

LEST WE FORGET



Welcome

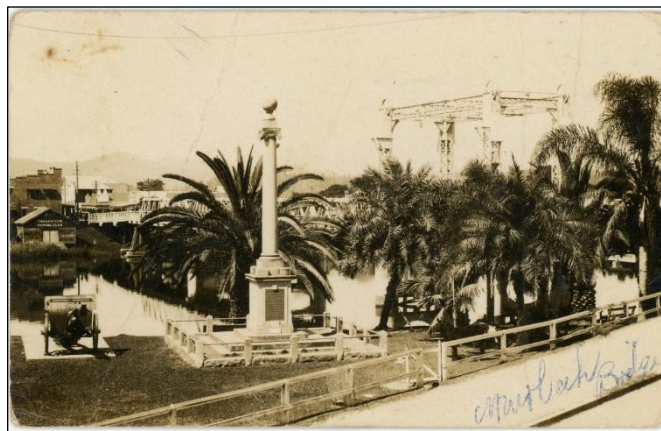
ANZAC Day is here again. The first article in this issue of *Timelines* is a survey of the War Memorials of the Tweed Valley dedicated to those who served during World War I. Most of these had been created by the end of 1924, when Murwillumbah's was unveiled. The South Arm War Memorial was unveiled in late 1927. The final three were opened, shortly before World War II or in its early years, the last the Tweed Heads Soldiers' Memorial Hall.

The second article in this issue is Henry James undertaking a bit of detective work at Fingal. He marries up plans and photos and other evidence to provide a deeper understanding of the area's changing physical and social environment during the early 1900s.

The 'Back Page ...' reprints a satirical newspaper article about Murwillumbah's war trophy, a howitzer, given to the town by the Commonwealth government. Was it the case that Prime Minister Hughes and the Nationalists were 'us[ing] the trophies for propaganda purposes to serve their own sordid ends'? Murwillumbah's returned soldiers did not trouble themselves with such slanders. They were more concerned that the gun was rusting away in a railway shed. Another newspaper article

describes their 'direct action' in this matter. It may have been 'unceremonious and, ... not a fitting celebration of Anzac Day', but it did attract a crowd.

Enjoy your reading!



The war trophy that was the catalyst for the creation of Murwillumbah's War Memorial.

Tweed Regional Museum Collection.



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War memorials – lest we forget

The creation of objects of memory after World War I in the Tweed Valley.

As early as 1915 the communities of the Tweed Shire and the Murwillumbah Municipality were taking steps to give meaning to the phrase that was to become the keystone of memorialisation after World War I – ‘Lest we forget’.

The first memorial created recorded the death of the first Tweed soldier to die during the war. Sometime before 14 August 1915 the Cudgen Oddfellows’ Lodge unveiled a memorial tablet in memory of Frederick William Mann. Mann died on the first day of the Gallipoli campaign, 25 April 1915. There was uncertainty about this date. After his wounding he was evacuated to a hospital ship and buried at sea according to the chaplain who wrote to his next of kin. This was reflected in the inscription: ‘I.O.O.F., M.U., Cudgen Lodge No. 300; Memorial Tablet to Private F. W. Mann, who died of wounds at the Dardanelles, between 25th April and 5th May, 1915’. His date of death was only confirmed after a 1916 Court of inquiry held in the field in France!



Frederick William Mann’s memorial service, Sunday, 9 May 1915. ‘There was a large gathering of people assembled on the sidewalks as the procession moved along, and on arrival at the Empire Theatre it was found that there was insufficient space to accommodate all those who desired to attend the service, many having to content themselves by occupying various vantage points outside.’

Tweed Regional Museum Collection.

The early memorials took the form of honor boards. Some were dedicated to those who had lost their lives; others listed those who had volunteered to serve with the Australian Imperial Force, while highlighting those who had fallen. The following memorials were created during the war (the date of unveiling appears in parentheses): St Andrew’s

Presbyterian Church Honor Boards (30 January 1916); St Cuthbert’s Church Honour Boards (7 May 1916); All Saints’ Church Honor Boards (16 July 1916); Cudgen Honor Board (29 March 1917); and the Murwillumbah Methodist Church Honor Board (27 January 1918). Of these, that of Cudgen was a secular memorial and was unveiled as part of a recruitment campaign. The function was of a ‘patriotic nature’. When the flags fell away from the Board and ‘displayed the names of the local heroes ... [a] storm of cheering followed’ The messages to the Cudgen and district audience were that ‘England was past “doing, her bit,” she was doing her all, and we should do more than we have done’; and ‘We in Australia; have not felt the pinch yet, and do not fully realise what sacrifice is.’ The Cudgen Recruiting Committee also created a Memorial Avenue. On 28 September 1918 thirteen Norfolk pines were planted in memory of the fallen soldiers who belonged to the district. A fourteenth was added in 1919.

The last memorial created during the war period was the Memorial Tablet dedicated to the memory of Lance Corporal James Lewis by his wife Anna. It was unveiled at St Mark’s Church on 10 October 1918 on the first anniversary of Lewis’ death, with the inscription ‘Peace, perfect peace’. When the army issued Lewis’ Memorial Scroll, Plaque and service medals, they were sent to his widow c/- Martin Grahmer, No. 147 Hohenwarth, Oberbayern, Germany.

