

Wagga Wagga Breweries



Front Cover: Hogan & Mahon delivery wagon with driver, John O'Donnell, in the early 1900's.
Courtesy Lost Wagga Wagga [a Trish Murphy photo]

© Geoff Burch. December 2020.

Acknowledgements

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

Thank you to Paul O'Donnell, Wayne Doubleday and Jillian Kohlhagen at CSU Regional Archives. Your support is always appreciated.

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

Thank you to Ancestry.com, which is now, for me, a standard research tool.

Introduction

The main objective of this article was to identify and record the location of the various breweries that existed in Wagga. This was made difficult at times by the indiscriminate use of the terms “Newtown Brewery,” and “Wagga Brewery,” which were used to describe more than one brewery.

The first operational brewery to be established in Wagga Wagga was the Wagga Wagga Brewery, behind the Royal hotel in Baylis Street. This took place in 1866.

The second brewery to be established was George Wildman’s venture in Johnstone Street, in August 1873.

The third brewery was the Murray Street Brewery, established by John Gow Ball in either 1873 or 1874.

The fourth Brewery established was the Murrumbidgee Brewery, on The Esplanade, which was established by Martin Treacy in 1881.

The fifth brewery was the Albion Brewery in Baylis Street, which was established by William Davoren and Hugh McDonnell in 1889.

The sixth and final brewery was the Federal Brewery on the site of the old Murrumbidgee Brewery, which commenced business in 1899.

When Tooth & Co. purchased the Federal Brewery in 1924 that spelt the end of the brewing industry in Wagga Wagga.

It is only in recent decades, with the advent of boutique breweries, that the industry has been re-established in Wagga Wagga.

Note: I really like the old pub posters, so I’ve indulged myself by using a number of these as “fillers,” wherever I had spaces in the article.

Wagga Wagga Breweries.

Background.

The earliest reference to a brewery at Wagga Wagga was on the 5th May 1865, when details of a brewery to be built in Tarcutta street, by Mr T Darlow (on one of his allotments), and to be operated by Mr Ralston and another gentleman, were revealed. It was expected that the enterprise would be operational in 2 months.¹ Thomas Darlow was a local squatter and owned various town properties. It was Darlow, who, in partnership with George Auber Jones, established the Wagga Wagga Advertiser, Wagga Wagga's second newspaper..

A description of the proposed edifice read as follows,²

“We have been given to understand that all the preliminary arrangements for the erection of a brewery in this town have been completed, and that the commencement of the works will now be immediately proceeded with. The necessary buildings are to be erected by Mr. T. Darlow, upon one of his allotments in Tarcutta-street, and upon completion are to be rented by Mr. Ralston and another gentleman, the former of whom has had a great deal of experience in the brewing trade, both in this colony, and in the old country. The allotment selected is composed of high land, and is quite out of the reach of all floods. The brewery will contain a brick cellar, thirty five feet in length by twelve feet in width. The superstructure will be two stories high, and will be built of wood. The boilers, coolers, and other requisites of the business will speedily be upon the ground, and as soon as they arrive they will be set in their places, and without waiting for the completion of the rest of the building, brewing operations will be at once commenced with. From all that we can learn, we believe that in about six weeks or two months from the present date, the lovers of malt liquor will be able to indulge themselves with a genuine glass of Wagga Wagga home brewed. The farmers in this district have hitherto paid little, or we might say, no attention to the cultivation of barley. It might perhaps be as well if some of them were to devote a little of their attention to the growth of this cereal, as it would certainly meet with a ready sale. Mr. Ralston informs us that he is a practical maltster as well as a brewer, and that if he could procure the necessary supply of barley he would manufacture the whole of his own malt. He is quite prepared to contract for the next three years for the purchase of a given quantity at the rate of seven shillings per bushel. Perhaps some of our agriculturists will take the hint.”

Darlow re-evaluated his earlier plans and it seems he decided to build the brewery on another site that he owned, one which backed onto the lagoon that ran through the town [Wollundry Lagoon]. In August 1866 the local press carried a report on the development of two new breweries,³

“BREWRIES.--We mentioned some three months ago that it was the intention of two distinct parties to immediately commence brewing operations in this town. Unforeseen difficulties in both instances occurred, and both projects were, for the time, abandoned. The idea was not, however, finally given up, and now bids fair to

¹ Wagga Wagga Express. 5th May 1866, p3c1, 2.

² Wagga Wagga Express. 5th May 1866, p3.

³ Wagga Wagga Express. 4th August 1866, p2c3.

be speedily realised. Upon one of the allotments of Mr. Darlow, adjoining the lagoon, Mr. Strickland has for some weeks been actively engaged in the erection of a brewery. A large cellar has been excavated, over which a commodious superstructure of wood is now being built, and will very shortly be ready for the inception of the necessary boilers and vats.

A second brewery is to be established by Mr. Ralston, upon the back premises of Mr. Whitehand of the Royal, where all the building accommodation that will be needed already exists. The boiler, and other indispensable materials, are now on their way from Melbourne, and as soon as they arrive, and are set in their places, the brewing of Wagga Wagga beer will be commenced. If all goes well, our readers will be enabled to indulge in unlimited "home-brewed" before the close of September."

It appears that the brewery to be operated by Mr Strickland, on an allotment of land belonging to Thomas Darlow, never opened. This may have been influenced by Ralston's decision to form an arrangement with Whitehand. Presumably there was some arrangement whereby Whitehand would purchase beer from the new brewery for his Royal hotel.

In April 1870 there were moves to establish a local brewery company, at Wagga Wagga, and the following report provides details of a meeting in that month:¹

"A meeting, convened by circulars, was held last evening at the Pastoral Hotel, of the leading merchants and hotel-keepers of Wagga Wagga, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a local joint stock Brewery Company (limited), with a capital of £5000, in one thousand shares of £3 each. There were present: Messrs. James Markey (in the chair), M. H. Laughlan, E. Shaw, Nixon, Callaghan, John Clark, H. Moxham, W. and J. Walsh, Battersby, &c. Mr. Laughlan, with whom the project originated, set forth his reasons for suggesting it. He stated also that the leading hotel-keepers had promised to support only the local company, so long as the beer they supplied was a good article. A long and interesting discussion ensued; upon which the following resolution, moved by Mr. Laughlan, and seconded by Mr. Callaghan, was carried unanimously, "That this meeting having fully discussed the project, highly approves of the formation of a Brewery Company in Wagga Wagga, and having received the promise of the four principal hotel-keepers, viz - Mr. M. Callaghan, Mr John Clark, Mr. P. J. McAlister and Mr. James Markey, to buy the ale only off the new company, decide that the following gentlemen be appointed a sub-committee to carry out the resolutions of the meeting, and launch the Company on the market - Messrs. James Markey, E. Shaw, M. Callaghan, John Clark, P. J. McAlister - three to form a quorum. It was then resolved, by the casting vote of the Chairman, that the name of the company should be "The Wagga Wagga Brewery Company Limited; that the banking house of the Company should be the Australian Joint Stock Bank; and that the Committee should meet on Monday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock. Before the meeting separated there were 145 shares taken up."

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 23rd April 1870, p2.

Shortly thereafter a prospectus appeared in the local press, to raise a capital of £5,000 through the issue of 1,000 shares at £5 each. The advertisement included a statement that there was only one local brewery in existence and that it was of a, "*temporary nature*."¹

In May 1870 notice was given that John Milsted was now authorised to receive applications for shares in the Wagga Wagga Brewery Company.²

A poem appeared in the local press around this time, which suggested that the two main beer suppliers in Wagga Wagga were Tooth & Co. and Wagenbach's Wagga Wagga Brewery. It read as follows:³

"THE BEER OF YORE. DEDICATED IN HOPE TO THE BEER OF THE FUTURE, ALIAS THE NEW BREWERY COMPANY.

Beer, balmy beer, of Barclay or of Bass!
Beer from the brew of Wagenbach or Tooth
Flies to the head and muddled tear-drops rise
In looking at the bars that know not Bass,
And thinking of the beer we drank of yore.

Fresh as the first kiss from a maiden's lip
That brings the hot blood flushing to the brow;
Sweet as the last that never is the last
Till sleep and silence blend them all in on,
So fresh, so sweet, the beer we drank of yore.

Ah! rare and strange as in these desert times ?
The welcome sound of merry-tinkling coin,
Or rarer still - as strange as wit or sense
In H-k-'s leaders, or in H-p-'a speech,
So rare, so strange, the beer we drank of yore.

Bad as remembered bills we've never paid,
And dear as those for money-lenders signed,
The beer that now we tipple - thick as soup -
Thick as pea-soup - grim Death in "heavy, wet,"
Not Life in Lush, like that we drank of yore.

In July 1870 it was reported that the take up of shares on offer had been slow and started to cast doubt on whether the project would eventuate.⁴ The organising committee ran another advertisement in the local press advising that the share offer was still open and that applications could be directed to MH Lauchlan, the Honorary Secretary.⁵

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 27th April 1870, p3.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 14th May 1870, p3.

³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 23rd July 1870, p2.

⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 6th July 1870, p2.

⁵ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 20th July 1870, p3.

1878 saw the official opening of the North Wagga Wagga railway station (later renamed Bomen).¹ A year later the South Wagga Wagga Railway extension was officially opened.² The opening of the railway line from Sydney to Wagga Wagga was a boon to local businesses and communities. Goods could now be transported to and from Sydney, faster, safer and cheaper. The mail for example now came by rail, wiping out the coach and horses mode of transport that previously existed. With telegraph technology already available, the coming of the rail lines fuelled local economies. The local breweries could now freight their raw materials quickly and reliably from Sydney. Although it would take several decades to materialise, the rail lines also set up the foundations for Sydney firms to create state and national networks with economies of scale that made it hard for local breweries to compete and survive.

In January 1898, WS Eaton & Co., were the first local brewer to introduce a new method of dispensing beer. This involved the use of carbonic acid gas to maintain an even pressure in the supply lines. Once set up all the bartender had to do was turn a silver tap at the bar and the beer would flow. The gas replaced the use of a pump to push the beer through a series of lead pipes and connecting valves. In this old method it was common for fowl air to leak into the system, making the beer flat and causing dirt to build up in the system.³

The 1920's saw Tooth & Co., follow a global trend of mergers by brewers. John Tooth immigrated to Australia in the early 1830s, traded for a time as a general merchant, and then in 1835, with his brother-in-law, John Newnham, opened a brewery in Sydney, which he named the Kent Brewery.⁴ It was incorporated as a company in 1888. The company took over Resch's Waverley Brewery in 1921, and followed up by consuming a large number of country breweries in the 1920's.

It was a company strategy to tie as many hotels as possible to their breweries, either by outright ownership of the freehold, or by tying hotels as part of loan agreements.

