

# TIMELINES

The Quarterly Journal of the Murwillumbah Historical Society Inc

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## Welcome

Welcome to the October 2017 edition of *Timelines*, Volume 6 No 2.

In this edition, our continuing Lest We Forget series by Society members Sandra Jones and Marie Fletcher features soldier Henry Brown McAndrew of Murwillumbah, late of Uralba and Alstonville, near Lismore in NSW.

We then continue our coverage of pioneering families in the Tweed with the first part of a new series on the Johnsons of Johnson's Creek story by Ross Johnson, family member, local Tweed historian, and recently elected President of our familial organisation, the Tweed Heads Historical Society.

Finally, we end with the first part of our 11<sup>th</sup> architectural review of historic buildings in Murwillumbah by Society member Nick Gouliaev, this time focusing on J M Holston and his extensive business empire in South Murwillumbah.

In this edition I have also taken the opportunity to showcase a few of the books of local history available for sale from the Society's shelves.

We hope you find this edition of *Timelines* both pleasantly entertaining and inspiring instructive.

Max Willoughby, *Timelines* Editor

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The contents of this edition are:

- Lest We Forget – Henry Brown McAndrew
- The Johnsons of Johnson's Creek
- Guided town walks [advertisement]
- Society publications
- The Holston buildings [Pt 1]
- Roll of Honour
- Society and contact information

## We want to copy your old photos

If you have come into possession of any old family or historic photos, please lend them to us to copy!

Please contact the museum on 02 6670 2493 or email us at [trm@tweed.nsw.gov.au](mailto:trm@tweed.nsw.gov.au)

## Lest We Forget

To mark the centenary of World War One [1914-1918], each edition of *Timelines* until Oct 2018 will present a short article honouring the memory of our fallen whose names are engraved on the Murwillumbah War Memorial. This edition focuses on Henry McAndrew of Murwillumbah and Alstonville/Uralba.

James and Jane McAndrew were among the earliest pioneers in the Richmond district. James, a carpenter and undertaker, designed and constructed many churches and other public buildings in the district. Their son Henry Brown McAndrew, one of sixteen children, was born at Alstonville in 1889.

On the afternoon of 4 Aug 1914, the British ambassador to Germany delivered an ultimatum to the German Secretary of State that unless Germany gave an assurance by midnight Central European Time on that night, that it would proceed no further with its violation of the Belgian frontier and stop its advance, Britain would have to take all steps in its power to uphold the neutrality of Belgium and the observance of a treaty to which Germany was as much a party as themselves. No response was received so Britain was effectively at war with Germany from 11:00 GMT on 4 Aug, although no other formal declaration of war was made. In Australia, notification of war was received in a telegram stating *War has broken out with Germany. Send all State Governors*, sent from London at 00:30 on 5 Aug and received by the Governor General in Sydney at 12:30 on 5 Aug. Prime Minister Cook informed the media at 12:45.

Without reference to Parliament, on 3 Aug the Australian Government had cabled an offer to the British to provide 20,000 men for overseas service, at Australian expense. Despite some earlier prevarications on the part of the British Colonial Secretary, he accepted the offer by cable on 6 Aug. On 8 Aug the composition of the

force of 2,226 men and 2,315 horses comprising a division of three brigades with four gun batteries, and a light horse brigade, was cabled to the Secretary by Minister of Defence Sen George Pearce. This composition differed significantly from the two infantry brigades, one light horse brigade and one field artillery brigade previously requested by the Secretary, the change being designed to ensure that Australian troops would be fighting as an undivided unit within the British Army, and not in small distributed units which would have certainly diluted the national sentiment of the force. The commitment also included the provision of making up a five per cent wastage per month and a 'normal' ten per cent reinforcement.