In the following years the small towns and communities dotted across the Tweed Valley continued to create honor boards. The Chillingham Honor Board (12 February 1919); the Tweed Heads Presbyterian Church Honor Rolls (26 October 1919); the Tyalgum Citizens’ Honor Roll (two honor boards) (12 December 1919); the Dungay Honor Roll (21 February 1920); the Crabbe’s Creek Honor Roll (the decision to place it in the local hall was made on 24 November 1920 but the date of unveiling is unknown); the Cudgen Honor Tablets (18 February 1920); the Murwillumbah Methodist Church Memorial Tablet (24 April 1921); the Stoker’s Siding Honor Board (24 April 1921); the Cudgen School Honor Board (24 May 1921); the Dunbible Honor Board (24 May 1921); the Bilambil Honor Board (20 October 1921); the Loyal Uki Lodge No. 262 Tweed River District M.U.I.O.O.F. Great War Honour Roll (26

November 1921); the Cudgen Memorial Tablets (18 February 1922); and the Piggabeen Honor Roll (6 July 1922).

The sentiment on these occasions was patriotic, both Australian and British Imperial, but the storm of cheering was replaced by a more solemn demeanour. As the journalist at the Tyalgum unveiling observed: 'The names on the boards total seventy-one, which fact is sufficient to show that Tyalgum was "there" when wanted.' At the MUIOOF unveiling a speaker recited a local verse:

Tweed arise! Salute your dead,
They fought for you, fought in your stead,
Honour those who were first to give
Their lives for you that you might live!

Nevertheless, other notes sometimes intruded. At Stoker's Siding one of the speakers, Reverend Baker 'aroused the indignation of all when he recounted the treatment meted out to the returned soldier named Tarrant at Eungella'. Mr J Suter, who made the Honor Board at Bilambil (and a glass case for the war trophy, a machine gun) observed that 'the gun looked harmless enough there in its glass case, and that was the best place for it, and where they all should have been'.

There were other forms of memorialisation over this period. St Cuthbert's Church, Tweed Heads unveiled memorial windows on 8 May 1921. There were three windows. The centre light was in memory of Lieutenant C R (Reg) Morley, with the words, 'Rejoicing that he was counted worthy to suffer.' The other two windows, smaller than the centre one, were erected as a public tribute to the men who fell: on one, John C A Smith, Reginald Smith, Eugene Sullivan, Leonard J Sullivan, William Welldon, and George Wells; and on the other, James Adams, John Arnold, Walter Blackman, Thomas J Cowan, Frederick W Mann, and John Roberts. When the Holy Trinity Church, Uki was dedicated on 12 November 1922, it included gifts dedicated to the memory of fallen soldiers: the sanctuary, Percy Roberts; the lectern, Howard and Arthur Deards; the prayer desk, Jack Hall; and the font, Jacob Gresenger. The St Andrew's Presbyterian Church Great War Memorial Pipe Organ was dedicated on 15 June 1924 'in memory of the young men who went forth from the congregation to serve in the great war of 1914-1918'.

This chain of memorialisation was intersected by the distribution of war trophies by the Commonwealth government. The Tweed also received its share of

these spoils of war. Murwillumbah's entitlement was a captured artillery piece, later augmented by a trench mortar. Recipients of a machine gun were Crabbe's Creek (the decision to place it in the local hall was made on 24 November 1920 but the date of unveiling is unknown), Cudgera (22 January 1921), Stoker's Siding (24 April 1924), Dunbible (24 May 1921), Tyalgum and Bray's Creek (24 May 1921, both displayed together at Tyalgum), Burringbar (2 August 1921), Chillingham and Numinbah (17 August 1921, both displayed together at Chillingham), Bilambil (20 October 1921), Cudgen (18 October 1922), Piggabeen (6 July 1922), and Tweed Heads (25 April 1924 - 'Immediately, following the memorial service, the unveiling of the war trophy guns was performed in front of the new fire station, but the harmony of the ceremony was considerably marred by the discovery that some miscreant had dismantled and stolen the barrel of the principal gun.'). Some were unveiled along with an honor board, others in their own right. Initially the New South Wales Labor government banned their display on school grounds. The Education Minister T D Mutch: 'The Minister drew a sharp distinction between memorial and exhibitions of guns or other weapons of slaughter. He said that he believed in seeing the names of the men who had made sacrifices properly honored. He did not desire, however, to foster the idea of war.' The election of a Nationalist government saw this prohibition rescinded. The new Education Minister A Bruntnell: 'The Minister for Education, Mr. Bruntnell, stated last week that if in future permission was sought to place war trophies in the State schools it would be granted.'

Four war memorials as such were dedicated on the Tweed. The first was the Dungay War Memorial, unveiled on 6 August 1919. Modest in scale, it took 'the form of a sundial, wind gauge, and rain gauge, the whole surmounted by a telescopic flagstaff, and surrounded by a fenced-in garden'. The Honor Roll was added to the sundial's concrete pedestal in 1920. Burringbar's war memorial, called an Honor Roll monument at the time, was unveiled on 20 September 1919. It was located in the Memorial Reserve, which was also the site of trees planted to the memory of the 'fallen heroes'. The substantial structure reflected the community's undertaking to perpetuate the memory not just of the fallen but also their volunteer soldiers. This unveiling was held as part of Peace Day, celebrating the signing of the

Versailles Peace Treaty. The Commonwealth government had gazetted 19 July 1919 as the day of observance, but the influenza epidemic meant that many of these events were postponed, as in the case of Burringbar. Before the unveiling, the children received their Peace Medal. When the ceremony was over, the participants and assembled crowd moved to the sports and picnic ground 'where the children were regaled to their hearts' content ... [t]he committee made every effort to see that every child received a prize and evidently: their efforts were successful as no complaints [were] received'.

