).

*Alan Griffiths*



**Does anybody remember this in July of 1942 ?**

Enemy Attacks Cronulla.

(An Allegory).

It will take years to efface the horror from the memories of those who passed through the terrific bombing and shelling attack on Cronulla, on Thursday, 16th instant. The concentrations of homes in this part of the Shire provided a good target for the attackers. The fact that the attack was short-lived thanks to our own men saved many lives and loss of valuable property, but its unexpected suddenness brought home to us all, just how important it is to have our emergency services alert and ready for immediate operation.

The work of the N.E.S. was wonderful and this body of men proved themselves equal to the situation, and 'ere the explosions actually started, had detected several homes where the Air Raid Warning to blackout was ignored, thus obviously attracting enemy fire.

Those responsible, it is understood, have been handed over to the Military Authorities -we were hardly sorry for their fate. Heart-rending scenes were witnessed on all sides, but much life was saved by promptness of the Officials and the cool-headedness of the Public. Confusion and stampede among the people themselves were not in evidence, and most people were safe in their shelters,

As the incident passed, dozens of Wardens were seen rendering First Aid and getting the injured away to hospital. Those people rendered homeless who did not find their way to Rest Centres for succour, were shepherded thereto later by the Wardens.

The "All Clear" was sounded at 8.45p.m. and Rest Centres through-out the Shire were fully staffed in double quick time. The Staffs under the guidance of their respective Superintendents, handled the position efficiently.

No.1 Rest Centre in Cronulla, under the control of Superintendent Mrs. C. G. Hopkins, was fully staffed by 8.52p.m. Here, 50 persons were received and attended to, being given stimulating drinks, light food, and warm clothing and then bedded down for the night. Motherless babies and the younger children were moved further inland to the other Rest Centres, whence they were distributed to private homes of people who had registered for Voluntary Billeting for such incidents.

All distributing of homeless people was done according to the Registers compiled from the hundreds of offers made by our local citizens. to take bombed victims under such circumstances. Many cases of shock were recorded. but one very distressing case was that of a woman whose main trouble appeared to be self-remorse for not having offered to voluntarily billet bombed victims. She kept crying and reviling herself for not having made an offer to help others and now finding herself in the position of having to depend on the goodness of other people to succour her. It was a very distressing case. but she was made comfortable and a safe home found for her and her children.

No.2 Rest Centre at Caringbah. under the control of Deputy Superintendent Mrs E. McMiles, was fully staffed by 8.57p.m. At this centre 15 homeless cases were received. including babies without mothers. also children. The babes were washed. fed. and placed in the Baby Centre provided at her home by Mrs. F. R. Muller. The older children and adults were distributed according to the Registers of Voluntary Billeting. among the homes of Caringbah residents. One boy. suspected of having measles. was segregated and an ambulance ordered to move him to hospital.

At No.3 Centre. School of Arts. Miranda. Superintendent Mrs. A. G. Fenton was in charge and her full staff had reported for duty by 9p.m. In this Centre 21 stray children from the area under attack were received. After care and attention and the sorting out and cataloguing of their luggage. the whole of these children were distributed among the homes of people in Yowie Bay. Later a woman and her three children who found their way to this Centre were also cared for and billeted under the Voluntary scheme. No.4 Rest Centre at Sutherland. under the superintendence of Mrs. F. Haymet, was fully staffed by 8.51p.m. It was at this Centre that 17 boys had been deposited from a 'bus commandeered in Cronulla. The lads were given necessary attention. fed. clothed and their cuts and scratches cleaned and dressed. Arrangements were made to billet them in the Boys' Home at Engadine to which place they were taken at 11 p.m. that night.