On 15 Aug Brig Gen Sir William Throsby Bridges was promoted Maj Gen and placed in command of both the total force, designated the Australian Imperial Force [AIF], and of the 1<sup>st</sup> Australian Division. Three months later Henry McAndrew enlisted in the new AIF at Lismore on 19 Nov 1914. His attestation paper states his age as 25 years and nine months and his occupation as labourer. He was allocated regimental number 975 and



Roy [L] and Henry McAndrew [AWM]

the rank of private. Along with his brother Roy Miller McAndrew, regimental number 924, who had enlisted on the 21 Sep 1914, Henry was assigned to F Company of the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion. This battalion was raised in late September 1914, with most of the recruits being volunteers from Qld, northern NSW and Tas. With the

13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Battalions, it formed the 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade under the command of Col John Monash.

After initial training at Broadmeadows Vic, the troops embarked for overseas on board the transport A40 HMAT *Ceramic* on 22 Dec 1914. Initially, they thought



HMAT *Ceramic*

they were on the way to England, and then across the English Channel to France to engage the German army. However, the 15<sup>th</sup> Battalion proceeded to Egypt, arriving in early Feb 1915. Once in Egypt the Australian forces, along with the men from the New Zealand Expeditionary Force (NZEF), went into training camps while awaiting transfer to England. Many Australian units brought kangaroos and other Australian animals with them to Egypt, and some of the animals were given to the Cairo Zoological Gardens when the units left Egypt.



Soon, word came from Sir George Reid, the Australian High Commissioner in London, that the facilities in England were totally unsuitable for winter lodgings, a conclusion with which the British military authorities agreed. Between Dec 1914 and Mar 1915, as the Australians and New Zealanders trained in the desert within sight of the pyramids, a situation developed which was to bring them to battle, not with the Germans, but the men of the Ottoman Army in the Gallipoli campaign.

The aim of the campaign was to take the Turkish capital of Constantinople [now Istanbul] and secure the Dardanelles strait which provided an ice-free sea link to the third major allied power in the war, Russia. It was



also intended to provide a base from which to launch a second front against Germany and Austria.

Initially, the Turkish forces were not considered to be a serious threat. On 23 Apr 1915 a final pre-invasion report circulated by British General Headquarters on Lemnos read in part, *It is the general opinion that the Turks will offer an energetic resistance to our landing, but when once we are firmly established on the Peninsula it is possible that this opposition may crumble away.* The invasion of the Gallipoli Peninsula began at dawn on 25 Apr, led by the British 29<sup>th</sup> Division along with Australian and New Zealand forces (ANZACS). The 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade in which Henry served landed late in the afternoon. By the end of the day strong Turkish counter-attacks confined the British to two small pockets of land on the tip of the peninsula at Cape Helles, and the ANZACS to a strip of rugged country further up the peninsula inland of Ari Burna point (ANZAC). Both Roy and Henry McAndrew discovered, not an enemy that would soon run from a determined attack, as they had been told, but soldiers who would stand and fight. Leading the Turkish counter-attack down from Chunuk Bair was the commander of the 19<sup>th</sup> Turkish Division, Lt Col Mustafa Kemal, who famously told his men, *I don't order you to attack, I order you to die. In the time it takes us to die, other troops and commanders can come and take our places.*

Fighting continued throughout April and into May. The allies tried to break the Turkish lines and the Turks tried to drive the allied troops off the peninsula. In the early hour of 19 May, the Turkish forces began an assault directed at the centre of the ANZAC position. On 20 May, Henry received a bullet wound to the head and was evacuated to HMT *Soudan* lying offshore, where he died the next day, 21 May 1915. The officer commanding all Australian troops on Gallipoli, Maj Gen Bridges, died three days earlier, on the hospital ship *Gascon* on 18 May from wounds received on 15 May.

Private Henry McAndrew was buried at sea; Gen Bridges was buried in Alexandria Egypt, then disinterred in June, repatriated and given a state funeral in Melbourne. It is believed that until Remembrance Day 1993, Bridges is the only known Australian soldier killed in the First World War to have had his body repatriated and buried on Australian soil.