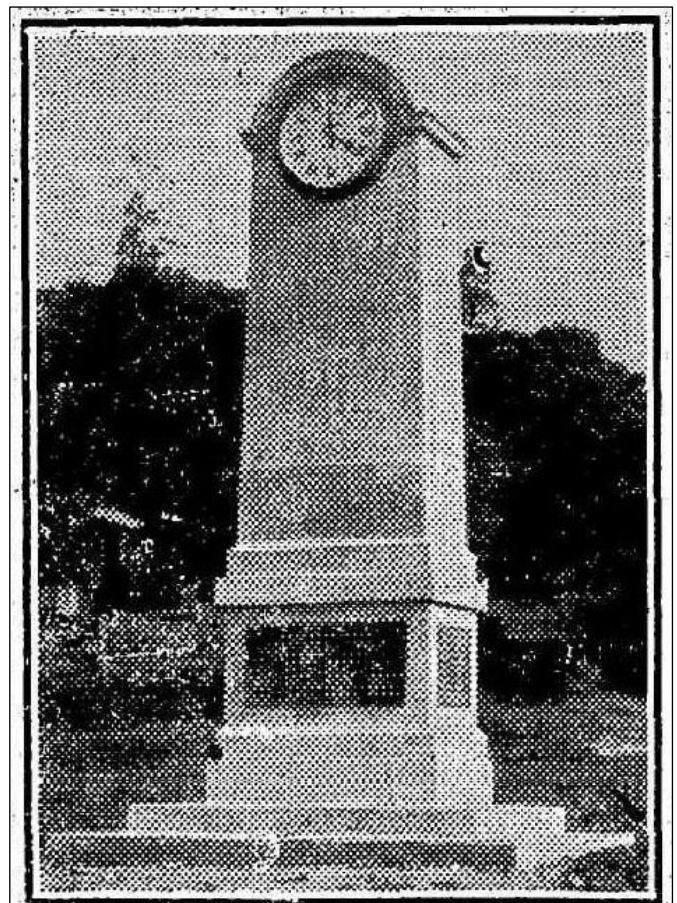
The third memorial was Murwillumbah's, unveiled on ANZAC Day in 1924. The Murwillumbah War Memorial presented not only financial challenges but was also an example of contesting views about the form memorialisation should take. The first proposal was for a monument. George Mann, the father of Frederick William Mann, began collecting money for this purpose. As early as March 1917, at the naming of the Bridge Reserve (later Newell Park), he told those present that he believed 'that a proposal was to be submitted to have a monument erected [on the reserve] to the memory of those brave lads who were dying and had died for, their protection' and '[h]e had in his pocket a cheque from Mr. McCollum, of Byangum, for £50 and promises from many others'. This was not the case, but he continued collecting money for a monument. In June 1918 his efforts were sidelined by a second proposal. The leading article in the *Tweed Daily* was headlined 'A memorial hospital': 'Let Murwillumbah lead, it is the centre of the Tweed; let the South Arm and the North, the Broadwaters and the river districts all help; let them, and they will, elaborate the idea. Let the South Arm build a wing, Tweed Heads another; let us have a Burringbar pavilion, and a Dungay ward. Let our soldiers' honor roll be there; let us be able, when folk say where is the Tweed's memorial to her soldiers, to take them to that hillside dedicated to the service of the sick, that eminence that Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald called the finest hospital site in Australia, overlooking practically the whole of our fertile valley, and say, there—helping the living, is our monument to the dead.' The progress of this campaign can be gauged by the April 1921 headline in the *Daily* – 'A memorial hospital?' The problem was that the Tweed District needed a new hospital, but government subsidy required the involvement of the authorities in its planning. The proponents of the memorial

hospital had projected a cost of £8,000 to £10,000; the government's plan cost £30,000; and the amount on hand was £800. Nevertheless, the *Daily* still hoped for a positive outcome: 'We sorely misjudge the character of Tweed residents however, if an energetic and well organised campaign even at this stage does not yield sufficient funds to build a hospital that will fulfill all requirements, be a credit to the district, and properly place on record our appreciation of the sacrifices made by the Tweed's fallen.' The arrival of Murwillumbah's trophy gun further complicated the situation, giving new impetus to the argument that some type of memorial monument needed to be erected. On ANZAC Day 1921, after the ceremonies, returned soldiers dragged the artillery piece from a railway shed to Broadway. In light of these conflicting visions, and the refusal of George Mann to give the money he raised to the hospital appeal, the 'Memorial Hospital Committee' (now raising money for a 'memorial ward') and the 'Monument Committee' decided on a joint fundraising appeal. Thus, on 24 June 1921, the following announcement appeared in the *Tweed Daily*: 'What will be absolutely the last big appeal to the public as a result of the Great War is now in hand and that is the collection of £5000. This is to be used for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial to our boys who have done so much for us on the other side, and the remainder is to be used for the erection of a memorial hospital also in recognition of the boys' service, that is £1000 for monument and £4000 for the hospital.'

After some debate about whether the war trophy should be the centrepiece of the monument, and where the monument should be located, Broadway or the Bridge Reserve, a memorial structure was built and completed in 1923. It was to be unveiled on Empire Day, but this was deferred because all the names to appear on the monument had not been received. E E Newell, 'the prime mover in the war memorial proposal since its inception' had this to say: "It doesn't speak well for the interest taken in the movement," said Mr. Newell, "when I tell you that, despite all our efforts to get a complete list of names to go on the stone, about 80 have yet to be sent in. It is anything but a creditable position; and looks as if there was no further interest in the memorial movement. The unveiling will not take place on Thursday, and I cannot tell when it will take place. At the rate the names are coming in, we will be

