

The Career Women of Armidale

Branch 1

Michael Braund

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, it was customary for married women to perform “home duties” and, when necessary, attend a ball or a bridge party, or help with charitable events. But some women did work. According to Dr. Maria Nugent, women were employed in area such as domestic service, home employment (seamstress, laundress, music, dancing, French, feather-cleaning and mantua-making), boarding houses and corner shops.¹

Towards the turn of the 20th century, women started to gain employment in the public sector in areas such as teaching, nursing medicine, science and pharmacy. This was closely linked to the admission of women, albeit in small numbers, to tertiary education. This article will look at the careers of **some** of the early Armidale Braund women.

- Alice – singer
- Jessie - farmer
- Bud – dancing instructor
- Gwen – nurse
- Myrtle Mary – nurse
- Doris – physiotherapist

Alice Jane Braund 1869-1965

Alice was born at 74, High Street, Bideford, at 1.35 in the afternoon, on 5 May 1869. She was baptised soon afterwards, on 14 June. It didn't take her long to present herself as a singer. As early as 1891, while still only 22 years old, and having been in Armidale, in New South Wales, Australia for two years, Alice sang in Cowen's celebrated cantata *The Rose Maiden*. She was one of two sopranos, while her brother, George, was one of three tenors. She appeared with George again two months later, though this time she was stand-in pianist after the regular pianist was struck “over the eye, cutting and bruising him rather severely”.² In October 1892, Alice was again with George, this time at the annual ball supporting the Armidale and New

England hospital. Fancy costumes were worn by one and all; Alice was *La Blanchisseuse*³, and George was Hamlet.

Alice managed a song at her next engagement, with George, later that year. Her song, *Sunshine and Rain*, was part of an evening's entertainment put on by the Armidale Gymnastic club and musical friends in Armidale's new town hall.⁴ One more performance in 1892 brought Alice and George together again, this time a concert in the new town hall.⁵

More social engagements followed in 1893. An evening service at St. Peter's cathedral in Armidale saw Alice and George (and Messrs. Coucom and H. Weaver) sharing the solos and recitatives in a production of Spohr's *Easter Judgment*.⁶ Alice continued her maturing singing career in Armidale, singing often with George. In June 1895, to support an illustrated lecture by the Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, Alice joined with George and H. Weaver in a rendering of *This Magic Wove Scarf* and, during a break in the lecture, combined with George and Mrs. Boss to sing *Memory*.⁷

In 1895, a second concert of the Armidale Philharmonic Society was a personal success for Alice. She sang *Good Night Thou Glorious Sun* (Smart) with her sister, Edith, and Messrs. Piper and Weaver in a quartet, a performance which was "very nicely taken and showed careful rehearsal". The second half of the concert featured McFarrer's cantata *May Day*, in which Alice, as soloist, "acquitted herself admirably" in *The Queen's Greeting*, the recitative *Loyal Hearts, your rural Queen* "being exceptionally well taken, while the song *Beautiful May* was, without doubt, the gem of the evening".⁸

So far, Alice had confined her singing to Armidale venues. In 1898, she began her long association with Sydney. In June of that year, Alice was promoted in *The Sydney Morning Herald* as a 'renderer of assistance' in a series of recitals given by Madame Charbonnet-Kellermann. The publicity, at this early stage in her career, and for such a prominent patron of music, would surely have been welcomed by Alice.⁹ This early promise was compounded when, late in 1898, Alice was awarded a professional degree (with Honours) in singing, winning a medal as well. The examiner's report states that "(t)he singing brought forward two candidates, who have already been heard in the concert-room, and Miss Alice Braund had

prepared no one for the agreeable surprise of so great an improvement since her debut. All her soli were charmingly sung".¹⁰ Just before Christmas of 1898 Alice received, in Sydney's town hall, her certificate and award from the Mayoress. "The routine of distribution was beguiled by a short concert contributed by some of the prize-winners. Thus..... Miss Alice Braund, who took the highest place in the professional grade, sang *With Verdure Clad*"¹¹ Alice certainly had made a good start to her singing career in 1898.

Alice had advertised her wares throughout this successful year, with good results.¹² She must have faced the new century with some confidence.