On the 10th November 1924 the license for the Wagga Brewery was transferred from Mahon & Headley to Messrs Tooth & Co., of the Kent Brewery, Sydney. This signalled the establishment of the Southern Riverina headquarters and distribution centre of Tooth & Co., the largest brewery in the southern hemisphere. Mr WS Spooner, who represented the company in Wagga wagga, explained that the Wagga Brewery would continue to manufacture bottled beer, but that bulk beer would be transported from Sydney. Market share of Tooth & Co., in the Riverina, up until this time had been limited, but was now expected to expand significantly.⁵

In December 1927 Tooth & Co. established a depot at Wagga Wagga, the second depot established outside of Sydney. The first was at Newcastle. Mr TP Nolan was to be the manager of the new enterprise.⁶

Some five years later, on the 22nd September 1932, the Richmond Brewing Company established a depot at Wagga Wagga for the distribution of its products (bulk and bottled beers). The company has been established in Melbourne for some four years, and the sole proprietor was Mr P Grant Hay.⁷

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 4th September 1878, p2.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 3rd September 1879, p2.

³ Wagga Wagga Express. 29th January 1898, p2.

⁴ Tooth & Co. Wikipedia. Quoting, *Brewing Tooth and Reschs Beer*, (Tooth & Co., July 1973); (Unpublished)

⁵ Daily Express. 12th November 1924, p4.

⁶ Daily Advertiser. 23rd December 1927, p2.

⁷ Daily Advertiser. 22nd September 1932, p4.

Country breweries reached their peak, in terms of their number, in the 1880's when some one hundred breweries existed in a similar number of towns. Numbers dwindled after that, no doubt seriously impacted by the severe economic downturn in the 1890's. In the 1920's most NSW country breweries were devoured by Tooth & Co., and by the 1930's only two country breweries in NSW survived – one at Lithgow and one at Mudgee.¹



¹ Deutscher, Keith M., *The Breweries of Australia – A History*. 1999.

A Wagga Wagga Brewery

—

the one that never
was.

The Earliest Brewery – the one that never was.

The brewery factory that Strickland was constructing for Thomas Darlow, in 1866, was possibly located on allotment 2 of section 35. This block of land fronted Johnstone Street, but also backed onto the Wollundry Lagoon, and provided one of the fundamental needs of a brewery – a water supply.

Allotment 2, section 35, in the town and parish of South Wagga Wagga was originally purchased by George Wild on the 29th October 1856.¹ George paid four pounds ten shillings for the land, which had an area of two roods and ten perches.

George Wild was a local farmer, and on the 13th November 1860 he sold the property to Thomas Darlow, esquire, of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of two hundred and thirty pounds.² For that amount of money there had to be a reasonably substantial building on the block.

George Wild

George Wild was an early resident of Wagga wagga, having settled there before the 1852 flood. He was born in Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England, in 1842. After coming to Australia, he settled near Wagga Wagga, on a farm at Lake Albert, where he remained for the rest of his life. George passed away in March 1902, at the age of seventy four years. George could recall when the land on which the court house stood [in 1902] had been offered to him at the rate of eight pounds per acre.³

Thomas Darlow

Thomas Darlow was a native of Rutlandshire, in the East Midlands of England, having been born at that place in 1793.

According to an obituary he originally immigrated to Tasmania, but by 1833 he was residing in NSW. He was employed by McArthur at one time. He spent time at Gumly Gumly, before establishing several runs between Adelong and Tumut, and at Nackie Nackie. Around 1838 he returned to England for about a year. When he returned to the colony he took up squatting, in his own right. He was a partner with Mr Shaw in the Coonong Run, and after the death of Shaw, he purchased Grubben, as sole proprietor. He later occupied both Mangoplah and Moomboodool. Some time prior to his death, which event took place on the 5th May 1873, he had retired to live in Wagga Wagga. Darlow had been married twice, but had no children.⁴

Like many of his contemporaries Darlow falsified his past. Thomas had in fact come to Australia as a twenty five year old convict, arriving on board the vessel, *Castlereagh*, in 1818. He had been sentenced to seven years transportation. His occupation was that of a fellmonger.⁵ By 1822 he had a ticket of leave.

Prior to his death, Thomas conveyed allotment 2, of section 35, to James Uncles, a timber dealer of Wagga Wagga, on the 29th August 1868, for the sum of two hundred and forty pounds.⁶

The Wagga Wagga rate books record that in the 1870's there were two buildings on this allotment – the first, a brick cottage, and the second, a slab and bark dwelling, which was always tenanted out, and was, at times, described as a boarding house.

Presumably, one of these buildings had a very large cellar?

¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Year 1856, number 4101.

² NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 70, number 707.

³ Wagga Wagga Express. 27th March 1902, p2. / Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 27th March 1902, p2.

⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 7th May 1873, p2.

⁵ Australian Convict Musters: 1806-1849 [ancestry.com]

⁶ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 111, number 12.



Above: A contemporary aerial view of allotment 2, section 35 [highlighted with red boundary].
Courtesy Google Maps.



Above: One of many easily recognised Tooth & Co. posters

**Wagga Wagga's
First
Brewery**

-

The
Wagga Wagga
Brewery

Wagga Wagga Brewery [1866-1869, 1873-1874]

AKA: Newtown Brewery

Location: Section 51, allotment 5. At the rear of the Royal hotel, in Forsyth Street.

Freehold History

The history of the freehold for the brewery site is identical to that of the Royal hotel, which was located on the same allotment of land.

Allotment 5, section 51 was originally purchased from the crown by William Whitehand on the 15th February 1860, for the sum of twenty three pounds, seventeen shillings and six pence. It was a large block having an area of one acre and thirty one perches.¹

Whitehand mortgaged the property on several occasions – firstly to John Oxley Norton and Francis Cox [19th March 1862];² secondly to George Forsyth and PS Murray [6th March 1865];³ and thirdly to the Bank of NSW [30th June 1866].⁴

In 1868 the Bank of NSW forced a sale of the property, but there were no bids at the sale by public auction. The bank subsequently negotiated a private sale with John Clarke, on the 30th June 1868, but continued to hold a mortgage over the property.⁵

Clark must have failed to clear his mortgage, as on the 27th September 1872 the Bank of NSW conveyed the property to Charles Spiller.⁶

On the 10th March 1875 Charles Spiller, a grazier of Gumly Gumly, transferred the property to William John Bowen & Peter James McAlister, both graziers of Wagga Wagga.⁷

In January 1875 it was announced that Bowen & McAlister have sold the Royal hotel at Newtown to Reginald Dowling of Forbes.⁸ Dowling wrote to the municipal council in November 1875 to advise he was about to make improvements to the Royal hotel, and would address the concerns they had raised about bark roofs on the outbuildings of the hotel, when he visited Wagga Wagga in the near future.⁹ Some five months later, in June, it was reported that the hotel had been sold to Reginald Dowling by Peter James McAlister.¹⁰

The official record of the sale to Dowling took place on the 19th May 1875, when the deed recorded that the property had been conveyed from Bowen & McAlister to Dowling & Harwood.¹¹

On the 9th December 1875 the freehold of the hotel and brewery were again offered for sale, by Messrs Dowling and Harwood.¹²

¹ NSW Land & Property Information. Title Deeds. Year 1860, page 778.

² NSW Land & Property Information. Title Deeds. Book 77, number 829.

³ NSW Land & Property Information. Title Deeds. Book 92, number 254.

⁴ NSW Land & Property Information. Title Deeds. Book 99, number 23.

⁵ NSW Land & Property Information. Title Deeds. Book 114, number 206.

⁶ NSW Land & Property Information. Title Deeds. Book 132, number 406. / Book 150, number 295.

⁷ NSW Land & Property Information. Title Deeds. Book 150, number 295.

⁸ Wagga Wagga Express. 30th January 1875, p2c4. / Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 30th January 1875, p2.

⁹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 6th November 1875, p3. / Wagga Wagga Express. 6th November 1875, p2c4.

¹⁰ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 30th June 1875, p2c6.

¹¹ NSW Land & Property Information. Title Deeds. Book 150, number 297.

¹² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 11th December 1875, p2. / Wagga Wagga Express. 27th November 1875, p3c6.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

**To Capitalists, Hotel Proprietors,
and others, both in Victoria
and New South Wales.**

Situating on the Main Line of Road and
Railway between Albury and Sydney.

STUBBS, AND TAYLOR (in conjunction
with Messrs. Elliot, Fosbery and Co.,
Wagga Wagga), have been instructed to sell
by public auction, on
17TH JANUARY, 1878,
THE
**ROYAL HOTEL PROPERTY,
NEWTOWN, WAGGA WAGGA.**

The Royal Hotel stands on 1½ acre of
ground, is situated at the junction of Baylis
and Forsyth-streets, commands the traffic of
the Albury, Gundagai, and Main Southern
Roads, and is in close proximity to the site
for the Railway Terminus; its position in
these respects assuring it prominence in the
future as in the past.

The **HOTEL** is a substantially built Brick
Building of Two Stories, having 35 Rooms,
a large and Commodious Bar, Dining Rooms,
Sitting Rooms, and Private Apartments,
Bathroom, Laundry, Stabling, Loose Boxes,
Sheds, &c.

**At the back of the Hotel is a Brick
Building formerly used as a Brewery, with
large Chimney and Stone Cellar capable of
storing 100 Hogsheads. For these buildings
a handsome rental can be obtained.**

Adjoining the Hotel is a vacant ALLOT-
MENT of 66 feet frontage by 390 feet in
depth to Baylis-street, and now very
valuable as a Building Site, and admirably
adapted for a Store or small Shops. This
will be offered with the Hotel or separately.

A description of the hotel [1875] was provided:

"The Royal hotel is well and faithfully built of brick containing on the ground floor: spacious bar, bar parlour, 2 dining rooms, 6 bedrooms, hall, and pantry. On the first floor: dining room, magnificent ballroom, 11 large and airy bedrooms. Detached from the hotel are: kitchen, storeroom, 7 bedrooms, bath house. In the yard, which is large and conveniently arranged are: 6 stall stable, with loft, 8 loose boxes, harness room, large cellar, and every other convenience for carrying on a really first class hotel business. The whole has been just painted and renovated at a large outlay. The hotel is lent to a 1st class tenant at £300 pa. The brewery is very complete comprising brick store, wood ditto, large cellar, 2 boilers with brick furnaces, cooler, 3 stall stable & cart shed, and paddock adjoining with large tank."

Unfortunately for the owners the property did not sell.¹

The property was offered for sale again, in January 1878 - featuring the hotel, the former brewery and a vacant block of land.²

Once again, the property failed to sell.