lucky if the monument is unveiled on Anzac Day next year.” Despite Newell’s misgivings the names were engraved by November. The Governor of New South Wales was invited to unveil the memorial but died in September. Ultimately, Newell was lucky and the memorial was unveiled in 1924. The names of 218 fallen soldiers (with another ten to be added) were inscribed on the monument. The unveiling was moving: ‘Tearful-eyed relatives each held a white streamer in their hands. Bandmaster E. J. Frame sounded the “Last Post,” and, at a word from the organiser (Mr. E. E. Newell) ropes and streamers were pulled and down dropped the flags, revealing the names of the deceased soldiers inscribed on white marble tablets. The ceremony was fraught with emotion.’ Notwithstanding, the organisers also felt the need to account for the cost of the monument. All up £1091/9/9 had been spent against £1089/11/2 collected through subscriptions, donations, an art union and the balance from other functions. The treasurer, H V Watson said ‘that the memorial had been erected free of debt. It was to be hoped that it would stand for all time as a testimony of the Tweed to her departed sons, and that their children, and children’s children would see that it was kept in good condition through the hundreds of years to come.’ The trophy guns, the howitzer and a trench mortar, were mounted adjacent to the monument. As for the Memorial Hospital/Wing, in 1925 the Tweed District Hospital, with the agreement of the Tweed District Soldiers’ Memorial Hospital committee, co-opted the money to pay for its share of the cost of new nurses’ quarters.

The last Tweed war memorial monument was unveiled on 10 December 1927. All these memorials cost money – even the housing of the war trophies had to be paid by the local community. The creator of the Dungay War Memorial, Mr Sutton, had thanked his fellow citizens for ‘the £55 towards the cost of the day’s function’. The South Arm War Memorial was no different. It was proposed in 1922 as an extension to the School of Arts. Fundraising occurred, but interest flagged. In 1924 the decision was made to erect a monument for about £200. It was reported that ‘of this amount the local branch of the RSSILA have approximately £40, and the sum of £9 is in hand from a previous effort’. In 1925 amended plans were received from the Local Government Department. By 1927 the cost was £414, of which the committee had £350, and after the unveiling these numbers had



SOUTH ARM WAR MEMORIAL.

‘[E]mbedded in two faces of the column are large clocks ... [t]he clock was one of Proud’s electric models, driven by batteries from a master-clock placed in the school ... Installed, the clocks cost £85’.

Tweed Daily, 12 December 1927.

risen to £495 and £380 respectively. The hope was to wipe the debt the end of February 1928, an aspiration achieved with a slight delay when a fete in March realised £90, liquidating the debt and leaving a credit balance. It was, however, worth it: ‘The original estimate, for the monument, which had been designed by Sir John Sulman, and the erection supervised, by a Government officer, had been greatly increased through having all the names of the men who enlisted from the South Arm inscribed’.

The South Arm War Memorial unveiling is also notable as one for which the Tweed Regional Museum holds a photograph. The unveiling ceremony was performed by Esther Sweetnam of Murwillumbah, ‘who has the distinction of being the oldest lady resident of the South Arm who lost a son in the Great War’. The report of the unveiling also mentions D C Marshall presiding at the ceremony and the presence of the President of the Tweed Shire Council, J H McCollum, the Mayor of Murwillumbah,



'D.C. Marshall, Mrs Sweetnam and C.V. Milsom unveiling flag covered War Memorial at Uki.

Tweed Regional Museum Collection.

J A Jay, and E E Newell, 'popularly known as the "Tweed Diggers Friend"' among others. C V Milsom is not mentioned but Mrs Milsom, along with Mrs Culbert, were named, having 'given time freely in the interests of the Red Cross and other war work.' George and Esther Sweetnam's son, Victor John, had died on 28 November 1918, a little over two weeks after hostilities had ceased, from influenza - the disease that was to reach the Tweed the following year and wreak havoc on the home front trying to celebrate the peace.

The last three memorials dedicated specifically to those who served during the Great War were unveiled between 1938 and 1940. On 6 October 1938, Murwillumbah finally inaugurated an item of civic infrastructure in memory of its World War I soldiers – the Olympic Memorial Pool. This project also had a long history, first proposed by returned soldiers in 1927. The opening was one of four ceremonies

performed by Mr. E. S. Spooner, the Minister for Works and Local Government that day. 'Says Betty' reported that 'long bathers and short bathers, bathers that extended well over the chest and bathers that were completely topless were all arranged around the Murwillumbah Memorial Baths when the Minister ... arrived to perform the opening ceremony yesterday afternoon ... even before the "Open Sesame" was given the water in the pool was being wildly churned by the flying legs and arms of dozens and dozens of excited youngsters'.

The dedication of the Anglican church at Cudgen Headland on 10 December 1939 was more dignified. It was a '£600 gift by Mr. Walter Knight and his brother, the late Mr. William Knight, as a memorial to returned soldiers of the district.'

The last memorial dedicated to the soldiers who had fought in the Great War was the Tweed Heads Soldiers' Memorial Hall opened on 25 April 1940. This building had also had a long gestation history, 'the fulfilment of eight years' planning and hard work in raising funds by members of Tweed Heads and Coolangatta Sub-branch of the R.S.S.I.L.A.'. It differed from all the other memorials that had preceded it because the returned soldiers had built it themselves.

With the completion of this hall the first chapter of the memorialisation of the fallen and those who served in the armed forces closed. It ended just as a new chapter was being written. The hall no longer stands, in its way a statement about the challenges of remembering loved ones in perpetuity.



'Built at a cost of £1100, the Tweed Heads soldiers' memorial and returned men's clubroom.'

Tweed Daily, 25 April 1940.

At Fingal

Henry James visits 'The Caves', the former name of Cave Point or Fingal Point/Head.

Up until about 1920 the Solomons lived in Murwillumbah but regularly spent holidays at Fingal where Louis and his son Douglas took many photos. Photos taken by Louis Solomons in 1897 may be the oldest of shelters at Fingal.