MISS ALICE BRAUND, Gold Medallist, Prof. Hon.,
A.M.A., 1898. – Voice Prod., Singing, Peel, 5 H'tr-st.

In the first years of the new century, Alice divided her time between Armidale and Sydney, though she also had engagements in Glen Innes in 1900 and Nowra in 1902.

Alice remained in Armidale for the first half of 1901, singing at a variety of venues. In 1902, playing the role of the Plaintiff in Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera *Trial by Jury*, Alice appeared before the Learned Judge (her brother, George) and was also joined, in the chorus, by her sister, Ethel. The first performance, on 19 November, was described as "the most successful that we have seen in Armidale". Alice, as usual, attracted good press:

Miss Alice Braund received an ovation when she appeared on the stage, and her beautiful voice was heard to great advantage in the song *Good-bye*. The audience would not be satisfied with the one song from this gifted lady, and she was compelled by the applause of the audience to return, when she sang in a most pathetic and artistic manner the popular song, *Home, Sweet Home*.....¹³

Alice finally left Armidale in December 1902.

Her reviews in Sydney were less animated than those accompanying her Armidale performances. In Sydney, Alice was billed sometimes as a support artist, sometimes as a

soloist and at others as a principal. But she ventured far from Sydney in December 1906, performing a solo part in the production of Handel's *Messiah* in Hobart, earning a most favourable report:

As will be seen in the advertising columns the management of this unique entertainment have secured the services of Miss Alice Braund the well-known and popular Sydney vocalist who made such a deep impression in "The Messiah" the other evening.

Many performances followed in the next few years – far too many to describe here in detail. In 1911, for example, performances ranged from one of two assisting artists at the Organ Recital in Manly Presbyterian church at the beginning of the year to a farewell function in December to Lilian Frost, a well-respected organist about to go on holiday to England. At this last engagement, Alice played a more prominent role, being one of the four contraltos in Denza's *Nocturne*, a duet arranged for eight voices. The critic was impressed:

... and this proved one of the events of the evening, owing to the refinement of expression and charming tonal quality of the professional singers concerned.

More Sydney-based appearances continued in 1913; Alice was Principal in the performance of Mozart's *12th Mass* with Mosman Musical Society¹⁴, soloist in the Pitt Street Congregational church, where she sang *O Rest in the Lord*¹⁵ and assisting artist, again in the Pitt Street Congregational church, at the mid-day organ recital presented by Miss Lillian Frost. On this occasion Alice, with Miss Ivy Allen, sang pieces from *March of the Magi Kings* (Dubois), *Chanson d'ete* (Lemare) and a vocal version of the Adagio from Beethoven's *Moonlight Sonata*.¹⁶ In 1914, Alice performed in Armidale and Kiama (120 km S of Sydney).

During the war years Alice divided her time between, primarily, church and military engagements. Her military engagements included singing at the Christmas reunion for returned men of the 2nd and 54th battalion in 1917¹⁷. She would have felt this occasion very keenly, for her brother George commanded the battalion in Gallipoli, where he was killed.

Alice was a committee member Battalion's Comforts Fund. After the war, Alice continued with her singing career. She had been recognised as a contralto of some standing before the war but appearances since then had been limited in number. She also continued her long association with the Pitt Street Congregational church, and with Lilian Frost's organ recitals.

In search of different challenges, Alice began radio broadcasting in 1925. In September she had a 15-minute slot on Sydney radio singing, as a contralto, *Wind o' the Western Sea* (Peel), *An Autumn Song* (Sanderson), and *The Reason* (Del Riego), all broadcast via gramophone.¹⁸ She made another broadcast the following month, this time singing *Mother Earth* (Sanderson) and *Tread Softly* (Corbett) in a seven-minute slot in the evening.¹⁹ Alice made one more broadcast that year, in November, as part of the Farmer's service, singing, this time as a soprano, *Carmena* (Lane Wilson) and *Blackbird's Song* (Cyril Scott).²⁰

These radio broadcasts marked, to all intents and purposes, the end of Alice's professional career as a singer. She is absent from the usual media coverage between 1926 and 1929, making an appearance in Katoomba, in the Blue Mountains some 100 km west of Sydney in July 1930. She was still receiving good press:

NOTED SINGER

Miss Alice Braund, a well-known singer of the Sydney Philharmonic Society, will be the special soloist at the Methodist Church on Sunday night next, when she will sing, "O Rest in the Lord."²¹

Alice was now 60 years old, an age when many singers consider retirement. Most likely, this is what Alice did. From 1930 to 1937, Alice is listed in the Electoral Rolls as living in Blackheath (one of Sydney's southern suburbs), carrying out home duties.