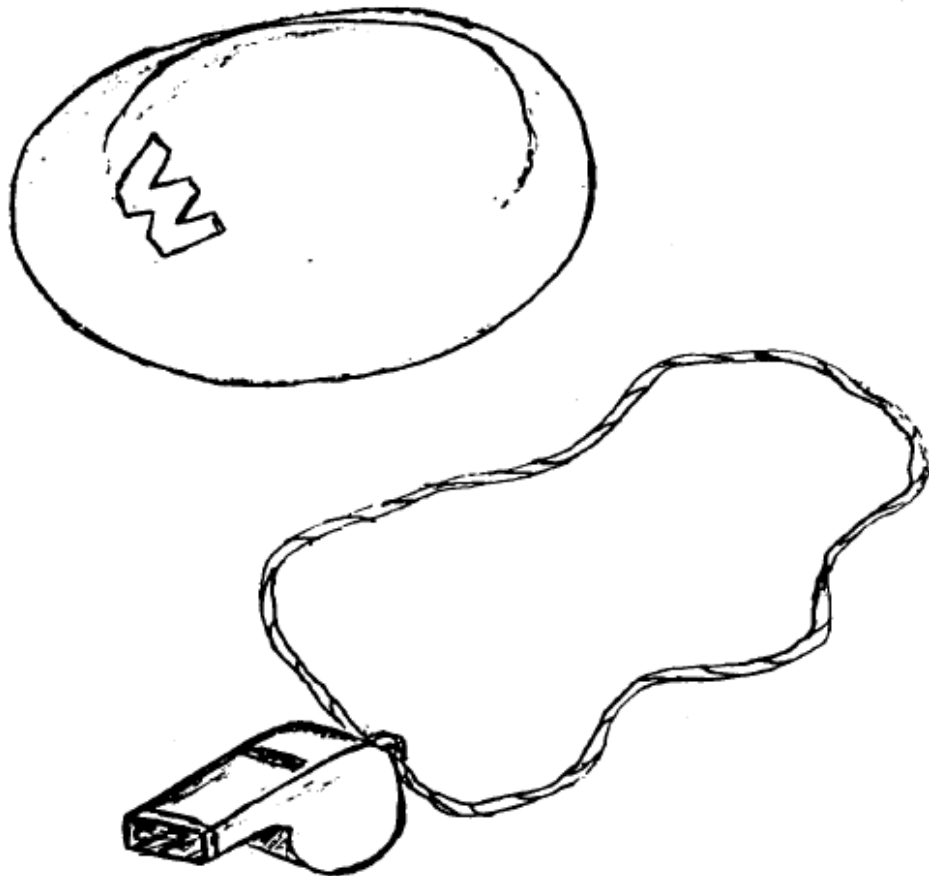
The woman of the Shire who are working on the various Committees to carry out C.A.S. work. showed how quickly they could respond and the extent of their initiative to meet the unexpected and notwithstanding the suddenness of the attack the element of surprise was not too much for them. They reported promptly at their posts and each one. having a feeling of confidence, faced

and carried out her particular task with high efficiency.

It is good to know that we have such motherly and good-hearted people to depend upon on such occasions. No one could imagine how the homeless and particularly the little children, would have fared on 16th instant without the C.A.S. Organisation and its willing women helpers.

Published in The S.C.A.M. newspaper on 25th July. 1942.

Contributed by George Heavens.



BANJO PATERSON'S AUSTRALIA.

Banjo Paterson was a poet who immortalised the great Australian outback and gave the Aussie swagman international fame. April 1995 his most famous ballad *Waltzing Matilda* turns 100 years old.

Andrew Barton Paterson was born on February 17th. 1864. in Narrambla, a sleepy country town near Orange. where he lived the life of a young bushie.

In 1871. when Banjo was seven. his family moved to Illalong in the Yass district. and it was here he came in contact with many bush characters who would inspire his future works. Paterson had his poem. *El Mandi* to the Australian Troops published in the Bulletin in February 1885. It was here he adopted the name "The Banjo" after a racehorse his family owned. By 1895 ballads like *Clancy of the Overflow*. *The Geebung Polo Club*. *The Man from Ironbark*. *How the Favourite Beat Us*. and *Saltbush Bill* were so popular with readers that Angus and Robertson published the collection in October of that year.

Banjo created what would become Australia's de facto national anthem. the world-famous *Waltzing Matilda*. While holidaying on the Queensland property of Dagworth Station near Winton in 1895. Paterson heard his host's daughter Christina MacPherson play the Scottish ballad *Craigielee*. He was said to be so enamoured by the tune he scribbled down words to go with it. This tune and words now being *Waltzing Matilda* known and sung world-wide.

Although he came from a well-off family of pioneer landowners. Banjo wrote of people battling in the face of flood. drought and disaster. He died after a short illness on February 5th. 1941.

RESEARCH BY MARJORIE CUTBUSH.

A SOLDIER'S PLEA.