The Solomons mostly lived under canvas during their holidays at Fingal, but on what appears to have been their first holiday there in 1897, they stayed in humpies that had been built a number of years before, possibly for quarry workers. (See Figures 1 and 2.)

Quarrying for the construction of river training walls had been underway for about a year when the Minister for Public Works paid a visit to the 'main camp...at Cave Point' in 1892. Sixty three men were said to be employed on the project at the time. When quarrying for the initial construction of the training walls came to an end at Cave Point in 1901 it was reported that 'forty five men and 7 horses' had been engaged in the task shortly before. It is likely that some of the workforce had lived at accommodation provided by Catherine Mahoney and James Tate who had applied for temporary leases of crown land at Cave Point in 1895 for 'boarding house[s] only'. It is possible they were made to apply for leases well after they had set up their enterprise.

In 1901 Louis took a photo that included a view of the Fingal Head lighthouse keeper's residence (Figure 3). It was built in 1879, was a substantial brick structure, and was demolished in 1923 when the light was converted to automatic acetylene operation and a permanent keeper was no longer required.

Another photo taken by Louis between the years 1899 and 1901 includes a glimpse of Timothy Bambery's house (Figure 4). Bambery applied for a 'permissive occupancy' (short term lease) of 12 acres at Cave Point in 1899. It is unclear what the purpose was, but it apparently included permission to reside at the location. When he later sought a lease there in 1916 for only 2 acres it was for a poultry farm and vegetable garden.

The first freehold house portions at Fingal were auctioned by the government in October 1911 and were located in part on the land Bambery had leased from the government in 1899. Bambery bought one of

the portions (229). The portions were surveyed for auction in February 1911, and, as the resultant plan shows, the house had already been moved from its former location on portion 245 overlooking the cliff beside the river. Bambery must have decided around the time the surveying was taking place that if he was to buy one of the portions, he preferred one at the location of what was to become portion 229. Portion 245, the original site of his house, was bought by George Skinner. (See Figures 5 and 6.)

Two photos of dwellings taken in the early years of the 20th century depict the very great difference in quality of housing occupied by the poorest residents (in this case, Aborigines) and the most successful colonists. (See Figures 7 and 8). Douglas Solomons is responsible for the photo taken in 1913 of the newly-built house called 'Wimmera', located on portion 233. The property was in the name of Thelma Skinner. Douglas Solomons probably also took the photo of the aboriginal encampment and if so, it was probably taken around 1911. The camp was located well to the north of Cave Point on Letitia Spit, just north of Wommin Lagoon. A record of the location was made in January 1913 by Surveyor Robert A. Holmes when he drafted a plan of seven portions apparently to facilitate the granting of permissive occupancies. The plan depicts the location of the 'huts', as they were called (see Figure 9). The plan also includes a table describing the structures on each of five of the portions (see Figure 10). It was common practice at the time for plans to include a record of improvements that might have been made prior to survey of crown land for sale or lease and for the surveyor to make an estimate of their value. Improvements could include not only shelters but also clearing and fencing.

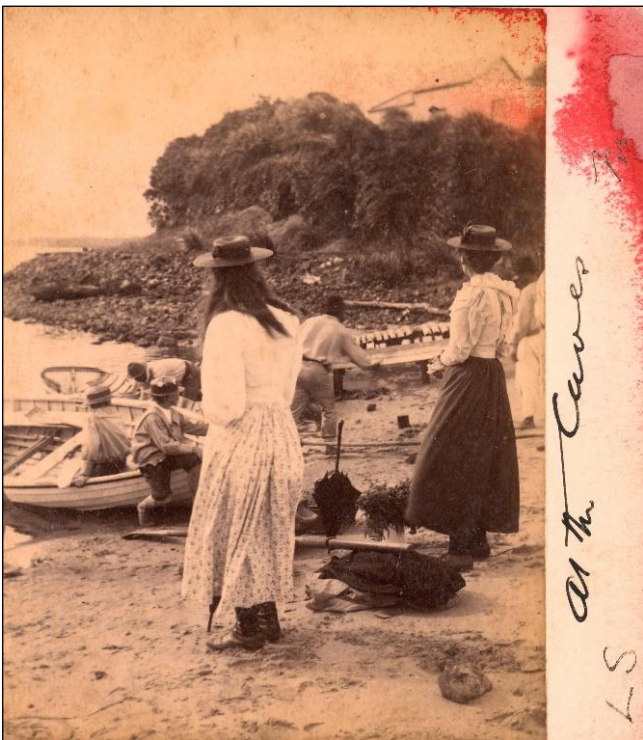
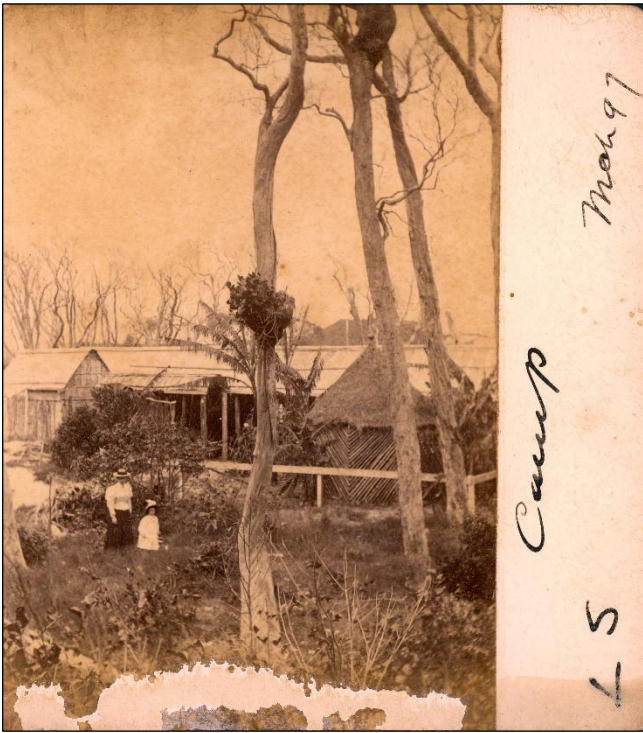
See Figure 11 for an analysis of the huts in the photograph referred to in the 1913 survey plan.