Then Alice disappears from the records, emerging again in 1943 in the Electoral Rolls, now a doctor's attendant in North Sydney. She retired, aged 92, when the premises were demolished to make way for the new Warringah Freeway. From there she went to Hammondville retirement village, a little south of Liverpool in SW Sydney. She was asked to play the organ at the church (possibly attached to the village) and, later, the piano. When asked to play tunes in the cha-cha rhythm she refused at first but eventually agreed. She spent

her final days in Hammondville, but still managed to attract the spotlight. She met and was pictured with Dame Mary Gilmore in 1961.

Dame Mary reached her 96th year this month and was delighted to meet one of Hammondville's oldest residents, Miss Alice Jane Braund, who was 92 years old in May. These two "youngsters" soon found common ground in that Miss Braund's relatives were known to Dame Mary. The talk ranged over a wide variety of subjects, and Dame Mary, who is still an active literary contributor, produced one of her notebooks in which she jotted down thoughts that come to her by day and night. Out of these ideas she builds articles and poems.



Alice and Dame Mary Gilmore enjoy a chat²²

Alice died on 19 August 1965, aged 95, only four months after her sister Edith. Alice had been suffering for months with congestive cardiac failure and for years from hypertension and arteriosclerosis. Alice was cremated at the Northern Suburbs Crematorium, in Sydney.²³

Jessie Braund (née Baker) 1871-1949

Jessie Baker came from an interesting background. She was essentially of English stock, and could have claimed a convict background, through her great-grandparents and great-great-grandparents.²⁴ The Second Fleet (1790) brought Joseph Smith (on the *Neptune*), Sarah Draper (*Britannia*) and William Baker (*Neptune*), and the Third Fleet (1792) brought Margaret Holmes (on the *Mary Ann*). Great-great-grandmother (Eleanor Winter), died in Jamaica in 1786 and her son, David Duncomb, was born there in 1784. William Baker (1775-1829) was interesting, for he was Jessie's great-grandfather on her father's side, and her great-great-grandfather on her mother's side. The name "Duncomb" or "Duncombe" has been in Jessie's family since at least 1746, and was the name given to Bruce Duncombe Braund and Bruce's Grandson, Hamish Wickman, now aged 21 years.

Jessie Baker was born in Armidale on 19 October 1871, the fourth child of George and Mary Ann Baker, but their eldest surviving child.²⁵ She married Lewis Braund on 5 November 1902 in Armidale, at St. Peter's Cathedral in, when "Louis (*sic*) Braund ... led to the hymeneal altar Jessie, the eldest daughter of Mr. George Baker". The ceremony, described in *The Armidale Express*²⁶ as "a very nice wedding" and "very pretty and fashionable," was conducted by the Venerable Archdeacon Lewis. Many Braunds and Bakers were amongst the guests.

Until Lewis's death in 1936, Jessie, as was the custom in those days, tended to attract the moniker "Mrs. Lewis Braund" or "Mrs. L.J. Braund" or similar. But Jessie was different and she also appeared in her own right – "Mrs. Jessie Braund" – especially in matters relating to the running of the properties, at Tilbuster and *Gibraltar*. In fact, the Tilbuster property was owned by Jessie, a gift from her father, George. As early as 1912, Jessie had acquired her own sheep brand, in accordance with the Pastures Protection Act of 1902,²⁷ and a brand for horses and cattle, in accordance with the Stock Act of 1901.²⁸ The same brand for sheep was issued in 1917 when Jessie was farming *Gibraltar* station, and again in 1941.²⁹