Henry Brown McAndrew was awarded the 1914-15 Star, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal, and he is commemorated at the Lone Pine Memorial at Gallipoli. The Memorial, in the Lone Pine Cemetery at ANZAC, is the main Australian Memorial on Gallipoli. It commemorates the 3,268 Australians and 456 New Zealanders who have no known grave and the 960 Australians and 252 New Zealanders who were buried at sea after evacuation because of wounds or disease. Designed by Sir John Burnet, it is a thick, tapering pylon constructed of limestone mined in Turkey. The names of New Zealanders commemorated are inscribed on stone panels mounted on the north and south sides of the pylon, while those of the Australians are listed on a long

wall of panels in front of the pylon and to either side, arranged by unit and rank. Henry's name appears on Panel 47. He is also memorialised on the Murwillumbah and Alstonville cenotaphs and the Uralba Roll of Honour.



#### References

Australian War Memorial	National Archives Australia
RSL virtual memorial	Murwillumbah Historical Society
UNSW Australia AIF project	Tweed Regional Museum

## Johnsons of Johnson's Creek

### - the long journey to the Tweed

Johnson's Creek drains the cane fields to the east of Condong on the Tweed Valley Way, and runs into the Tweed River approximately 2km north and east of Condong. It was in this area that the Johnson family settled in 1883 after their long trek from Somerset in England. Family member and Society member Ross Johnson describes their eventful journey and subsequent contributions to the community. This is the first part of the story. [All photographs courtesy Ross Johnson]

#### Somerset, England



Recorded family history has been documented back to the Somerset district of England from the early 1700's. Simeon Johnson, an agricultural labourer married Ann Taylor in Thorne Coffin, Somerset on 9 Oct 1812. There were three children from the marriage. The only son George, born 2 May 1813, married Elizabeth Hayward on 3 Sep 1837 at Stoke-Sub-Hamdon.



The Vicarage Montacute

The last three were all born in the house next to the Church of England vicarage in the village of Montacute in Somerset.

Although unemployment was rife in England at the time, George found work as a farm labourer and Elizabeth as a glove-maker. To assist with household duties, a thirteen-year-old nursemaid, Elizabeth Pratt, assisted with the children. As well, a lodger, Elizabeth Chislett, helped boost the meagre budget.

Sometime in the 1850s George's father Simeon died in the Yeovil Poor Law Union Workhouse. The Yeovil



The Yeovil Union Workhouse

Union was formed in 1836 and the workhouse was built in 1837. Conditions were harsh with little light and heating and three unsubstantial meals a day. These consisted of eight ounces of bread (six for the women) and one and a half pints of gruel. The very high death rate could have been reduced by a change of diet but the law would not allow this. Work consisted mainly of crushing stones for road improvements.

The transportation of convicts to Australia ceased in 1853, prompting an upsurge in applications to migrate to Australia to fill the growing need for labour. With the impact of his father's death, and the unsettling conditions in England at the time, George felt a life in Australia might provide greater opportunities. A relative had already migrated there, and this also prompted George to enter into the necessary arrangements for an assisted passage for himself and his family to New South Wales. The cost was one pound per person, a grand total of five pounds.

Thus George Johnson, his wife Elizabeth and their children, 12yo Frederick George, 7yo Ellen Pryor and 1½yo William embarked from Plymouth on the *Zemindar* on 20 Jan 1857, with M O Jarvis as captain and 290 government immigrants. The ship was a fully

The four children of George and Elizabeth were: Frederick George born 10 Aug 1845 at Stoke-Sub-Hamdon; Ellen Pryor Johnson born 24 Apr 1850; John Johnson born 2 Mar 1854, died in infancy; and William Johnson born 24 Feb 1856.

rigged, three master of 707 tons, built in Port Glasgow in 1841. The voyage took ninety-five days. The ship's surgeon-superintendent, John Spencer, was kept busy during the voyage with an outbreak of dysentery, the death of one male passenger and three female passengers, and the birth of three male babies. The death toll, compared to other voyages of the time, was relatively low.