Sorry to interrupt your reading...

The Murwillumbah Historical Society's Annual General Meeting will be held on Wednesday, 22 April 2026 at the Murwillumbah Golf Club from 12 noon to 2:00 pm.

Renew your membership or join the Society to take an active part in the work of the Society.

Contact us for further information using email: secretary@murwillumbahhistoricalsociety.org.au.



Clockwise from top left.

Figure 1. Solomons holiday accommodation at Cave Point in 1897.

Figure 2. Another view of the Solomons' holiday accommodation at Cave Point in 1897.

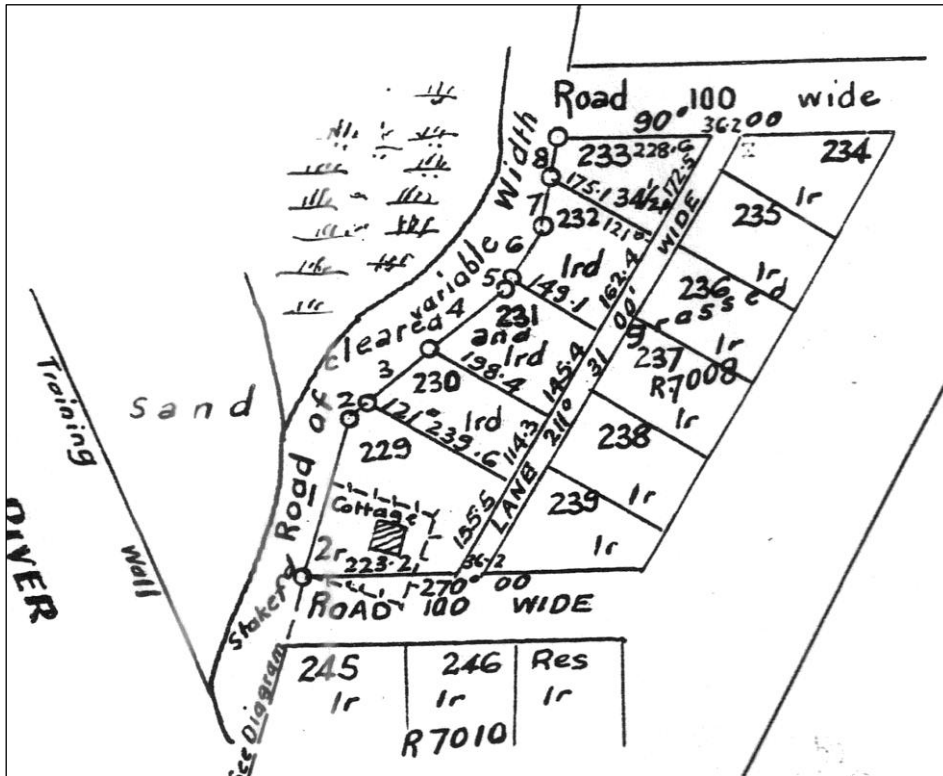
Figure 3. View from Fingal Beach looking southwards in 1901. The lighthouse keeper's residence is visible on the horizon, right hand side. A paling fence around the lighthouse is visible to left of the residence. The lighthouse is not visible. It is barely taller than the fence and obscured by the glare of the sky behind.

Figure 4. View to the north from the bank of the Tweed River south of Cave Point. Timothy Bambery's house is visible above the cliff on the south western side of the point. Date of photo probably 1901. The house is in its original position on what was to become portion 245.

Photographer: Louis Solomons.
Collection of the Tweed Regional Museum.

Figure 5 . Part of the plan of subdivision for the first house lots sold at Cave Point. The plan is for portions 229 to 239, was prepared by surveyor Edwin Johnson and completed on 18 February 1911. Portions 245 and 246 are part of another plan of subdivision prepared around the same time (CP7010-1759). Timothy Bambery's house was still the only one in that part of Fingal but had been moved from proposed portion 245 to portion 229. Quarry worker housing that may have been on the depicted area had either been dismantled or had simply decayed by 1911. Surveyor Johnson notes that much of the depicted land is cleared and grassed.

Source: Part of facsimile of Crown Plan 7007-1759 held by Murwillumbah Historical Society.



No. of Portion.	0	2	0	345	0	0	Rous	...	Terranora	...	Between Cave Point and Fingal Light-house -	Upset price of portion 229 includes £300, value of improvements. Within Tweed Shire.
229	0	2	0	345	0	0	Rous	...	Terranora	...	Having frontage to a road 100 links wide, a road of variable width.	
230	0	1	0	15	0	0	do	...	do	...	Having frontage to a road of variable width.	
231	0	1	0	13	0	0	do	...	do	...		
232	0	1	0	13	0	0	do	...	do	...		
233	0	0	34½	15	0	0	do	...	do	...	Having frontage to a road 100 links wide, a road of variable width. R. 7,007-1,759.	
234	0	1	0	15	0	0	do	...	do	...	Having frontage on the north and east to roads 100 links wide.	
235	0	1	0	13	0	0	do	...	do	...	Having frontage to a road 100 links wide.	
236	0	1	0	13	0	0	do	...	do	...		
237	0	1	0	13	0	0	do	...	do	...		
238	0	1	0	13	0	0	do	...	do	...		
239	0	1	0	15	0	0	do	...	do	...	Having frontage on the east and south to roads 100 links wide. R. 7,008-1,759.	
240	0	1	0	15	0	0	do	...	do	...	Having frontage to a road 100 links wide.	
241	0	1	0	13	0	0	do	...	do	...		
242	0	1	0	13	0	0	do	...	do	...		
243	0	1	0	13	0	0	do	...	do	...		
244	0	1	0	15	0	0	do	...	do	...		
245	0	1	0	35	0	0	do	...	do	...	Having frontage on south and west to road of variable width on north to road 100 links wide.	
246	0	1	0	25	0	0	do	...	do	...	Having frontage on north and south to road 100 links wide.	