Jessie's brand for sheep



Jessie's brand for stock

In 1919, Jessie sold the *Tilbuster* station, given to her by her father and managed by Lewis Braund. Like Lewis, Jessie had dealings with the Armidale Pastures Protection Board (PPB).³⁰ She applied for a certificate for a rabbit-proof fence³¹ and was one of the successful plaintiffs in a claim for nearly £200 for fencing.³² At the PPB meeting in July 1937 (after Lewis's death), Jessie, amongst others, applied for half rates, presumably because *Gibraltar* was protected by (rabbit) netting fences.³³ In September 1937, the Guyra Shire Council granted permission for public gates to be erected on selected properties in the shire. One such was owned jointly by V.H. Rothe and L.J. Braund,³⁴ though Jessie by then would have taken over Lewis's share of the property and the gate.³⁵

Even before Lewis's death, Jessie was a wool-producer in her own right. She was recorded as a successful seller of wool, in 1934 selling wool at 26½ d. per bale,³⁶ in 1935 at 22 d.,³⁷ at Sydney in 1937, Jessie sold eight bales at 18¾ d.³⁸ and in 1938 a further eight bales at 15½ d.³⁹ Jessie's wool sales continued in 1940 (six bales at 18½ d.),⁴⁰ 1941 (16¼ d.),⁴¹ 1942 (21 d.),⁴² 1944 (19¼ d.),⁴³ again in 1944 (21¼ d.),⁴⁴ 1945 (19½ d.),⁴⁵ 1947 (37 d.),⁴⁶ 1948 (75 d.)⁴⁷ and in February 1949, only a few months before she died, Jessie's wool sold for 97¼ d. per bale.⁴⁸

She did her fair share of charity and social work, donating money to a variety of causes, notably the hospital (10/-)⁴⁹ and the YMCA (for "our fighting men").⁵⁰ She was a collector of money for the hospital in 1912⁵¹ and, in 1918, donated fleeces for spinning by the Armidale knitting class for the War Chest Fund.⁵² At a meeting of "lady adherents to the Church of England" in 1921, the St. Mary's Women's League (Bundarra) was created, with Jessie as its first Patron. Its function was "to gather the women of the church together in social harmony to systematically work for church purposes".⁵³

Jessie was 77 years old when she died, on 20 August 1949. She had been unwell for a few weeks and had been admitted to the Armidale hospital⁵⁴ but her death "came as a shock to her family". The funeral, at St. Peter's cathedral, was conducted by the Bishop of Armidale, who also officiated at Jessie's interment at Armidale cemetery.⁵⁵

Phyllis Robina Braund (Bud or Buddie) 1899-1985

PRACTICE DANCES.

Miss B. Braund, who has studied modern ball-room dancing with Miss Peggy Dawes, of J. C. Bendrodt's, Ltd., Studio, for some years, and who has just returned from Sydney after further lessons, to resume teaching at Armidale, will conduct weekly practice dances in the Assembly Hall. The dances will be held each Thursday, commencing on June 25, between the hours of 8.30 and 11.30 p.m. From 9 o'clock to 10 o'clock, Miss Braund will demonstrate, and teach the latest dances, and special music will be provided by Mrs. S. Fitzgerald and Mr. W. Huxham. These dances have been arranged with the object of providing not only a pleasant evening, but of giving Armidale people an opportunity to improve their dancing. Invitations are being issued, and anyone wishing to join, is asked to 'phone 481. Coffee and sandwiches will be served, and the inclusive fee will be 2/6.

Bud was born in Armidale on Sunday 12 February 1899 at 1552 hrs. to George and Rubie.⁵⁶ At the age of six, the name Bud was already in use, for a newspaper report refers to her a Miss "Bud" Braund. On this occasion, she won first prize in the fancy dresses (girls) section and was "a charming 'Gainsboro' Lady' in miniature at the hospital ball.

Bud led a busy life – she attended numerous social gatherings, supported charitable organisations and was a keen bridge player. But it was music that was to be a major part of

her life, starting at St. Ursula's College in Armidale where, in 1912, she obtained a pass in piano at primary grade. Her teacher was listed as the Ursuline nuns.⁵⁷ In 1913, Bud was successful in Elementary piano in the musical examinations in connection with the Royal College of Music and the Royal Academy of Music.⁵⁸

Bud's dance career was born in 1924, when she offered classes in the latest foxtrots, as well as in ballroom dancing.⁵⁹ In 1926, Bud added the "Charleston" to her teaching repertoire.⁶⁰ Then followed the "Blackbottom", a new dance based on the Charleston and originating in New Orleans and the Yale (the Yale Trot, introduced into Europe in 1927). Late in 1927, Bud was given a send-off by St. Ursula's College, where she had been dancing mistress,⁶¹ and left for Sydney with her mother, Rubie.