The *Zemindar*

The ship sailed into Sydney Harbour on 23 Aug 1857, three days after the sinking of the *Dunbar* with a loss of all but two of its one hundred and twenty-three passengers. The arrival was reported in the Sydney Morning Herald on 24 Aug 1857. The list of cargo for Sydney retail merchants is interesting, including 12 kegs for J Fairfax and Sons, 16 iron kegs, 17 firkins and 4 casks for J Stewart, 100 boxes of candles and 3 packages for Anderson Brothers, and 100 kegs of nails and 50 hogsheads of beer for G A Lloyd and Co, to name a few!

### Sydney town

The family's first home was in Robin Hood Lane, named after the Robin Hood Tavern in Sydney. This name was

changed in 1882 to Dean's Place and ran at right angles from George St to Hamilton St, midway between Bridge and Hunter Streets. The family were tenants of the council and



Robin Hood Lane

many years after they left Sydney, notices to quit were served on the remaining residents in 1922 so that the homes, which had become slums with a 40+ occupancy rate of Chinese, could be demolished. By 1968 this and many other lanes disappeared under the new Australia Square Tower, this particular lane being near the entrance to the underground car park of the tower

Whilst living in Robin Hood Lane, Elizabeth gave birth to another child on 16 Jun 1859, also named John and also dying as an infant. George worked on farmland on Brickfield Hill.

### Williams River

In 1861, he took up a lease of 40 acres as a tenant farmer on the large Glen Livett estate in the vicinity of Seaham



on the Williams River, midway between Raymond Terrace and Clarence Town.



Glen Livett estate

Whilst in this district, the eldest son Frederick George married Sarah Bradfield on 3 May 1866 at St Andrews Church of England, Seaham. They had thirteen children.



St Andrews Seaham

Sarah was the youngest child of convicts Joseph Bradfield and Anne Reardon. On receiving his Ticket-of-Leave and subsequent freedom on 22 Jul 1831, Joseph became a successful business man as an undertaker and carrier, and was one of the major benefactors of the construction in 1860 of St Andrews, which is still consecrated. Of the £382 building cost, he was one of the few to contribute £5, most giving £1 or 10 shillings. He was very supportive of Frederick George and Sarah's family all their life.

On 4 Oct 1866, 16yo Ellen married Daniel Murphy at St Bridget's Roman Catholic Church, Raymond Terrace. They had fifteen children. Daniel's father was an adjoining tenant farmer. Ellen and Daniel spent the rest of their life in the Namoi district. The *Sydney Daily* newspaper of 5 Apr 1928 featured an article referring to Ellen as a true pioneer and as 'a lady doctor in practice, not in theory'. Apart from assisting with farming, and rearing fifteen children, she had a natural gift for nursing and was able to minister to family and neighbours, as the homestead was very distant from the nearest doctor. Ellen died on 16 Jul 1943 and is buried in the Northern Suburbs Cemetery, Sydney.

Times were not easy in the district with heavy rains delaying crop planting and many difficulties to overcome. Some of the family's good friends had already made their way north to participate in the expanding sugar cane industry on the Clarence River.

The untimely death at 53 of George's wife, Elizabeth, on 2 Feb 1869 at Glen Livett, was a huge blow to the family. From the factories of England, across the seas to a new life in Australia with her beloved family, Elizabeth never lived to see their dreams and success come true. She is interred at Clarence Town Cemetery.



After more flooding in 1870 and resultant crop failures, George, son Frederick George with his wife Sarah and their three children, Sarah's father's

family, and George's youngest child William, decided to follow their friends north.

### Clarence River

In June 1870, with purchased provisions, the group of 23 set off with seven sets of bullocks and drays on a six-week's journey to new ventures on the North Coast of NSW.

The family settled at Palmer's Island where George Johnson purchased 88 acres of land, lot 58, in O'Keefe's Lane. To supplement family income, Frederick George

Johnson ran the local hotel. The original business centre of



Palmers Island hotel [left]

Palmers Island, including a hall, school, two churches and several

shops, no longer exists due to constant flooding and river bank erosion. The school is still operative on a new flood free site. Joseph Bradfield, Sarah's father, purchased 85 acres at nearby Palmer's Channel. Other settler families at the time were the McDermid's, the McPhee's, the Ross's and the McLean's.