Are they praying for us at home?  
Are they meeting together for prayer?  
Or going on still in the usual way  
As they did when I was there?  
We thank them all for their money.  
We thank them for all their care.  
But oh, just tell them, dear mother,  
We are needing so much your prayer.

Will you ask them to gather together  
To meet at our Father's Throne.  
That we may be kept from faltering  
When we feel we are standing alone.  
There are moments when courage fails us  
And dangers around us stare.  
Oh, tell them again, dear mother,  
We are needing so much more prayer.

Surely their voices must touch us.  
As they echo from over the sea.  
And call us away from our pleasures.  
To help them on bended knee.  
We are sending them money and clothing.  
And seeking their burdens to share.  
But, oh, let our meetings be crowded  
When kneeling together for prayer.

Author Unknown.

**LEST WE FORGET**

DOWN MEMORY LANE

My parents Mr. & Mrs. J. Worswick, brought me to Gymea from our home in Newtown Sydney, on the 1st January 1915. They were one of Gymea's first settlers, we were a family of four Doris, Clarice, Jack and myself (Phyllis). Later another daughter Iris and a brother Hector was born.

Everyone had to make their own entertainment. There was only the Clarkes, Freemans. Morans, Shorters, Hornes, Derreys,

Hazes (who lived where Gymea Hotel stands today, no Hotel those days). and then there was us the Worswicks. We went for walks also swimming where-the Baths are today or to where Hornes boatshed was at North West Arm. There were lovely Ferns, Birds, Wild Flowers, Christmas Bush. Christmas Bells, Blue Bells, Egg and Bacon flowers, Flannel flowers, Boronia, Dog Roses, Gymea Lily and lovely Blue and Red Gum Trees to name a few.

People left their Horses and Sulky or Cart in our place. We had a large amount of land and it was just a bad rough track down to the water. Most folk rode horses, we had Snippy and Dolly, or rode bicycles around. We had a couple of cows, fowls, vegetables and an orchard. We had a Piano and friends came Sundays to sing and dance. We used to have picnics in our ground at the bottom near a natural Spring Creek, which ran through to Gymea Bay where the Baths are today. This creek is now called "Coonong Creek". We had lovely big Bonfires on "Empire Nights", it was fun to collect the wood and build the Bonfire. Neighbours would come, all brought a bag of crackers and some potatoes to throw into the fire at the end. Mums made cookies and the billy was boiled to make cups of tea and we would sit around and chat. The children had either Lemon Or Orange Drink or Fifty-Fifty, half and half, this was made from our own fruit off our own trees. Of course Bonfires are not allowed today as some of the crackers are dangerous and the areas are too built up to have any fires.

To get to Gymea from Sydney you used to have to get a steam train at Central to Sutherland then a tram to corner of Gymea Bay Road and the Kingsway until Mr. Warman started a horse drawn coach.

You either went to Dr. Sandbrook at Sutherland. where the Council Chambers are today or Dr. Sproule at Cronulla, Nurse Lobb delivered most babies in the Shire as there was no Hospital only a "Cottage Style Hospital" which is still "St. George Hospital" today, which is of course a very large hospital now with all the modern facilities.

Mr. Marsden was our Chemist in Sutherland till Spencer Cox came later. Aren't we lucky to have our own Hospital. plenty of Doctors, Dentists and Chemists today.

PHYLLIS RUGLESS.



Congratulations are extended to our member Mr. Jim Cutbush for winning 1st. Prize in the colour section of the Caltex Heritage Photographic Competition run by The Sutherland Shire Council.

Well done Jim.

MUSEUM REPORT --- HERITAGE WEEK 2nd to 9th APRIL, 1995.

THE YEAR OF REMEMBRANCE 1995!

This was the principle theme of the display in the museum rooms in the School of Arts, Sutherland.

A remarkable collection of artefacts and memorabilia came from many different sources. Photos and articles from newspapers came from ex members of the Army, Navy, Air force, Women's Land Army and the Salvation Army. Personal documents and official documents from great events that took place in the services - covering the areas of the Middle East, South West Pacific and Japan

The Salvation Army supplied photos and their flag. From the Navy supplies at Spectacle Island photos, ships name plates, flags and ship's emblems.

During Heritage week 738 people visited the museum. Groups came from schools, villages and nursing homes.