For the next few years, Bud undertook further dance studies under the guidance of Miss Peggy Dawes of Bendrodt's Studio,⁶² returning to Armidale from time to time to offer dance classes. *The Armidale Express* announced Bud's permanent return to Armidale.⁶³ Straight away, Bud offered new dance instruction – in the Moochi⁶⁴ and in Eurythmics.⁶⁵ In 1932, she added the Rumba and Reducing Calisthenics to her repertoire,⁶⁶ offering a Saturday morning children's class in 1933⁶⁷ and further dancing classes on Friday evenings in the municipal

council's committee room.⁶⁸ Tap-dancing classes were added to her repertoire in 1935⁶⁹ and Physical Culture in 1938.⁷⁰ Bud was teaching dance right up until her marriage in 1940. In addition to offering classes in dancing, Bud prepared students for public displays. For example, her charges gave a creditable display of "figure eight and other intricate movements (which) reflected great credit on the participants and their teacher (Miss Braund)" at St. Ursula's College Annual Ball in Armidale.⁷¹

Her reputation as a dance teacher was undoubtedly boosted by such performances. She hosted a dance at the Rendezvous tea-rooms in Armidale to members of her dance class and a number of her friends. She was still organising public displays of dancing in 1935 when she trained a ballet troupe which performed at a concert provided by the St. Peter's Young People's Club in the parish hall.⁷² A few weeks later, in October of that year, at a concert in aid of St. Peter's, a ballet trained by Bud "proved popular with the crowd in its modern, and old world gavotte numbers".⁷³ A last display of that year saw the students of St. Ursula's College present a drill and dancing display, the "skill with which the girls carried out their performances reflect(ing) great credit on their teacher, Miss Braund".⁷⁴

Fourteen debutantes were presented to the Mayor and Mayoress of Armidale at the Mardi Gras ball in November 1939, Bud being responsible for training the debutantes for their presentation and waltz.⁷⁵ More debutantes were trained by Bud for their presentation to Miss Mary White at the Lilac and Wattle Ball in August 1940. The debutantes' presentation was the principal feature of the evening.⁷⁶

After her marriage to William Dumbleton in December 1940, Bud continued her dancing interests. In 1941, she was a judge at the Victory Ball in Uralla, her task being to decide on the belle of the ball.⁷⁷ In 1944, Bud trained 22 debutantes for presentation at the Digger's Ball in Armidale⁷⁸ and in the following year trained ten mannequins (clothes models) for the mannequin parade held under the auspices of the Australian Country Party Younger Set.⁷⁹ Bud died in February 1985 and was cremated and interred at the Northern Suburbs Memorial Gardens and Crematorium in North Ryde, Sydney.

Gwen Braund (née Rutherford) 1909-1995

Born on 27 March 1909⁸⁰ at West Maitland, the youngest daughter of John William Rutherford and Annis Maude Tucker. Following an ordinary schooling in West Maitland, Gwen passed the qualifying certificate for entry to West Maitland Girls' High School in January 1922, and earned her leaving certificate in 1926 with 2 As and 4 Bs, with her best marks in English and Botany, "the work done at the last Leaving Certificate examination" earning her a scholarship at the Teachers' College.⁸¹ After a short spell at St. Andrew's College, a residential college at the University of Sydney, Gwen transferred, in 1929, to the Royal Prince Alfred (RPA) hospital in Sydney to embark on her nursing career.

By 1933, she had gained a High Distinction in the Nurses' Registration Board exams.⁸² As part of her nurse's registration, Gwen worked as a charge nurse at the RPA for six 6 months then later at Canonbury Convalescent Home⁸³ until August 1934. Gwen was finally registered as a nurse in May 1934.⁸⁴

Gwen married Henry Archibald Braund (Harry) on 1 September 1934 at St Stephens Church in Sydney and moved to Armidale where Harry had his solicitor's practice underway in Beardy Street. For the next few years, Gwen moved onto the social scene, playing cards, tennis and golf, and attending dances and balls. She was involved, also with the war effort, particularly with fund-raising for the 2/2nd Battalion and for the Patriotic and War Fund.