Left: Notice of sale in January 1878.³

It took some three years before the property was eventually sold to William Wheeler, on the 1st December 1881. William Wheeler has purchased the hotel from Reginald Dowling and Herbert Sturge Harwood for £1,900, the land being allotment 5 of section 51, consisting of one acre and thirty one perches in area.⁴

William Wheeler passed away on the 11th January 1882, leaving his estate in the hands of his trustees as nominated in his will. The trustees were to manage his assets until his wife either passed away or remarried. If either of these events took place then the assets were to be sold and the monies raised were to be distributed evenly amongst his surviving children. The executors of the will

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 15th December 1875, p2c4.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 15th December 1877, p3c8.

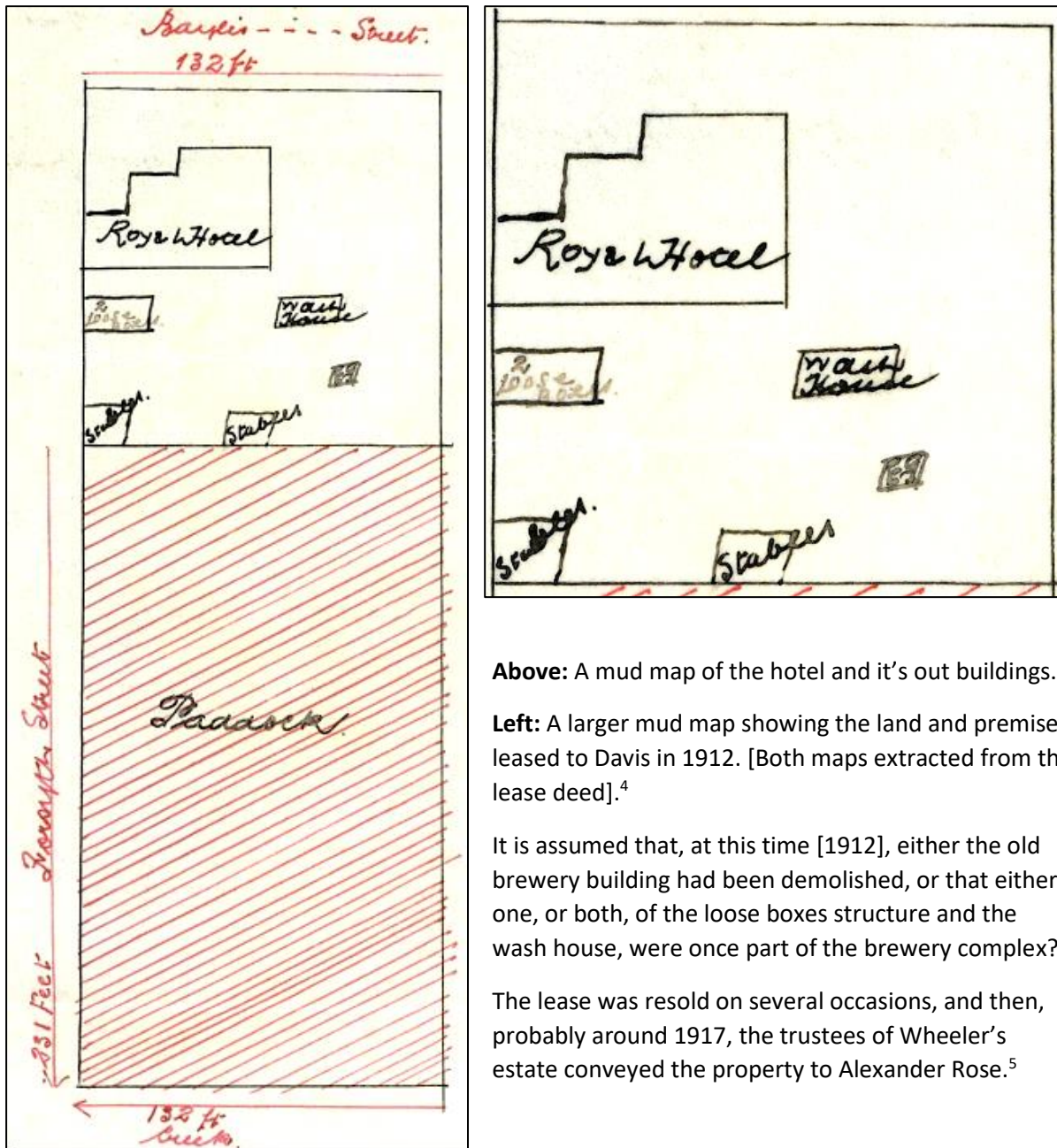
³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 15th December 1877, p3c8.

⁴ NSW Land & Property Information. Title Deeds. Book 235, number 595. / See GB.100696/22.

were William's wife, Ann Bridget Wheeler, and his son in law, Thomas Alexander Park. Park later resigned as a trustee and appointed William's son, George, as his replacement.¹

In 1904, William's son, Charles, sold his potential share to Henry Samuel Headley, brewer of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of £131. 12s.²

In May 1912, Ann Bridget Wheeler, widow of Wagga Wagga, and George Wheeler, retired miner of Wagga Wagga, as trustees of the will of the late William Wheeler, leased the land behind the hotel, to the then licensee of the hotel, Thomas Davis.³



Above: A mud map of the hotel and its out buildings.

Left: A larger mud map showing the land and premises leased to Davis in 1912. [Both maps extracted from the lease deed].⁴

It is assumed that, at this time [1912], either the old brewery building had been demolished, or that either one, or both, of the loose boxes structure and the wash house, were once part of the brewery complex?

The lease was resold on several occasions, and then, probably around 1917, the trustees of Wheeler's estate conveyed the property to Alexander Rose.⁵

¹ NSW Land & Property Information. Conveyance of Assignment. Book 673, number 592.

² NSW Land & Property Information. Deed of Assignment. Book 767, number 140.

³ NSW Land & Property Information. Title Deeds. Book 1077, number 224.

⁴ NSW Land & Property Information. Title Deeds. Book 1077, number 224 & 225.

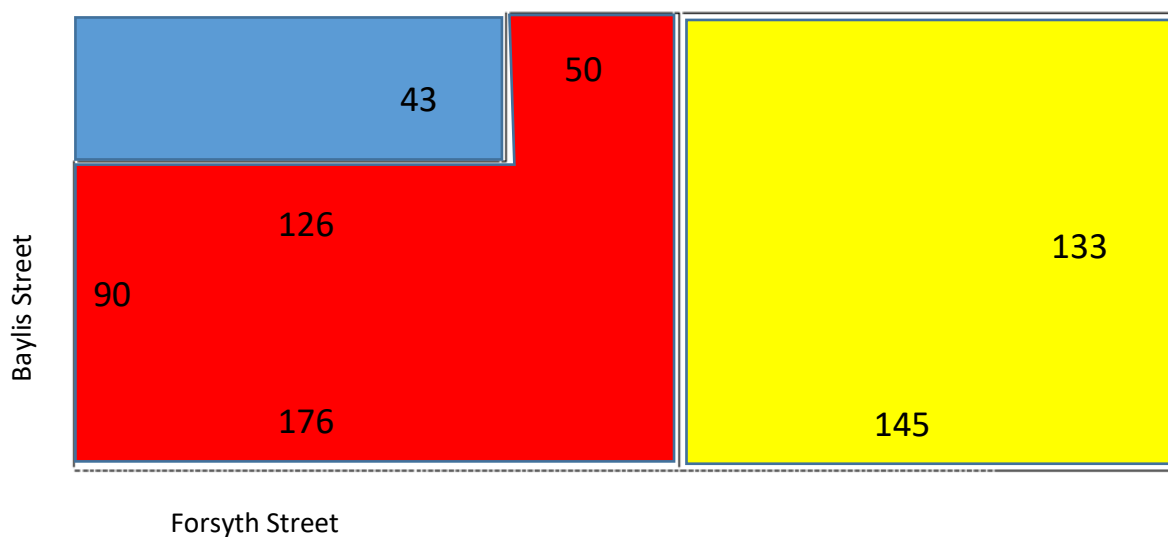
⁵ NSW Land & Property Information. Deed of Assignment. Book 1120, number 648.

On the 23rd August 1923, Alexander Scott Rose, a hotel keeper, formerly of Wagga Wagga, but now of Temora, conveyed the property to Margaret Carmody, a widow of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of seven thousand pounds.¹ The land at this time had an area of three roods plus thirty five and a half perches. The property had a frontage of 132 feet to Baylis Street, and a depth of 321 feet along Forsyth Street. This is the same frontage as when the land was first purchased from the crown by Whitehand, but the depth is slightly less. Originally the depth was some 396 feet, with a small creek forming the eastern boundary of the lot.

The Carmody family owned the Royal hotel freehold from 1923 till 1963.

On the 15th August 1963 the Carmody family conveyed the Royal hotel property to RochPower Pty Ltd, for the sum of £51,438. 6s. The hotel stood on a part of allotment 5, section 51, which had an area of one rood plus twenty six and a half perches.² The frontage to Baylis Street was now reduced to ninety feet plus ten and a half inches – just over forty feet of frontage to Baylis Street had been sold off as a separate lot, as had the eastern end of allotment 5. Rochpower now owned an L shaped block of land.

The title was not traced past this point in time.



Above: Allotment 5, section 51 in 1963. The red area is that sold to RocchPower in 1963. The blue and yellow areas are those sold off earlier by the Carmody family. Measurements are shown in feet.