So often did we hear "Oh, I remember...." food rationing, clothing rationing etc. and memories of great group friend-ships and people working to a common end - Victory, Home and Peace.

Our thanks to everyone who helped to make this event memorable. To those who contributed time and energy in setting up the display, to those who lent or gave items for exhibiton and to those who acted as 'mindere' for the display.

Allan McGarth  
Museum Curator.



## MURDER AT JANNALI - 1940

In the early afternoon of Saturday 2 March 1940, a Jannali housewife named Doris Birks saw two middle aged men running along a bush track off King Georges Road, one carrying a rifle, hotly in pursuit of the other. When the first man's hat fell off, his pursuer kicked it while running. Further on, two men, a commercial traveller named Robert Lovelock Fry, and Albert Arthur Ralph, a truck driver, heard a shot and found a man dying from a bullet wound in his chest. Another man ran into the bush.

Victim was quickly identified as Arthur Charles Lampshire, aged fifty, a rent collector employed by Holt Sutherland. Although living at Eastwood, he was well known in the Sutherland Shire. Police surgeons Doctors Percy and Sheldon determined he was shot through the heart and lungs by a single 22 calibre bullet, later recovered from the ground beneath his body. During that afternoon, police sealed off the area and searched thick bush that surrounded much of Jannali and Como, at the time. Towards evening, they arrested a man in his house at Como. Next morning, Robert Edward Hepburn, a painter aged fifty-two, appeared in Kogarah Court.

Sequence of events leading to this tragedy emerged at Hepburn's trial in the Central Criminal Court in May. Around 10.00 a.m. on Saturday morning, a young man named Morris was approached in Jannali shopping centre and asked to read a message over a public phone at the Post Office on behalf of Robert Hepburn, who claimed he was hard of hearing. The message asked Arthur Lampshire to travel to Jannali to meet a prospective land buyer. Lampshire did, in the company of his wife, and later that afternoon visited the home of a Mr Menday at Jannali. As he left, Robert Hepburn, armed with a sawn down "pea" rifle, ambushed him, firing a shot from behind a fence. Lampshire fled, and final events were witnessed by Birks, Fry and Ralph.

When police arrested Hepburn at his home at gunpoint, he commented: "I killed a rat" He stated Lampshire had broken up two households at Jannali. He had named Lampshire as co-respondent in a divorce petition he had taken against his wife, although she returned to live with him. It also emerged in Court that he had approached Isabella Lampshire, the victim's wife, suggesting the petition could be "settled" by payment of fifty pounds. Mrs Lampshire referred his suggestion to her solicitor, who told her to ignore it.

During his testimony in Court, Hepburn stated he had been drinking constantly since his wife returned to him. He remembered waking from a drunken stupor some time on Saturday, lying in the open, with ants crawling over his face. He returned home, where his wife gave him a "basin" of soup, and slept through the afternoon until four o'clock when she woke him with a cup of tea. He thought he was suffering DTs when two heads (the detectives) appeared around his door.

A police doctor who examined Hepburn stated he was suffering from tonsillitis and low blood pressure. Hepburn also believed he was suffering from lead poisoning. Despite this statement, the police surgeon described him as alert as the average man.

As the morning's phone message established premeditation, and the medical report refuted suggestions of insanity, before clear eyewitness evidence, the jury had no choice but to convict Hepburn. Although death sentences in those days were not necessarily formalities - a murderer had been executed in New South Wales the previous year - that passed on Hepburn was commuted almost immediately.

Jannali - the name is an aboriginal word denoting new moon - was established as a suburb in 1931, upon construction of the railway station. In 1940, beyond the shopping centre, much remained either bush or farms. Major suburban expansion occurred in the early 'fifties, although this writer can recall farms surviving beside the shopping centre until around 1965, when they were subdivided as home unit sites.

## IN CLOSING

Some say "Yours sincerely"  
and some "Sincerely yours"  
and some just "Yours"  
and some prefer "Yours truly"  
Some "Cordially" some "Love"  
and some a little coolly use none of the above..  
But briskly end a letter with  
nothing just for spite and all  
of these are better than those  
who never write.

ANON

# Sutherland Shire Historical Society Inc.

FOUNDED  
1966



VISITORS AND  
INTENDING MEMBERS WELCOME