Harry died unexpectedly at home on 6 March 1942 from an embolism shortly after surgery. He was only 36 years old. Gwen's financial situation changed on Harry's premature death and, needing an income, she sold the house⁸⁵ and started working as a sister/house mother at the junior school of TAS. Gwen resumed her nursing career when she studied midwifery at King George V hospital, the obstetrics unit attached to RPA hospital. She passed her training with distinction and, from 1945, was working there as a sister in the tutorial department. In 1951, Gwen was awarded a Gilchrist scholarship⁸⁶ under the British Commonwealth and Empire Nurses' War Memorial Fund. She was granted leave of absence for 20 months for further study in obstetrics in England and on the continent. It included a midwifery course at Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.⁸⁷ Gwen Returned on the "Strathmore", to Sydney, 14 January

1953.⁸⁸ In 1954, she was appointed principal tutor at the King George V Memorial Hospital⁸⁹ and lived at the hospital nurses' quarters for a number of years.

Gwen continued working until she retired. An article in the *RPA magazine* of June 1974, just after she retired, said:

In 1972, Sister Braund completed part-time study at Sydney University and obtained her Bachelor of Arts degree. Sister Braund said that she was a compulsive student, studying anything from how to make grass grow and stop weeds, to sculpture and painting. Her other hobbies include reading and swimming. As head of the tutorial department, Sister Braund had extensive duties which included the teaching of 120 students a year.⁹⁰

Gwen died 1 May 1995 in hospital at Logan, Queensland.

¹ Women's employment and professionalism in Australia: histories, themes and places by Maria Louise Nugent, 2002, Australian Heritage Commission.

² *The Armidale Express* 25 August 1891.

³ *La Blanchisseuse (The Laundress)* has been portrayed by many artists, including Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec.

⁴ *The Armidale Express* 2 December 1892.

⁵ *The Armidale Express* 16 December 1892.

⁶ *The Armidale Express* 30 May 1893.

⁷ *The Armidale Express* 11 June 1895.

⁸ *The Armidale Express* 28 September 1945 (from the series Armidale 50 Years Ago).

⁹ *The Sydney Morning Herald* 11 June 1898.

¹⁰ *The Sydney Morning Herald* 30 Nov 1898; *Evening News (Sydney)* 30 November 1898.

¹¹ *The Sydney Morning Herald* 20 December 1898.

¹² *The Sydney Morning Herald* 23 February 1899, and others.

¹³ *The Armidale Express* 21 November 1902.

¹⁴ *The Sydney Morning Herald* 18 June 1913.

¹⁵ *The Sydney Morning Herald* 5 July 1913.

¹⁶ *The Sydney Morning Herald* 9 July 1913.

¹⁷ The 54th Battalion was raised in Egypt on 16 February 1916 as part of the "doubling" of the AIF. Half of its recruits were Gallipoli veterans from the 2nd Battalion, and the other half, fresh reinforcements from Australia. Reflecting the composition of the 2nd, the 54th was predominantly composed of men from New South Wales. (Australian War Memorial).

¹⁸ *Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate* 14 September 1925.

¹⁹ *The Sydney Morning Herald* 21 October 1925.

²⁰ *Evening News* 5 November 1925.