Current plan > DP.1.1161864

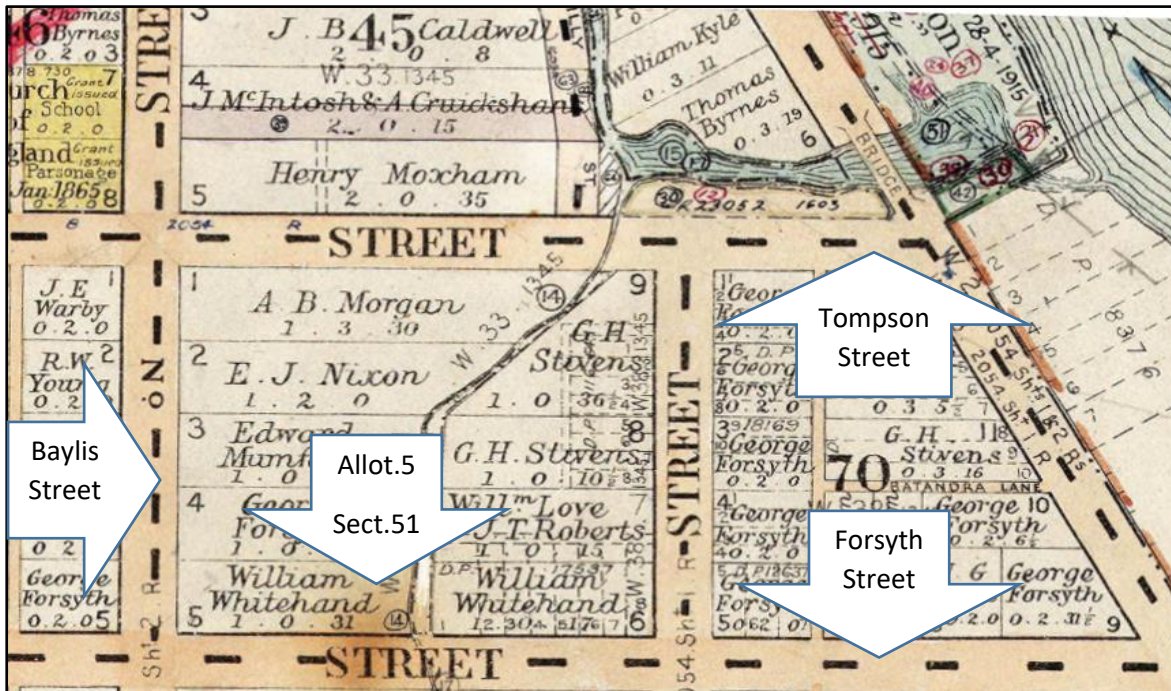
Prior Plans:

1. DP.1.1157657 > Crown Land
2. DP.100/1010852 > Various DP's [then book 4270, number 30]
3. DP.2.361248 > 13267-219

Crown plan W. 33.1345

¹ NSW Land & Property Information. Title Deeds. Book 1317, number 131.

² NSW Land & Property Information. Title Deeds. Book 2678, number 8.

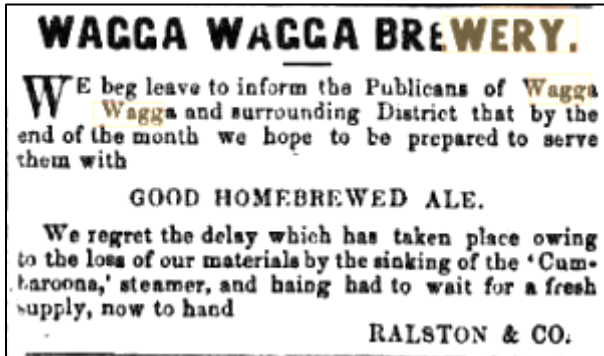


Above: Map showing location of allotment five, section fifty one, town and parish of South Wagga Wagga. The Royal hotel was located at the front of the allotment, facing onto Baylis Street, while the Wagga Wagga Brewery stood behind the hotel, backing on to the water course that fed into the Wollundry Lagoon.



Above: Wheeler's Royal Hotel in 1880.

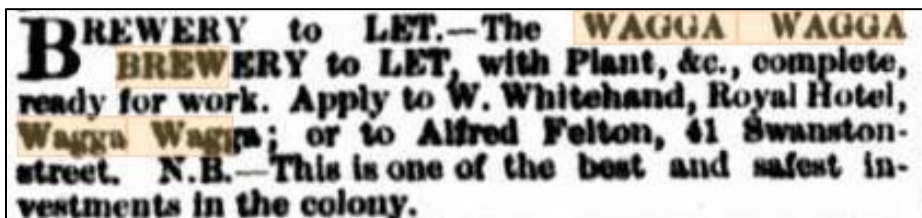
Brewery History: The first brewery in Wagga Wagga was the Wagga Wagga Brewery of Mr Ralston, which commenced the sale of beer early in November 1866.¹ It was also referred to as the Newtown Brewery by some sources. Both names – the Newtown Brewery and the Wagga Wagga Brewery - were used to describe other breweries in Wagga Wagga, and particular care must be taken in interpreting local press reports.



On the 8th September 1866 an advertisement for the Wagga Wagga Brewery declared that, *“We beg to inform the publicans of Wagga and surrounding district that by the end of the month we hope to be prepared to serve them with good homebrewed ale. We regret the delay which has taken place owing to the loss of our materials by the sinking of the Cumbaroons steamer, and having had to wait for a fresh supply, now to hand. Ralston & Co.”*²

A further article, on the 3rd November 1866, stated that Ralston & Co., at Newtown, had been brewing for the last fortnight and would be ready to supply their customers from Monday next (5th). The article then went on to state that colonial beer, which could be sold at 3s, or 3s 6d per gallon, was naturally cheaper than English beer and that they hoped the hoteliers would pass on these savings and thus support local brewers.³

The Wagga Wagga Brewery ran an advertisement in the same issue declaring that they were now prepared to deliver home brewed ale, and respectfully solicited hotelkeepers & innkeepers.⁴



It appears that the arrangement between Ralston and Whitehand had lapsed by April 1867, when the latter advertised, to let, the Wagga Wagga Brewery, in good working order.⁵

Whitehand was clearly experiencing financial difficulties and in January 1867 he offered up for sale, his Royal hotel and the associated brewery.⁶ William was in fact declared insolvent in February 1868.⁷

¹ Maitland Mercury. 27th August 1868, p3.

² Wagga Wagga Express. 8th September 1866, p3.

³ Wagga Wagga Express. 3rd November 1866, p2c5.

⁴ Wagga Wagga Express. 3rd November 1866, p3c2.

⁵ Argus. 13th April 1867, p8.

⁶ Sydney Morning Herald. 4th January 1868, p9.

⁷ Goulburn Herald. 12th February 1868, p2.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Freehold in the rapidly rising and flourishing town of Wagga Wagga.

G. A. ELLIOT has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction (without reserve), in the above town, at 12 o'clock noon, on **TUESDAY**, the 21st day of January, 1868,

That truly valuable and commodious property known as **WHITEHAND'S ROYAL HOTEL**, situated in the town of Wagga Wagga, and having a very extensive frontage to the principal streets.

The hotel is built of brick, under careful supervision (with balconies on three sides), and finished in first-class style, and for comfort and convenience stands unrivalled by any house in the colony.

It contains one very large bar, large taproom, splendid billiard-room, magnificent ball-room, four large parlours, twenty-one airy and well-ventilated bedrooms, a most commodious kitchen containing all the modern improvements, two bathrooms, extensive stabling, coach-houses, loose boxes, fowl-houses, piggery sheds, also large and roomy cellars. Attached to the hotel, which stands on one and a quarter acre of land, is a very large garden, filled with the choicest fruit trees, together with vines, evergreens, and vegetables. A large brewery with plant, &c., in full working order, with cellar attached, is on the premises, and will be sold with the hotel. The brewery can be readily let for upwards of £70 per annum.

The above property being for positive sale, without any reserve, presents an opportunity for intending purchasers seldom if ever met with.

The furniture, stores, &c., can be taken at a valuation, and are really first-class, having been selected by the present proprietor in England.

Left: January 1867 notice for sale of the Royal hotel and the Wagga Wagga Brewery.

WAGGA WAGGA ALE

IS

NOW ON SALE

AT THE

ROYAL HOTEL.

**A Splendid Light Sparkling Ale
from the**

NEWTOWN BREWERY,

SIXPENCE PER PINT.

☞ Come and try it : you will never drink the heady English Ale again.

Royal Hotel, October 14, 1868.

1868

By August 1868, Ralston had re-opened the brewery,¹ having presumably reached an arrangement with John Clark, the new owner of the Royal hotel.

It was not until the following month [October 1868] that the first draught at the brewery was tapped, on the 6th of that month.²

Ralston had apparently renamed the business – it was now known, by some, as the Newtown Brewery.³

¹ Maitland Mercury. 27th August 1868, p3.

² Maitland Mercury. 13th October 1868, p3.

³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 17th October 1868, p3.

HENRY WILLIAMS,
PRINCE OF WALES
HOTEL,

FITZMAURICE STREET,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he has taken the above-named Hotel, where visitors may depend upon meeting with every courtesy and attention.

WINES, ALES,
AND
SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS,
OF
THE BEST BRANDS.

A Fact to be remembered!

Connoisseurs have pronounced the NEW LOCAL PRODUCTION, ALE, or

“STRINGY BARK,”

of the Wagga Wagga Brewery, to be “very good;” and as there is sure to be a large consumption of this wholesome and invigorating beverage during the summer H. W. has laid in a good supply, to be retailed at the bar at

SIXPENCE PER PINT.

In October 1868, the Wagga Wagga Brewery was producing a new local ale called, “stringy bark,” which was available at the Prince of Wales hotel, at sixpence per pint.¹

There is no evidence of a second brewery at this time [October 1868], and it is assumed that Ralston’s brewery was manufacturing both beers [those available at the Prince of Wales hotel and the Royal hotel].

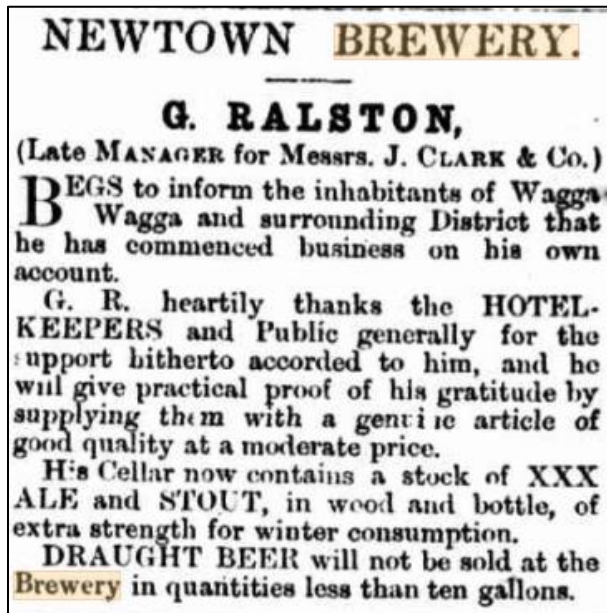
There was a tragic incident at the brewery in November 1868, when Andrew Simple, a groom at the Royal hotel, was engaged in cleaning out one of the vats [or mash tub] at the brewery. He became overheated while carrying out the work, and became “overheated.” He subsequently experienced a “cold,” and developed a large lump in his throat that caused him to suffocate. A post mortem identified the lump as, “a large abscess.”²

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 21st October 1868, p1.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 21st November 1868, p2.

1869

Gavin Ralston advertised his Newtown Brewery in May 1869, declaring that, “*he had commenced business on his own account,*” he having previously been the manager for Messrs J Clark & Co.¹ It is not known where Ralston’s new Brewery was located. No references could be found to Ralston from this date forward and it is doubtful that he ever manufactured beer at a new factory. It is assumed that Gavin Ralston left Wagga Wagga around this time.



Left: Ralston’s May 1869 notice of his new brewery.