Figure 6. Part of the notice in the Government Gazette of 6 September 1911 for the auction of house lots at Cave Point. The minimum (upset) price for portion 229 included a premium of £300 – the value of the house and other improvements – so that the government had the cash to compensate Timothy Bambery in case he was not the successful bidder.

Source: Trove (National Library of Australia).



Figure 7 Skinner's new house at Cave Point on portion 233. Note that forest behind the house on the north west side of the quarry face has not yet been cleared at this time. Members of the Solomons' family are standing in front of the verandah floor. People standing on the verandah are presumably members of the Skinner family. The position of the barbed wire fencing is consistent with boundaries of the properties depicted in the survey plan.

Photographer: Douglas Solomons.
Collection of the Tweed Regional Museum.



Figure 8. Aboriginal encampment at Letitia Point. The view is to the south. Tall dunes that then existed between Cave Point and the lighthouse headland are visible on the horizon, a little to the right of the centre of the photo in a gap between the tree canopy and the bark roof of a hut. The notation on the print is somewhat characteristic of that other Douglas Solomons' photos. The notations on many of his photos include the signature 'D.D.S.' and/or the date, features missing from this photo possibly as a result of the original having been cropped on its right hand side in the course of digital reproduction. The handwriting in this photo is most similar to others he took in 1911.

Photographer: Douglas Solomons.
Collection of the Tweed Regional Museum.

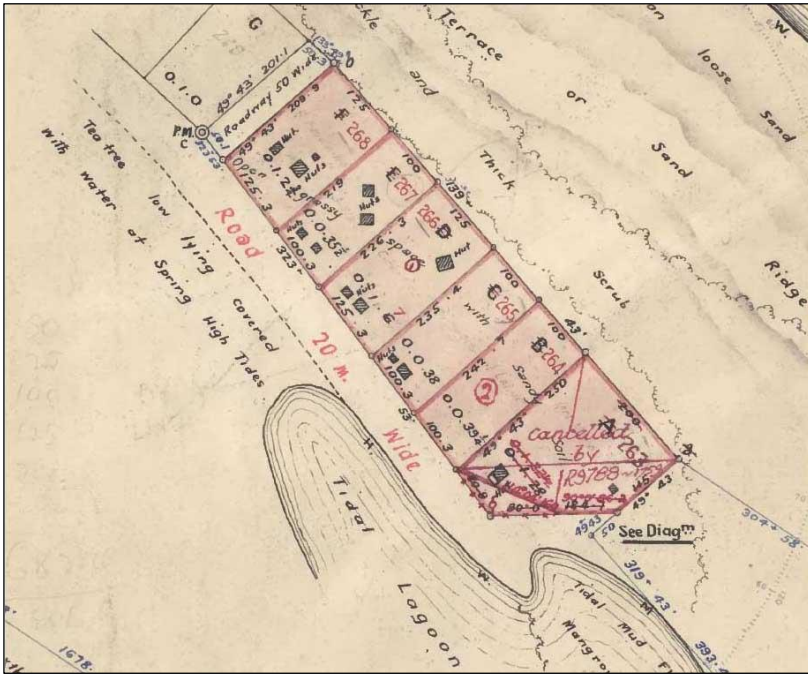


Figure 9 (Left). Extract from Crown Plan 7325-1759 surveyed on 9 January 1913. The plan shows huts present on the site at the time. These lots still exist except that the boundary of lot A has been amended on its south western side to accommodate the formation of Letitia Road.

Source: Land Records Service of NSW.

Figure 10 (below). Extract from Crown Plan 7325-1759 describing improvements on the land the subject of the plan.

Source: Land Records Service of NSW.

Lot
 A. Slab & iron hut old, Value about £10.
 Improvements
 C. Slab & iron hut do £8.
 D. Bark huts no value.
 E. Four bark huts no value.
 F. Slab and bark huts. value £8.