21 *The Blue Mountain Star (Katoomba)* 19 July 1930.
22 *Achievement* August 1961.
23 NSW Registry of births, deaths and marriages
24 These background notes have been derived from a selection of family trees on Ancestry. They have not
been authenticated rigorously.
25 Information supplied by Tony Braund.
26 7 November 1902, page 5.
27 *Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales* 3 April 1912 [Issue No. 47] p. 2153.
28 *Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales* 19 June 1912 [Issue No. 93] p. 3804.
29 *Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales* 5 December 1941 [Issue No. 148] p. 148.
30 The Pastures Protection Board was created as part of a livestock health programme (especially the
management of pests). The Armidale Pastures Protection District was proclaimed in 1903 in *Government
Gazette* No. 80 of 11 February 1903. (*History of Pastures Protection Boards*. D. McGregor 18 April 1975).
31 *The Armidale Express* 15 April 1921.
32 *The Armidale Express* 12 August 1921.
33 *The Armidale Express* 2 July 1937.
34 A property of some 54463 acres, acquired by Lewis and V.H. Rothe in January 1932 (*The Farmer and Settler
(Sydney)* 23 January 1932).
35 *The Armidale Express* 20 September 1937.
36 *The Armidale Express* 26 January 1934.
37 *The Armidale Express* 22 November 1935
38 *The Armidale Express* 24 November 1937.
39 *The Armidale Express* 14 December 1938.
40 *The Armidale Express* 29 January 1940.
41 *The Armidale Express* 19 December 1941.
42 *The Armidale Express* 7 December 1942.
43 *The Armidale Express* 23 February 1944.
44 *The Armidale Express* 6 December 1944.
45 *The Armidale Express* 3 December 1945.
46 *The Armidale Express* 15 January 1947.
47 *The Armidale Express* 18 February 1948.
48 *The Armidale Express* 9 February 1949.
49 *The Armidale Express* 18 January 1918.
50 *The Armidale Express* 13 March 1917.
51 *The Armidale Express* 30 August 1912.
52 *The Armidale Express* 13 December 1918.
53 *The Armidale Express* 15 November 1921.
54 *The Armidale Express* 27 August 1949.
55 *The Armidale Express* 24 August 1949.
56 Family bible.
57 *The Catholic Press* (Sydney) 13 June 1912.
58 *The Armidale Express* 13 June 1913.
59 *The Armidale Express* 24 June 1924.
60 *The Armidale Express* 14 May 1926.
61 *The Armidale Express* 14 October 1927.
62 James Charles Bendrodt (1891-1973) <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/bendrodt-james-charles-9484>.
63 *The Armidale Express* 17 June 1931.
64 A sort of reversed Charleston, the feet keeping parallel, instead of kicking sideways. Picked up
from Zulu war dances in South Africa and taken to England (Boddy, G. and Matthews, J, 1991, page 150).
65 A system of rhythmical physical movements to music used to teach musical understanding
(especially in Steiner schools) or for therapeutic purposes, evolved by Émile Jaques-
Dalcroze. (*Wikipedia*)
66 *The Armidale Express* 15 June 1932.
67 *The Armidale Express* 10 July 1933.
68 *The Armidale Express* 13 June 1934.
69 *The Armidale Express* 1 May 1935.
70 Physical culture is a health and strength training movement that originated during the 19th century

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- in Germany, England, and the United States. (*Wikipedia*)
- 71 *The Armidale Express* 5 October 1926.
- 72 *The Armidale Express* 12 August 1935.
- 73 *The Armidale Express* 11 October 1935.
- 74 *The Catholic Press (Sydney)* 24 October 1935.
- 75 *The Armidale Express* 24 November 1939.
- 76 *The Armidale Express* 16 August 1940.
- 77 *The Armidale Express* 31 October 1941.
- 78 *The Armidale Express* 28 July 1944.
- 79 *The Armidale Express* 8 October 1945.
- 80 Australia, Birth Index, 1788-1922.
- 81 *The Maitland Weekly Mercury* 26 February 1927.
- 82 *The Sydney Morning Herald* 9 June 1933.
- 83 A private residence used as a convalescent home for returned servicemen.
- 84 New South Wales, Australia, Medical Registers, 1925-1954.
- 85 *The Armidale Express* 8 January 1943.
- 86 The Gilchrist Educational Trust is a British charity supporting education, perhaps best known for its support of the Gilchrist Lecturers from 1867-1939. The trust was established in 1841 by the will of British Indologist, John Borthwick Gilchrist, but could not begin work until 1865 due to litigation culminating in an 1858 hearing before the House of Lords. Gilchrist's will directed that the trust be used 'for the benefit advancement and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world as far as circumstances will permit.' Early efforts included scholarships to bring Indian students to England for a university education. When these scholarships were taken over by the Government of India, efforts turned to similar scholarships for other British colonies. When women's colleges were being established, the trust began to provide scholarships for women. (*Wikipedia*)
- 87 I lived and worked in Kingston, but had no dealings with the hospital. I missed Gwen by some 20 years!
- 88 The National Archives.
- 89 A major teaching hospital in Sydney, and built as part of an expansion of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.
- 90 Courtesy Tony Braund, Gwen's son.