John Clark quickly negotiated a new arrangement and around the middle of 1869, Mr Justus Wagenbach, of the firm, Little & Co., of Albury, set up a branch of their brewery business in Wagga Wagga, taking over the site at the rear of the Royal Hotel (Baylis Street). This branch was known as the Wagga Wagga Brewery, and improvements were made to the original plant.²

The improved plant was described as follows:

“The plant consists of a large mash-tub, communicating by pipes with the boiler, which in turn is connected with the cooler, over which revolves when required for more rapid reduction of the temperature a large fan. Below are the two fermenting vats, one of wood and the other of huge slabs of Castlemaine stone. Beneath is the cellar, a capacious excavation, well-stocked with casks of the golden fluid, but yet too small for the requirements of the trade. The beer brewed at the establishment is a light sparkling ale, and has already become very popular as a refreshing long drink where short drinks would be of little service.”

The premises were described as “*tumbledown*” in appearance and it was stated that Little & Co. intended to look around for a suitable site to erect new premises.

In December 1869 a notice appeared for the sale of a number of 400 gallon tanks from the Wagga Wagga Brewery.³ At the same time it was announced that John Milsted had been appointed as the agent for the “*celebrated XXX Wagga Beer.*” It is believed that the manufacturing of beer, at this brewery, had ceased by this date, and that the beer supplied by the Wagga Wagga Brewery Company, from that time forward, was manufactured in Albury.

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 26th May 1869, p3.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 1st January 1870, p2.

³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 4th December 1869, p3.

1870

Wagenbach was still conducting the business, at the rear of the Royal hotel, in March 1870,¹ and a report in June 1870 also placed him at the old brewery site, and he, presumably, was still managing the business.² At some time in the next two years the Albury firm of O'Keefe & Lister took over the operation of the Wagga Wagga Brewery [probably in January 1872]³.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WAGGA WAGGA BREWERY COMPANY
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, £5000, IN 1000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Five Shillings per Share payable on application, Five Shillings per Share on allotment; and one month's notice of further calls, which are not to exceed Ten Shillings per Share.

THE Share List will be closed by notice in the newspapers, when the Shares will be allotted in the order of application; but should more than 1000 Shares be applied for previous to allotment, they will be issued *pro rata*.

When two-thirds of the Shares are allotted, a Special Meeting of the Shareholders will be called for the approval of the Deed of Settlement and the election of a Board of Four Directors and Two Auditors; such Directors to be the holders of not less than twenty Shares.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:—

JAMES MAIRKEY, Esq. TOWNLEY EDMONDSON, Esq. BENJAMIN BRADLEY, Esq. ROBERT McINTYRE, Esq. P. J. McALISTER, Esq. H. C. ROSE, Esq. W. C. HUNTER, Esq. EBENEZER SHAW, Esq. FRANK HUTCHINSON, Esq. CHARLES WALL, Esq. HENRY MONHAM, Esq. ROBERT NIXON, Esq.	M. H. CALLAGHAN, Esq. SAMUEL HAWKINS, Esq. HENRY CROAKER, Esq. J. T. ROBERTS, Esq. Wm. MACARTHUR, Esq. JOHN CLARK, Esq. RICHARD BATTERSBY, Esq. GEORGE RAY, Esq. JOHN McINTOSH, Esq. J. D. WALSH, Esq. JOHN GREEN, Esq. With power to add to their number.
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BANKERS: AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK,
HON. SECRETARY: M. H. LAURENAN.

1. The object sought is to provide for Wagga Wagga and the District regular supplies of the Best Ale.
2. We have no well organised Local Brewery, the one in existence being of a very temporary character. Neither is there an establishment of the kind in the whole of the district, and the entire profits on the manufacture of our consumption are being circulated in other places.
3. The Provisional Committee are fully satisfied of the profitability of the undertaking, and the principal Hotelkeepers will be Shareholders, and have guaranteed to this Company their undivided support.
4. It is only contemplated to call up £2000 of the Capital at present.
5. This outlay, it is estimated, will enable the Company to provide suitable premises, plant, &c., to meet the present requirements of the town, and care will be taken that the building will be so constructed as to admit of its easy extension should it be desirable in the course of time to extend the operations.
6. An intelligent practical Brewer will be engaged to take the management, and under the immediate advice of the Board of Directors there is no doubt that an Ale will be served to the public of a very superior character.

Applications for Shares, accompanied by a deposit of Five Shillings per Share, to be made to the Honorary Secretary.

It was in April 1870 that an effort was made to form a local brewery firm, to be called the Wagga Wagga Brewery Company Ltd.⁴

Left: The prospectus for the proposed Wagga Wagga Brewery Company.

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 5th March 1870, p2.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 4th June 1870, p2.

³ Wagga Wagga Express. 17th January 1872, p1.

⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 23rd April 1870, p2.

Severe floods in May 1870 caused considerable damage at Wagga Wagga. The water came into the bar at the Royal hotel, and the old brewery, to the rear, was described as being a wreck.¹

JG Menon's Excelsior Brewery, at Hay, advertised extensively in the local Wagga Wagga press throughout 1870, and it can be assumed that this firm was also selling beer into the town [Wagga Wagga].

1871

In 1871 there was no local manufacturing of beer in Wagga Wagga.

1872

In 1872 there was no local manufacturing of beer in Wagga Wagga.

In January 1872, it was reported that the Albury brewer, Messrs O'Keefe & Lister, had sent another consignment of ale to Wagga Wagga, where it was becoming increasingly more popular.²

Nine months later, in October 1872, Messrs O'Keefe & Co., were carrying on the Wagga Wagga Brewery, at Wagga Wagga, having recently dispensed some 1,400 gallons of ale to Adelong, Tumut and Gundagai.³ An advertisement placed in that same month noted that the firm operated out of Albury, Wagga Wagga and Wodonga.⁴

It was in this same month, October 1872, that Charles Spiller advertised his Newtown Brewery, declaring that he could now supply unlimited quantities of colonial beer and ale.⁵ As Spiller had purchased the Royal hotel in the previous month it can be assumed his Newtown Brewery was located to the rear of this hotel. There is no evidence that he was manufacturing beer at this site, and it is assumed he was buying his supplies from out of town.

Spiller promptly leased out the hotel – to Stephen Hopkins⁶ – and it is assumed that he also reached an agreement with O'Keefe and Co. to retain the old brewery premises, as that firm continued to advertise their "*fine amber ale*," under the banner of the Wagga Wagga Brewery throughout 1872, while Spiller never again advertised his Newtown Brewery.

1873

In March 1873 it was reported that Matthew Callaghan had purchased the Wagga Wagga Brewery from Messrs O'Keefe & Co.,⁷ and subsequently that he had secured the services of a first class brewer.⁸ Related to this was a decision by Wagga Wagga Borough Council, in July 1873, to grant Matthew Callaghan permission to install a pump on the river, at the eastern end of Tarcutta Street, to supply a brewery with water.⁹ It is assumed that Callaghan was manufacturing beer in 1873.

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 7th May 1870, p4.

² Wagga Wagga Express. 17th January 1872, p2.

³ Wagga Wagga Express. 5th October 1872, p2.

⁴ Wagga Wagga Express. 19th October 1872, p3.

⁵ Wagga Wagga Express. 9th October 1872, p3.

⁶ Wagga Wagga Express. 23rd October 1872, p1.

⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 22nd March 1873, p2.

⁸ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 26th April 1873, p2.

⁹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 19th July 1873, p2.

WAGGA WAGGA
BREWERY.

MATTHEW CALLAGHAN,

HAVING purchased the above Brewery from Messrs O'KEEFE and CO., and having secured the services of a really

FIRST-CLASS BREWER,

is now in a position to supply ALE hitherto unequalled in the country districts.

**Orders from Country Hotelkeepers
Promptly Attended to.**

Left: The advertisement placed by Matthew Callaghan from March 1873, through till February 1874.

1874

In February 1874 Wilkinson, Hann, Minchen & Co., give notice that they had sold the Royal hotel, with brewery attached, to Messrs Bowen & McAlister, on behalf of Mr Charles Spiller.¹ Spiller owned the freehold, which included the hotel and the old brewery, but Matthew Callaghan owned the brewery businesses, and he sold out to George Wildman, in that same month.

WAGGA WAGGA
BREWERY.

GEO. WILDMAN

BEGS to inform his numerous customers that he has purchased the Business and Plant of the above Brewery from Mr. M. CALLAGHAN; and trusts by supplying them with a good article to receive the same liberal patronage as hitherto.

Feb. 23, 1874.

With reference to the above, I sincerely thank the public for their liberal patronage, and trust the same will be extended to my successor.

M. CALLAGHAN.

Feb. 23, 1874.

George Wildman had purchased the Wagga Wagga Brewery from Matthew Callaghan, thereby securing the whole of the local trade.² It was understood that Wildman planned to move the plant and equipment from the Wagga Wagga Brewery, to his other premises in Johnstone Street, and increase the output capacity at this latter site. [Wildman already owned the Johnstone Street Brewery]. The production of beer at the old Wagga Wagga Brewery would have ceased around February 1874.

Above: George Wildman's notice of his purchase of the Wagga Wagga Brewery in February 1874.

In May 1874, an advertisement appeared for the Wagga Wagga Brewery Company, inserted by the manager, William Ovenden, declaring that the company's ales were now ready for delivery.³ This advertisement was still running in October 1874, at the same time George Wildman was advertising his Wagga Wagga Brewery.⁴ It is not known which premises Ovenden's company operated from, but presumably they were manufacturing their ales in another town. There is no evidence the firm was manufacturing beer at Wagga Wagga.

¹ Australian Town & Country Journal. 14th February 1874, p33. / Wagga Wagga Express. 7th February 1874, p2.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 25th February 1874, p2. ? Wagga Wagga Express. 25th February 1874, p2.

³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 16th May 1874, p3.

⁴ Wagga Wagga Express. 31st October 1874, p1.

1875

In June 1875, the local press listed two brewers only, George Wildman & Co., in Johnstone Street, and the Wagga Wagga Brewery Company, in Newtown.¹ The latter firm continued to advertise their beer, up until December 1875, and then all references to the company ceased. It is presumed they had closed down.

In May 1875 the property was owned by Reginald Dowling and occupied by Joseph Webster, who was conducting a cordial factory on the site.²

On the 11th December 1875 a notice in the local press, advertised for sale, on that day, the Royal hotel and associated brewery, in Newtown.³ The sale was on behalf of the owners, Messrs Dowling & Harwood. The brewery premises were said to comprise, "*Brick Store, Wood ditto, Large Cellar, 2 Boilers with brick furnaces, Cooler, 3 stall Stable, Cart-shed and Paddock, adjoining with large Tank.*"

In 1877, Mr SS Lincoln was operating a mineral water manufactory on the premises,⁴ and it is assumed that Lincoln had secured Webster's cordial factory and was conducting same out of the old brewery premises.