George's youngest son, William married Flora McLean in Grafton on 19 Oct 1875, and the couple had ten children.

With an ever-increasing family, with six additional children born to Frederick George and Sarah, George and his two sons, Frederick George and William, looked at expanding their family holdings. Additional land was by now almost unobtainable at Palmers Island and it was decided that Frederick would look further a-field. In this venture he was supported by his father-in-law, Joseph Bradfield, successful now in the land to which he had been deported.

Frederick therefore made the three-day journey on horse-back to the Tweed, leaving his father George on the Clarence, where he died on 1 Aug 1895, aged 82, and is buried in Maclean cemetery.

## Guided town walk

Don't forget our guided town centre historical walk, which leaves from Tweed Regional Museum (2 Queensland Rd, Murwillumbah) at 1pm on the first Saturday of every month.

It takes only an hour or so, covers a bit over 1km and is interesting, good exercise, and great value at just a gold coin donation to help the Society in its work. Please pass this notice around and tell your friends - see you there.

## John Magnus Holsten and family

For over 70 years J M Holston was an iconic name in retailing in Murwillumbah, first at premises in Main St and then from 1902 at an extensive emporium in Prospero St at South Murwillumbah. Society member Nick Gouliaev has been contributing a continuing series on the architectural features of the historic buildings of Murwillumbah. This is the first part of the 11th in the series, describing the Holston buildings and enterprises, and outlining the family's history.

John Magnus Holston was born in Tjolling Norway, probably in 1865, as Jan Magnus Olsson. Together with his three brothers, he emigrated to Australia, leaving Norway from the port of Drammen near Oslo on the ship *Zenobia* and working his passage to Melbourne, where the ship arrived in Jan 1885<sup>1</sup>. The brothers worked various jobs, primarily carpentry, with Jan's experience enabling him to obtain work as a builder.

In 1887 he married Anne Garrett in Longford Vic, and promptly moved to Melbourne where their first child Lensmand, known as Len, was born in 1887. The family then moved to Adaminaby in the NSW Snowy Mountains area, where he worked with his Uncle Jens [James] as a carpenter, builder and occasional coffin maker. This was a not unusual combination of trades for a skilled carpenter in the Australian bush in those days. Obviously an industrious man of many skills, he is reputed to have also conducted a stationery, news agency and cycling business in the main street. A second son, Rudolph Eidsvolt Nordern, later known as Nord, was born there on 10 Apr 1898. It was also probably at Adaminaby where he officially anglicized his name to Holston, possibly choosing it from stories which he had read and been influenced by, about the Indian wars in the Appalachian Mountains on the east coast of the United States<sup>2</sup>.

In 1895 Joseph Carruthers, the NSW Secretary for Lands in the new government of Premier George Reid, passed the Crown Lands Act which had the effect over ensuing years of opening up much land in NSW for settlement by people with little capital, by dividing pastoral leases into two; one half of which was to be available for free selectors, while the pastoral lessee was able to obtain a long-term lease for the other half. In 1899, taking advantage of the influx of population into the norther rivers area of NSW as a result of the Act's encouragement, Holston packed all their household goods and clothing onto horse drawn wagon and headed

north, arriving in Lismore where they stayed for a few months, recovering from the journey.

In Jun 1900, at the beginning of the new century as popularly recognized, the family arrived in Murwillumbah aboard a Tweed River steamer and moved into their new premises. This furniture shop in Main St, directly opposite the police station and next to the Court House hotel, rented with living quarters for 17s per week, was the first of Holston's Murwillumbah businesses. The living quarters, three bedrooms, a kitchen, dining and lounge room and associated laundry, bathroom and toilet, were at the rear, backing onto Lavender Creek which, according to the locals, was often at that time a good fishing spot for perch. According to other reports, at times of low rainfall the creek was also a polluted ditch, with 'an all-pervading stench' which at times forced the abandonment of cricket matches in the adjoining Knox Park<sup>3</sup>.