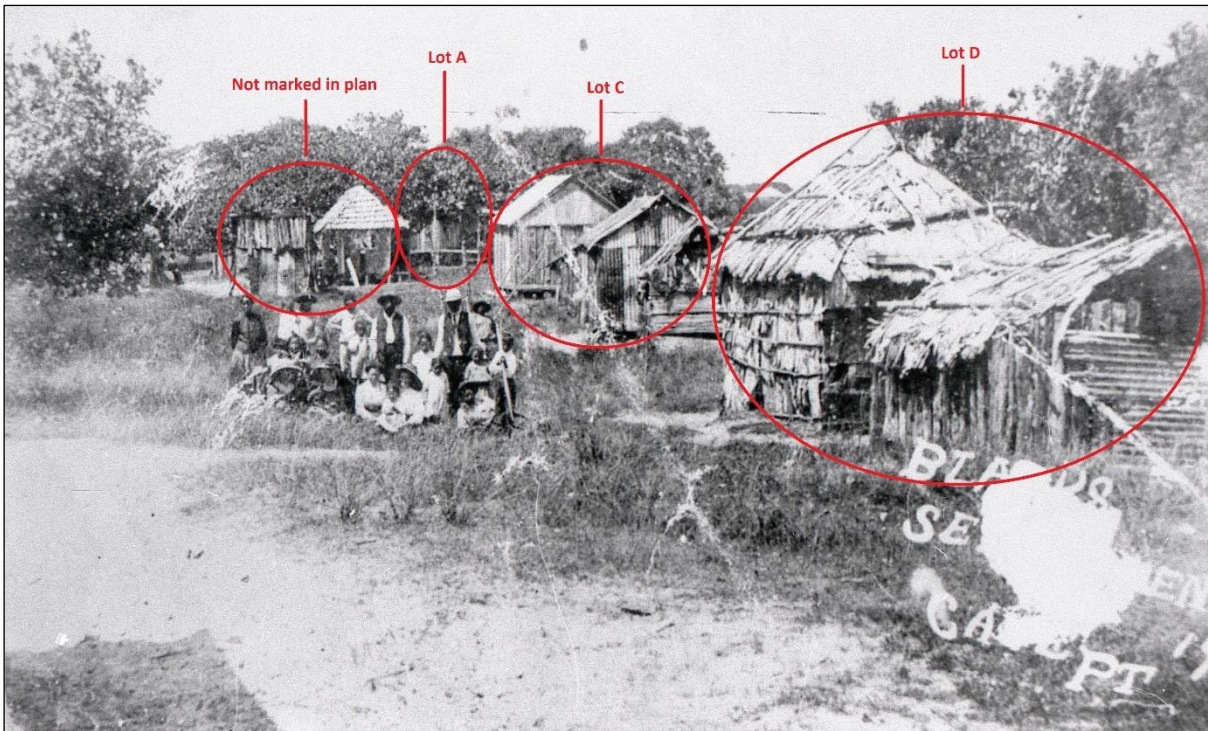


Figure 11 Identification of huts depicted in Crown Plan 7325-1759.

Source: Land Records Service of NSW.

The Back Page ...

AN IMAGINARY CONVERSATION.

A visitor writes:—Last evening while taking an airing along the river bank past the N.C.S.N. Coy's railway shed, I came on an old friend in a great state of dilapidation beside the road. My having a Digger's badge caused him to brighten up immediately and in a cheerful voice he said, "Hullo Aussie." I answered at once, "Hullo Fritz" (for I am sorry to own he was a vindictive type of German), "what are you doing here?" "That's just what I want to know," said he. "I have been standing here now for nearly two months and I don't know what the G.O.C. intends doing yet. As a matter of fact I am a P.O.W. transferred to the strength of the Municipal Council and now awaiting further orders. I can't say I care for my. present camp much, especially in wet weather, and do a lot of brooding over the good old days when you and I played 'tip and run' together. But, never mind Aussie, as we used to say the first seven years are the worst, aren't they?" I tried to answer him coherently, but got a bad fit of coughing, and, on wiping the cobwebs from my eyes, found I had been talking all the time to the Murwillumbah war trophy, an old camouflaged German gun. (*Tweed Daily*, 18 April 1921.)

DIRECT ACTION.

MURWILLUMBAH'S WAR TROPHY DRAGGED TO BROADWAY BY RETURNED SOLDIERS.

A band of about 30 returned soldiers yesterday took direct action in connection with the German gun which was allotted to Murwillumbah as a war trophy, and administered a well-needed rebuke to the shameful apathy of those responsible for the gun being placed in position.

During the afternoon the returned soldiers went to the railway goods yard at South Murwillumbah, where the gun has rested since its arrival three or four months ago, attached a rope, and dragged it to Broadway. The procession was headed by the Town Band, playing "The Great Little Army."

Arriving in Broadway, the "Marseillaise" and the "National Anthem" were played, and three cheers given. The action of the soldiers caused some little excitement, and the gun was soon surrounded by a crowd of spectators. ...

A little later the soldiers again attached themselves to the gun, and, preceded by the band, marched up and down Main Street, accompanied by an interested escort of children. (*Tweed Daily*, 26 April 1921.)

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.

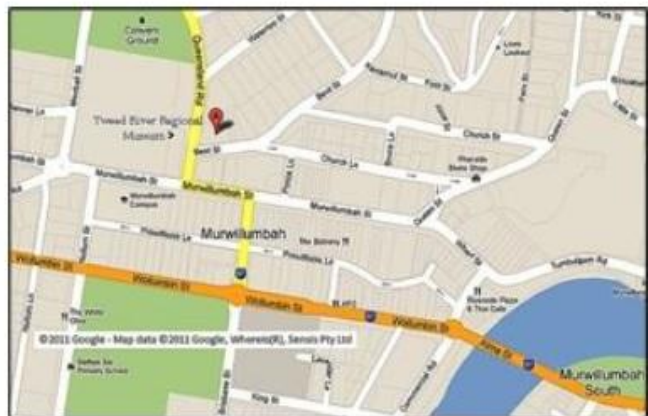
CONTACT US: Phone: (02) 6670 2273

Web: <http://www.murwillumbahhistoricalsociety.org.au/>

FB: <http://www.facebook.com/murwillumbahhistory>

Email: editor@murwillumbahhistoricalsociety.org.au

Mail: C/- Tweed Regional Museum, 2 Queensland Rd, Murwillumbah NSW 2484 or 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.

While every effort is made to provide accurate and complete information in our Timelines newsletters and research, Murwillumbah Historical Society cannot guarantee that there will be no errors. The Society makes no claims, promises or guarantees about the accuracy, completeness, or adequacy of the contents of our newsletters and research and expressly disclaims liability for errors or omissions. The views and opinions expressed therein are solely those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of the Society.

To preserve maximum space for content, sources and references will not usually be listed. These are available from the Editor upon request.