T O L E T.

TO LET, with immediate possession, those valuable premises situated at the rear of the Royal Hotel, Newtown, previously occupied by Mr. Wildman as a brewery, and more recently by Mr. S. S. Lincoln as a mineral-water manufactory. For full particulars apply to

A. T. BOLTON,
Commission Agent, Fitzmaurice-street.

Left: This notice in May 1877 suggests Lincoln's occupation of the old brewery was short lived.⁵

N O T I C E.

S. S. LINCOLN begs to inform his Friends and the Public generally that he has BOUGHT Mr. W. S. EATON out of the Cordial Manufacturing Business as carried on by him until the 9th INSTANT, on and after which date the Business and everything connected therewith becomes my Property.

Full particulars, Prices, &c., next issue.

Right: Lincoln buys out Eaton [1878].

S. S. LINCOLN,
STEAM MINERAL WATER WORKS,
NEWTOWN, WAGGA WAGGA.
15, 12, 5

Above: Lincoln is now the sole proprietor [1878]

N O T I C E.

I, MRS. S. LINCOLN, of Wagga Wagga, beg to give notice that I have SOLD to Mr. WILLIAM DAVORAN, of Burrowa, my BUSINESS in the AERATED WATER and CORDIAL BUSINESS, and I thank my friends and the public in general for their kind support since my husband's death, and hope they will accord the same to my successor.

S. A. LINCOLN.

Right: Lincoln's widow sells the business to Davoran [1882].

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 19th June 1875, p4.

² Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1875-1876. East Ward. / Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 12th May 1875, p4.

³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 11th December 1875, p2.

⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 19th May 1877, p2.

⁵ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 30th May 1877, p3.

Wagga Wagga's Second Brewery

-

The
Johnstone Street
Brewery

Title History – Allotments 4 & 5, section 35

The Johnstone Street Brewery was located on allotment 5, section 35, in the town and parish of South Wagga Wagga. Allotment 4 [adjoining] also have served as a part of the brewery complex.

Allotment 4

The original grant for allotment 4 was to Edward Walker on 29th October 1856.¹ Walker paid six pounds and two shillings for an area of three roods and two perches.

On the 8th April 1870 Edward Walker, a farmer of Lake Albert, transferred the property to George Wildman, a publican of Wagga wagga, for the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds.²

In January 1982 Robert Burrows Wrathall, a grazier of Wagga Wagga, and Alfred James Monks, a hotel keeper of Wagga Wagga, conveyed the property to William Seymour Eaton, a brewer of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of one thousand, nine hundred, and twenty five pounds. Wrathall and Monks were the executors of the estate of the late George Wildman. Wildman had passed away in December 1879. The property conveyed consisted of all of allotment 4, plus a piece of allotment 5 [one rood and sixteen perches], that abutted onto the lagoon.³ **[B]**

William Seymour Eaton died on the 17th October 1910, leaving his estate to be divided amongst his wife and children. William's widow, Elizabeth Harriet Eaton died on the 9th June 1915, before her husband's estate had been settled.

On the 16th January 1923, the executrices of the Eaton estate sold a piece of section 4 to Edgar Awdry Headley, a vinegar manufacturer of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of three hundred pounds. The property came with a right of way.⁴ In February 1924, Edgar Awdry Headley, now a farmer at Harefield, conveyed this piece of allotment 4 to Leslie Seymour Headley, an insurance agent of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds. The land had an area of one rood and twenty two perches.⁵ **[C]**

In August 1925 Cyril Henry Headley became a joint tenant of the property - with Leslie Seymour Headley.⁶

In 1940, Leslie Seymour Eaton, an agent of Sydney, and Cyril Henry Eaton, a bank manager of Glen Innes, and Elliot George Wiseman, a bank manager of Sydney, converted the land to Torrens title.⁷

¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Primary Application Search Sketches. PA.36539. /Title Deed. Year 1856, page 4103.

² NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 118, number 914.

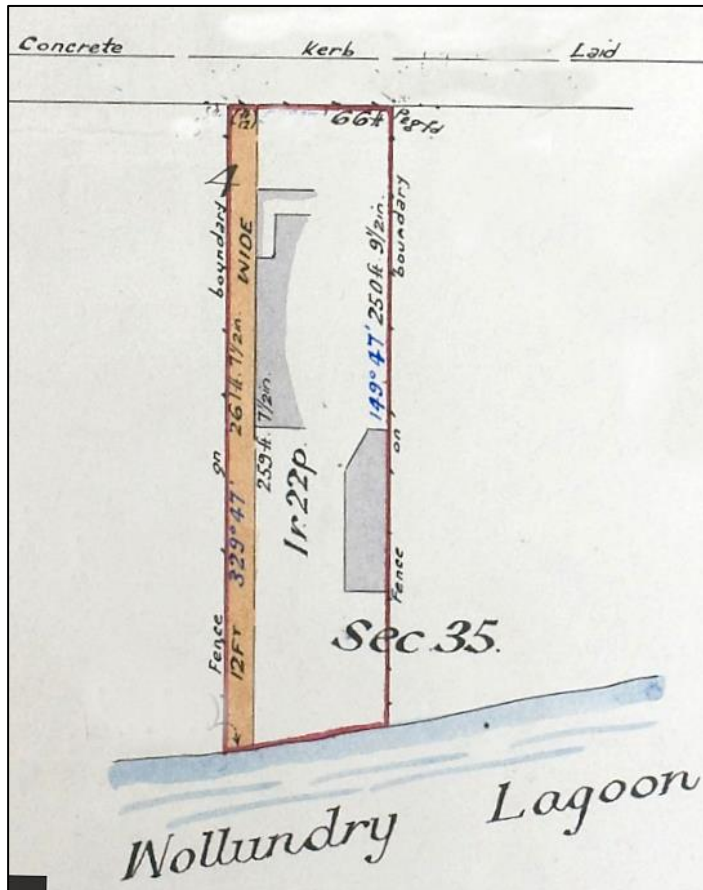
³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 238, number 927.

⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 1295, number 736.

⁵ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 1340, number 199.

⁶ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 1574, number 450.

⁷ NSW Land Registry Services. Primary Application # 34295.



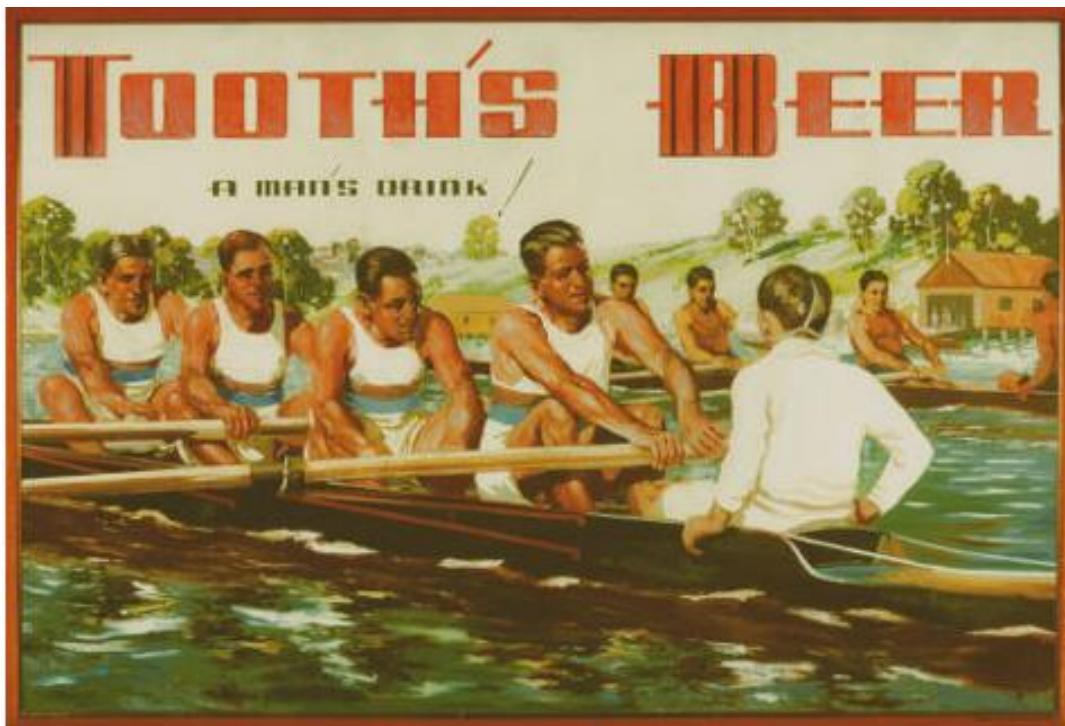
Left: The piece of land belonging to Leslie Seymour Eaton, Cyril Henry Eaton, and Elliot George Wiseman, in 1940. This was the eastern slice of allotment 4. The brown area was subsequently resumed by the crown. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.

In October 1942 the three men transferred the property to Lendon Hunter Shaw, a company manager of Wagga Wagga.¹

In 1959, Shaw transmitted a half share in the residual holding to Anne Shaw.²

In December 1965 Anne Shaw became the sole proprietor of this holding.³

The title was subsequently converted to a computer folio [volume 10256, folio 138].



Above: Another Tooth & Co. poster.

¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 5188, folio 40.

² NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 5188, folio 40.

³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 7757, folio 238.

Allotment 5

The original grant for allotment 5 was to James Walsh on 29th October 1856.¹ Walsh paid eight pounds and ten shillings for an area of two roods and thirty two perches.²

On the 9th October 1871 James Walsh conveyed his land to Thomas Calver and John Holder.³

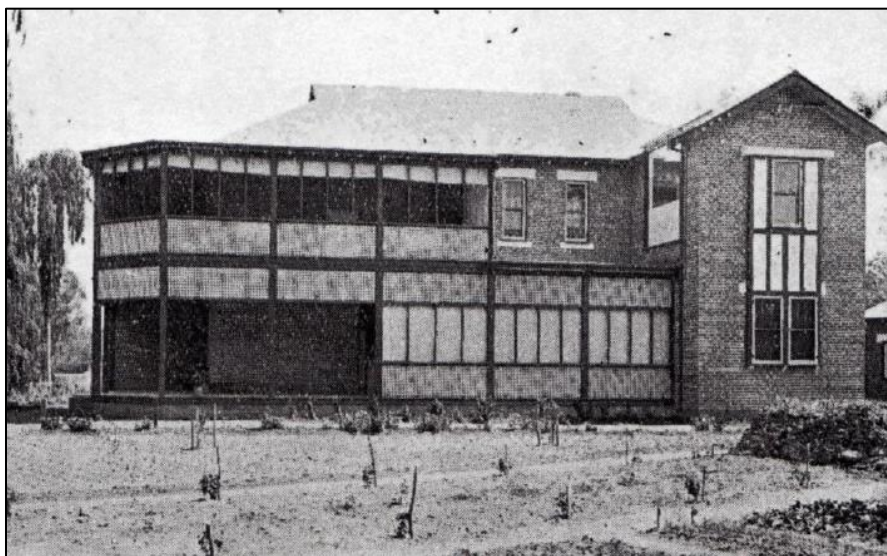
On the 10th January 1873 Holder and Calver sold a part of the property to George Wildman.⁴ This land had an area of one rood and sixteen perches and was the northern component of allotment 5.