Holston was an ambitious and business minded person who wanted to set up a furniture design and manufacturing business and a shop to sell both the local and imported furniture. After only twelve months at the Main St store it appears that he had accumulated sufficient funds to purchase land in South Murwillumbah, on Prospero St which, with the completion in 1901 of the new vehicular and pedestrian bridge over the Tweed River<sup>4</sup>, was now the main thoroughfare connecting north and south Murwillumbah. The business potential of being located on this main route to town was obvious.



Holsten building at 19 Prospero St c19?? [Courtesy Ian Holsten]

Construction of the first two story building, a shop with residence above at 19 Prospero St, commenced in 1901 and was completed and opened for business in 1902. The building, next door to today's GL and GB Smith panel beating workshop, and diagonally opposite today's South Murwillumbah Post Office, was the original Holston building, and the forerunner of Holston's Emporium Enterprises which eventually grew to include the buildings at 19, 21, 23, 25 and 27 Prospero Street as well as numerous domestic houses located elsewhere in Murwillumbah and the Tweed Valley, then in the local government area of Murwillumbah Municipal Council, now Tweed Shire Council. In addition to locally made and imported furniture, the businesses at one time or



another have manufactured, installed and retailed builder's hardware, paints, tools, enamelware, kitchenware, china, glass, picture frames, mattresses, coffins, electrical goods, linoleum, rugs, floor mats and carpets, as well as incorporating a funeral director's agency.

The building at 19 Prospero St incorporated a pre-Federation or early Federation architectural style in its ceilings and other internal fittings, but the later buildings displayed more typically Federation style characteristics. The use of the term Federation to describe the particular style of residential and commercial architecture of buildings designed and built between 1890 and 1920 is comparatively recent, coined in 1969 in order to distinguish this style from the English Edwardian style of 1901 to 1910. The Federation style had design influences of English Queen Anne style and from the east coast of the USA. Federation of the Australian states in 1901 induced a feverish nationalism and influenced designers and architects to incorporate an almost endless array of Australian motifs into their building designs, internally as well as externally.

Australian design motifs are found in interior plaster work on walls, cornices and ceilings, as well as in pressed metal ceilings, cornices, internal finishes, and external in eaves and roof linings. Other external ornaments included coloured glass, glazing to windows and doors, terracotta, cast cement elements on walls and roofs and fretwork timber to eaves and between veranda posts.

The walls of Federation style houses and commercial buildings were of sandstone, rising up from footings to a certain height above finished ground, with face brick taking over to finish at the underside of roof eaves. The face finish to the sandstone blocks was dressed to emulate the rock-faced or natural finish of raw stone. There were other finishes as well, but the rock-face was the most popular. Concrete blocks were also used as a cheaper alternative, cast with a rock-face finish to the face sides of the blocks and at the face ends of selected blocks.

These concrete block finishes were adopted by Holston in the construction of his later shops at 21 to 27 Prospero St, but his first building at 19 Prospero St was timber weather board cladding and chamfer boards. In this first effort, all construction work was done by Holston employing his own builder and organizing local tradespeople for all required site works. Building was constructed throughout from locally sourced timber. The eastern boundary wall [between numbers 19 and 21] was timber construction with external horizontal timber weatherboards, while the western wall [between numbers 17 and 19], timber framed and timber clad externally and internally, was set back from the boundary by 1.5m, creating a walkway providing access to the main entry door on the side and towards the rear of the building. The entry opened onto an internal timber stairway leading to the first-floor residential area above the shop<sup>5</sup>. The passage has long since been blocked at

the street end and roofed over, and two ground floor display windows which opened onto the passage are now simply internal wall openings, accessible from the shop.

This method of building boundary walls was allowed by Murwillumbah Municipal Council's building code at that time, but was quickly abandoned when a better knowledge of fire safety design, at least in part learned from the 1907 great fire of Murwillumbah which destroyed most of the central business district across the river.

The ground floor framing was set on 200mm by 200mm square section isolated timber piers at 1.5m centres in concrete footings. Both the ground and first floor boards were wide tongue and groove oak. Internal wall lining was painted tongue and groove horizontal timber boards, still in existence and visible today. Skirting, architraves, window trimmings and frames are all timber, internal and external doors are original timber. The shop windows are framed by round timber mullions in an early pre-Federation style, clear glazed to 3.6m high with a coloured glazed upper section to the soffit of the street awning, a total height of 4.2m. The windows are still in existence today, although the dwarf brick walls to the underside of the shop window sills were added in 1945 after floods, and there have been further changes after the recent 2017 flood.

The main entry double hinged doors to the original retail shop area are original half glazed timber doors in the pre-Federation or late Queen Anne style.



Main entry doors [photo by Nick Gouliaev]

The ceiling throughout the shop area is tongue and groove profile timber boards with rounded edges. The first-floor residential area consisted of two bedrooms and a connected dining and lounge area opening to a balcony veranda-balcony, extending over the footpath with timber columns supporting the verandah and bull-nosed corrugated metal roofing sheets on a timber roof framing. A timber balustrade with turned balusters and timber lattice panels spanned between the columns and extended to the roof soffit for shade control. Two sets of clear glazed double French doors opened onto the balcony. Like the ground floor, the residential area was also timber floored, with timber framed walls clad with horizontal tongue and groove timber boards. Today the

wall and ceiling linings do not exist and there is no access to this area, the stairs having been removed.

Sadly, the balcony and supporting columns also now no longer exist, possibly due to damage from floods. The balcony French doors were also removed, possibly in the 1930s, and the openings covered with wall sheets.

<sup>1</sup> The *South Australian Advertiser* newspaper of 16 Jan 1885 records the ship *Zenobia* of 487 tons arriving from Drammen on 17 Jan 1885.

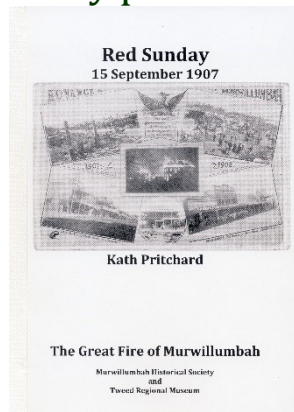
<sup>2</sup> These early details of Holston's arrival in Australia and marriage are subject to some uncertainty. Ron Johansen in *Tales of Our Times* V1, p74 names the ship *Xenobia* and gives Holsten's age as 12 when he arrived in Australia; meeting his future wife Ann Garrett in Longford, and marrying at Sale in 1887 before moving to Melbourne where Len was born in 1888. Uncle Jens had settled in the Snowy Mountains area 30 years earlier and was one of the early Norwegian settlers who had introduced snow skiing to Australia. In *Tales of our Times* V8 p50, Johansen records that Holsten was employed in a jam factory in Western Australia, then lived for a few years in South Australia before becoming involved with his brothers in the sheep industry at Omeo in Vic. Adding a further accomplishment, Johansen records in *Tales of our Times* V12, p59 that amongst his other duties and activities, Holsten was also for some time the Adaminaby town sheriff.

<sup>3</sup> *Tweed Daily News*, 23 May 2011 Small creek caused big stink, Murwillumbah's Lavender Creek didn't smell of roses

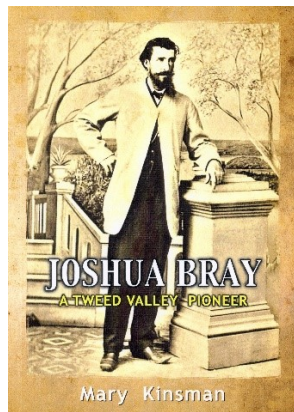
<sup>4</sup> The timber and steel frame bridge, with a centre lift span, allowed shipping to pass along the river below, uninterrupted by the new structure. It was replaced in 1968 by today's steel and concrete structure.