On the 10th March 1887, John Holder, a labourer of Wagga Wagga, conveyed his residual share of allotment 5 to Thomas Calver, also a labourer of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of ten shillings. This was the southern component of allotment 5, and it had an area of one rood and sixteen perches. It was Holder who wished to sell his share to Wildman in 1873, to which Calver agreed, hence Holder's agreement to transfer the remainder to Calver as sole proprietor.⁵

Calver immediately sold his piece of land to William Seymour Eaton, a brewer of Wagga Wagga, on the 11th March 1887, for the sum of fifty pounds.⁶ [A]

Combined Allotments

On the 16th January 1923, the executrices of the Eaton estate conveyed several parcels of land to Stephen Hertford Weedon, a medical practitioner of Wagga Wagga, and Noel Beechy Minchin, an agent of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of one thousand and three hundred pounds. The land conveyed had an area of three roods and twenty seven perches and contained parts of both allotment 4 and allotment 5. This was made up of [A] plus [B] less [C].⁷



In September 1946 Stephen Hertford Weedon and Wallter Wallace Martin, both medical practitioners of Wagga Wagga, conveyed their holding to the Commissioner of Main Roads, for the sum of four thousand and nine hundred pounds.⁸

Above: Welwyn Private Hospital, c1920's. Courtesy Sherry Morris.

¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Primary Application Search Sketches. PA.36539.

² NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Year 1856, page 4104.

³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 133, number 898.

⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 133, number 899.

⁵ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 360, number 524.

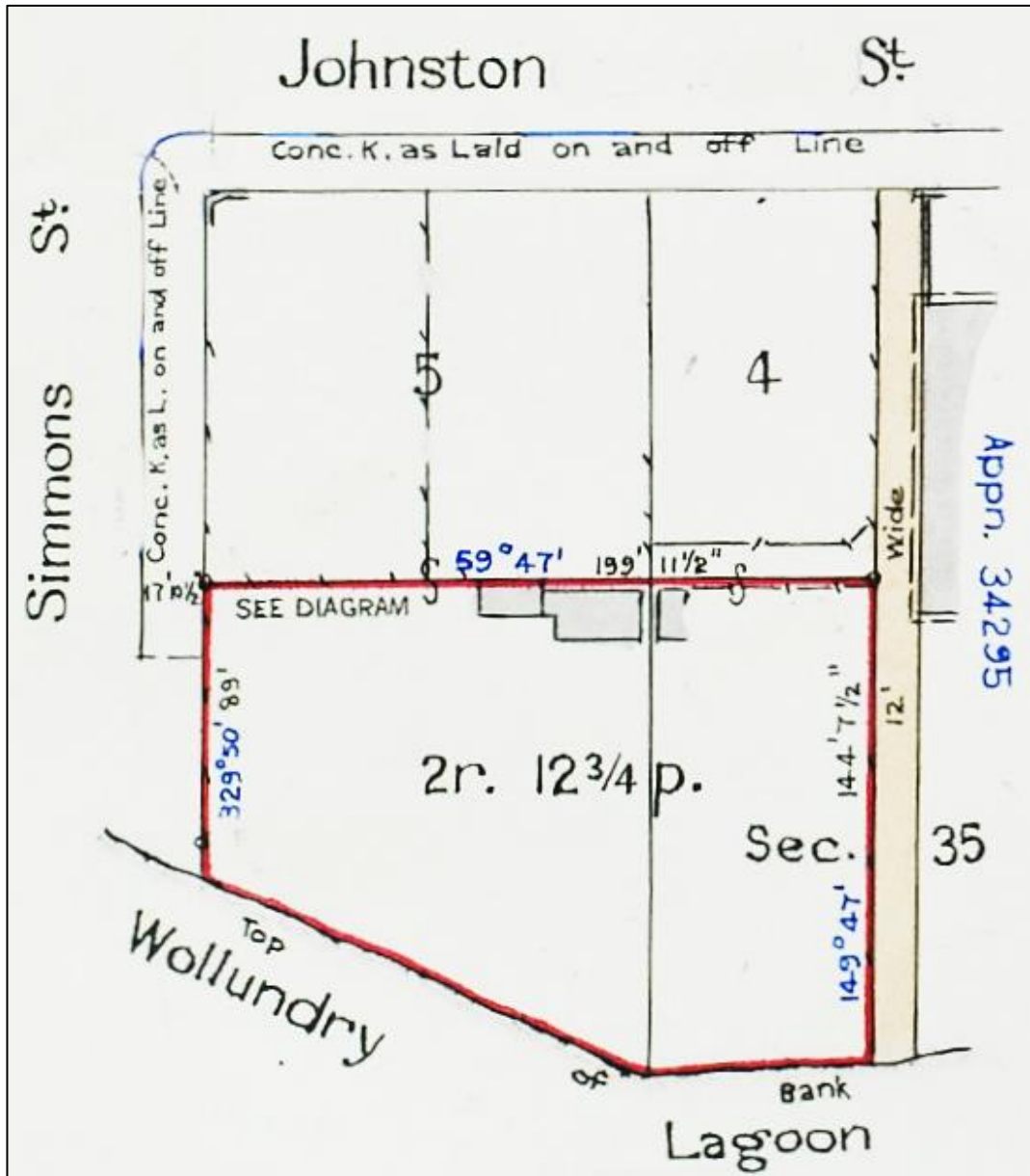
⁶ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 360, number 525.

⁷ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 1307, number 243.

⁸ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 1998, number 237.

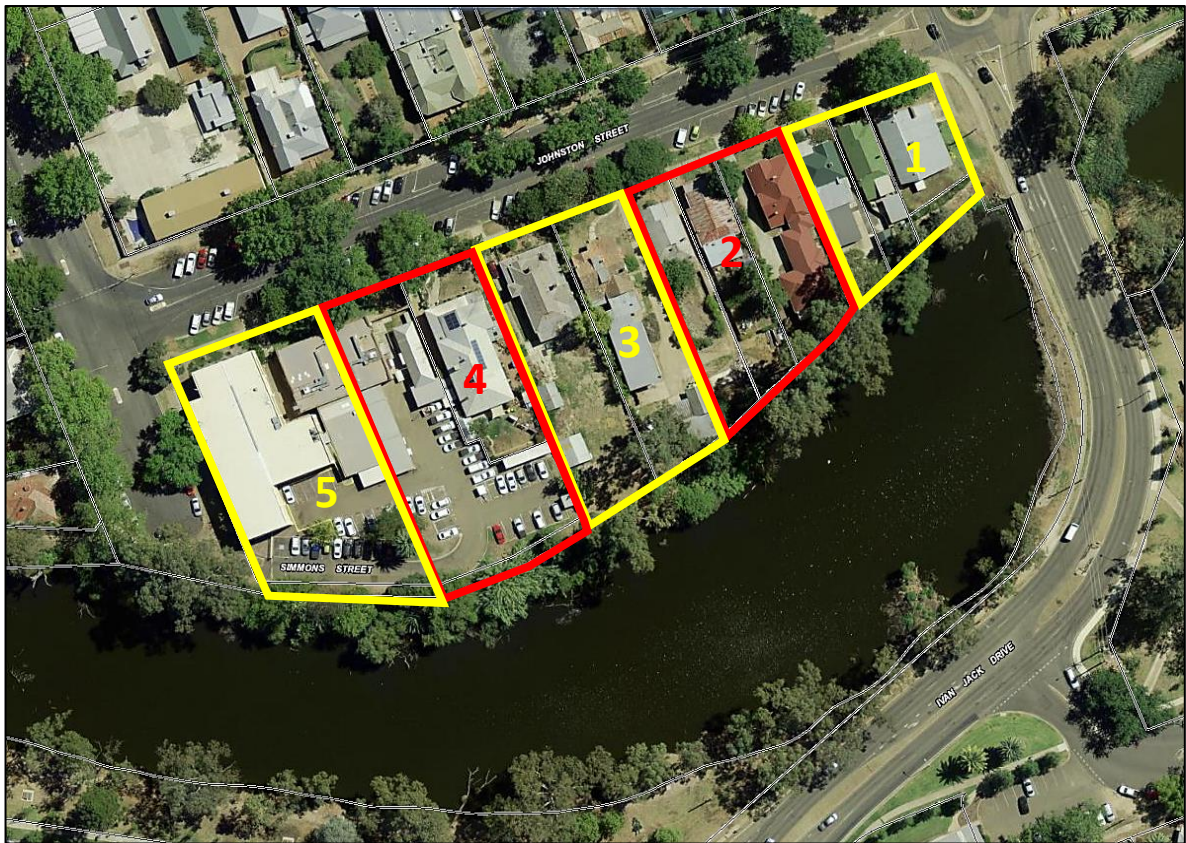
Welwyn is a village in Hertfordshire, England, and it is assumed that Dr Stephen Hertford Weedon had a connection to that place.

In 1952 the crown converted the southern portions of allotments 4 & 5, to Torrens title [volume 6511, folio 38].