<sup>5</sup> The entry door and stairs no longer exist, although the present owner may consider reinstating them.

## Society publications for sale



**Red Sunday**, the story of the 1907 great fire of Murwillumbah which destroyed most of the buildings in Main St [\$15.00] (88 pages)

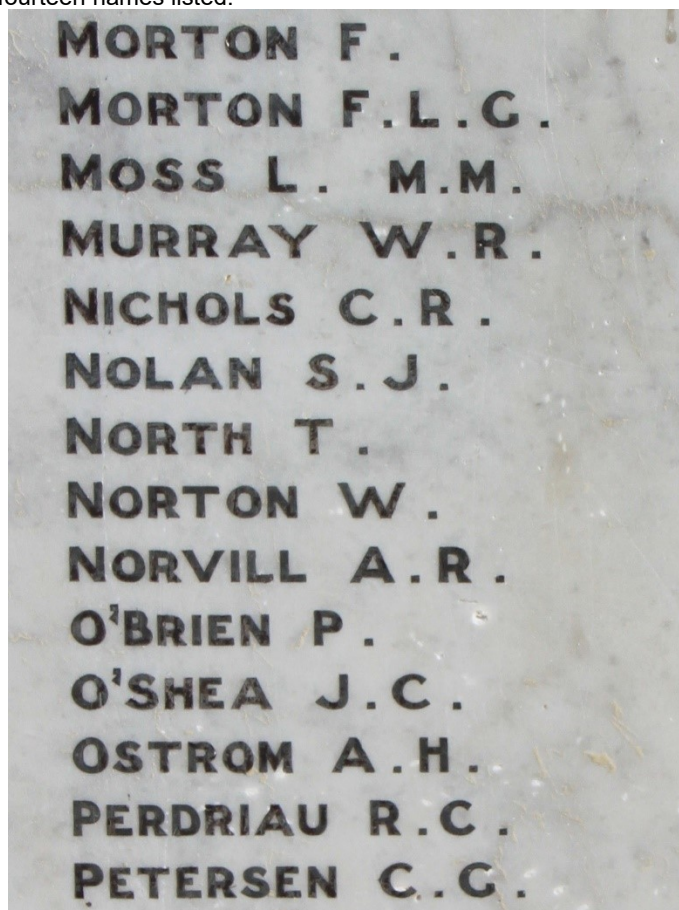


**Joshua Bray**, a Tweed Valley pioneer and the district's first post-master, at his residence Kynnumboon. [\$22.00] (92 pages)



## Roll of Honour

The Murwillumbah Cenotaph lists 218 local fallen from World War One. We will publish the names of a group of them in each Timelines until the October 2018 edition. Here is the twelfth set of fourteen names listed.



**Lest We Forget**

**ABOUT THE SOCIETY:** Formed on 16 March 1959, the Society's aim is to research, preserve and promote the rich and unique history of our town of Murwillumbah and its surrounds in the picturesque Tweed River Valley of far northern New South Wales. The Society operates out of our Research Centre in the Tweed Regional Museum's historic Murwillumbah facility. The Society is proudly supported by the Tweed Regional Museum, a community facility of Tweed Shire Council.

### CONTACT US

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**Postal:** PO Box 373, Murwillumbah NSW 2484

**ABOUT THE MUSEUM:** The Tweed Regional Museum is a Tweed Shire Council community facility, established in 2004, with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between Tweed Shire Council and the Murwillumbah, Tweed Heads and Uki and South Arm Historical Societies. It is one museum that operates across three branch locations; Murwillumbah, Tweed Heads and Uki, and in association with these three local Historical Societies. The three locations connect the Tweed Shire from the coast to the mountains, providing a unique journey into the history, people and places of the majestic Tweed Valley.

For information about the Tweed Regional Museum please visit: <http://museum.tweed.nsw.gov.au/> or phone on (02) 6670 2493.