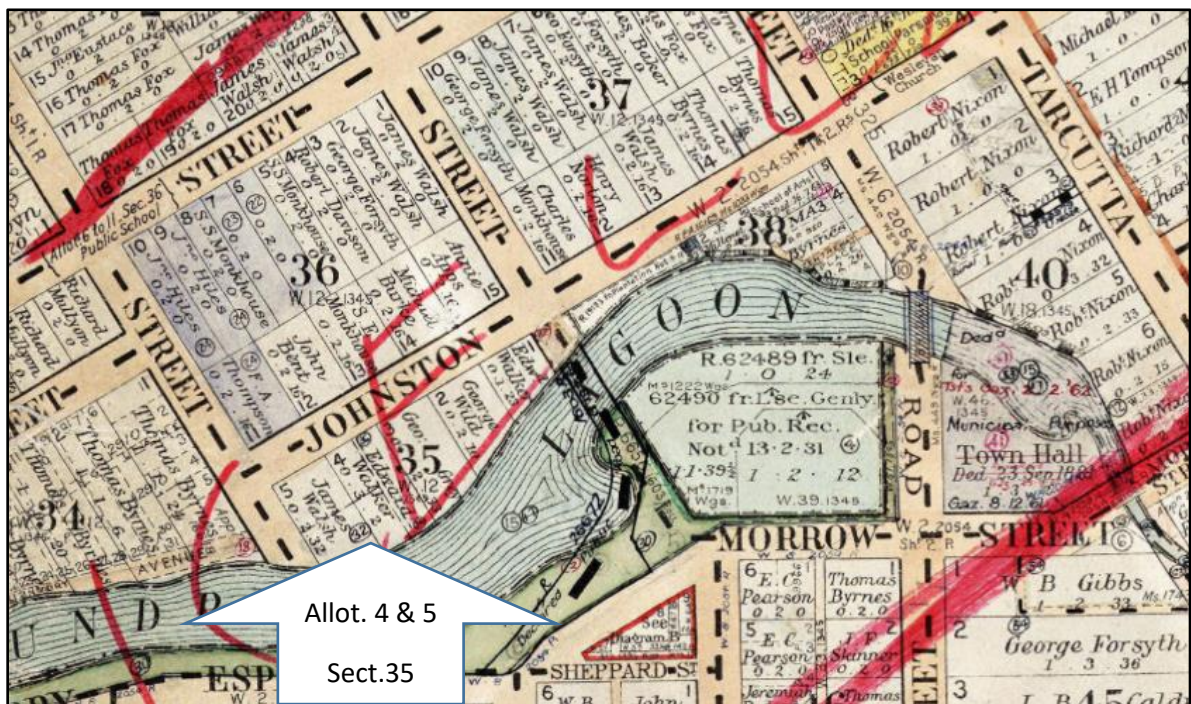


Above: The land converted to Torrens title in 1952 by the crown. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.

Current plan > DP.775220 [1-3] > volume 6511, folio 38 > PA.36539



Above: A contemporary aerial view of section 35 with the original allotment boundaries superimposed. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services. SIX.



Above: Map showing location of allotments 4 & 5 of section 35, town and parish South Wagga Wagga, on which the Johnstone Street Brewery was erected.

Johnstone Street Brewery [1873-1916]

AKA: The Wagga Wagga Brewery.

Location: Allotments 4 & 5, Section 35.

History:

In August 1873 it was reported that George Wildman, a reputable brewer, had opened his new brewery premises in Johnstone Street, Wagga Wagga. Wildman had purchased all new plant from Melbourne.¹ Wildman advertised his business as the Johnstone Street Brewery.²

According to Morris, *“Wildman’s first building on the site was a four-storey wooden construction. There was also a slab cottage used for stores, a wood cottage and a shed.”*³

George Wildman was both owner and occupier of the Johnson Street Brewery throughout the 1870’s.⁴

In February 1874 George purchased the Newtown Brewery business [behind the Royal hotel] thereby becoming the sole owner of the equipment necessary for manufacturing beer in Wagga Wagga.⁵ He ceased production at the Newtown Brewery location and relocated some of the equipment from there to the Johnston Street site.

In June 1875, the local press listed two brewers, George Wildman & Co., in Johnstone Street, and the Wagga Wagga Brewery Company, in Newtown.⁶ The latter was then a distribution centre for beer produced in Albury.

In August 1877, George Wildman advertised that he was now manufacturing cordials and aerated waters at his Wagga Wagga Brewery, and could supply same from the 1st September.⁷

In 1878, Wildman commenced the construction of a new two-storey brick brewery next to the lagoon.

The new brewery stood alongside the lagoon, and the main building was a two storey brick edifice. A brief description of the operation read as follows,⁸

“A large boiler generates the steam required in the boiling process; the ale is afterwards cooled by one of the new patent frigidis, and then passes into the vats. The water required for use, is forced up into iron tanks at the top of the building, as also through the frigid by a force pump, worked by the engine which also supplies driving power to the mineral water factory. In the cellar underneath are rows of barrels of ale in the different stages of fermentation. Mr. Wildman uses nothing but the finest crystallised sugar in his brewing operations, and tries to obtain the best of malt and hops at any cost, so that if the article he turns out is inferior, he knows it to be his own fault. The brewery is not in that complete order the owner would wish, but next winter he hopes to have all improvements finished.”

¹ Wagga Wagga Express. 9th August 1873, p2.

² Wagga Wagga Express. 10th December 1873, p4.

³ Morris, Sherry. *Welwyn*. WWDHS Newsletter # 426. August-September 2018. [Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 7th February 1882, p2]

⁴ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1873-1874. South Ward.

⁵ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 25th February 1874, p2.

⁶ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 19th June 1875, p4.

⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 25th August 1877, p2.

⁸ Australian Town & Country Journal. 13th April 1878, p31.

In February 1879, Wildman ran an advertisement stating he had purchased the Wagga Wagga Brewery [the Newtown Brewery] in Baylis Street, from Matthew Callaghan, and that he now owned two breweries.¹ This is believed to be the old copy that Wildman had run in 1873, and it is assumed it was cheaper to run with the old copy. There is no evidence that Wildman had purchased the business from Callaghan a second time, and it is also an illogical assumption.

Wildman passed away on the 17th December 1879, having been ill for some years.²

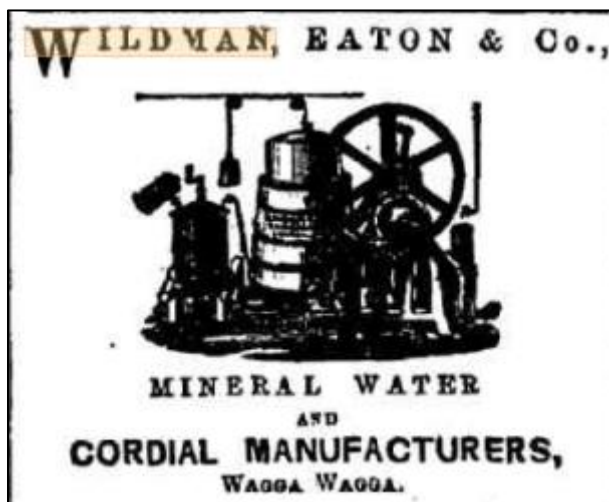
George Wildman

It is suspected that George Wildman was born at Wagga Wagga in 1845, the son of John and Mary Wildman,³ but no source could be found to confirm same.

In 1868 George married Elizabeth Spiller, the youngest daughter of Henry Spiller of Lake Albert, in St John's Church, Wagga Wagga.⁴

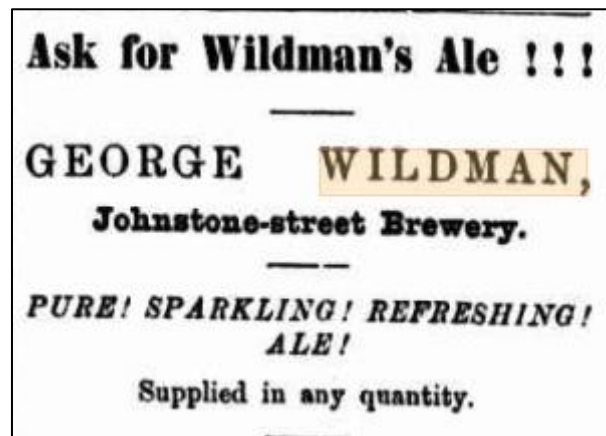
In 1869 George was licensee of the Farmer's Home hotel at Wagga Wagga. In the following year, 1870, he was licensee of the Royal hotel, in Baylis Street.⁵

By 1872 Wildman had established a working relationship with William Seymour Eaton,⁶ in the form of a mineral water and cordial factory.



Left: Notice of Wildman and Eaton's new business, in 1872.

In the following year, 1873, George established his brewery in Johnston Street.



Right: An advertisement for Gorge's brewery in October 1873.

In 1874 George established a brewery at Cootamundra.⁷

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 12th February 1879, p1.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 20th December 1879, p2. / Wagga Wagga Express. 20th December 1879, p4.

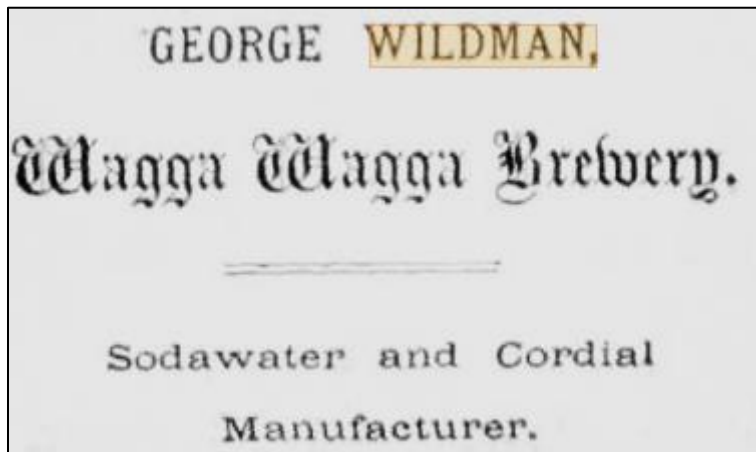
³ NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 3670/1845 V18453670 30A.

⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 24th October 1868, p2. / NSW BDM's. Marriage registration # 3538.

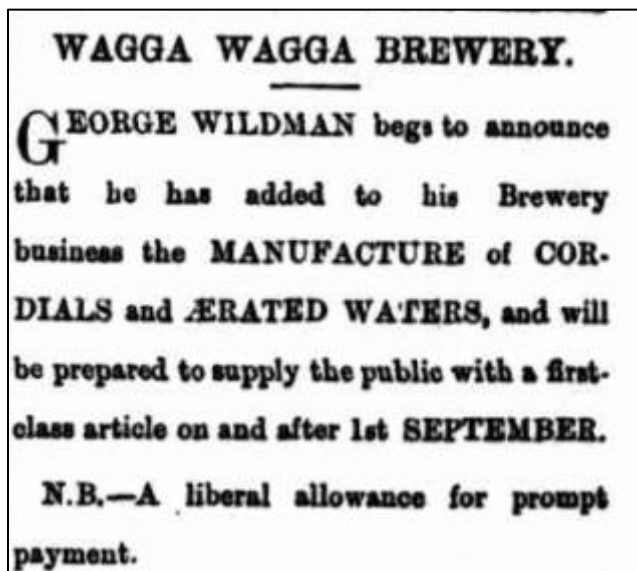
⁵ NSW Government Gazettes. Publicans' Licenses: 1865-1921.

⁶ Wagga Wagga Express. 31st January 1872, p2.

⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 17th October 1874, p2.



Left: An advertisement from George in July 1874.



In August 1877 George announced that he had commenced manufacturing "*cordials and aerated waters*," at his Wagga Wagga Brewery [Johnston Street].¹

Left: Notice of George's expanded business venture.

At some point in time George had purchased, or opened, the Narandera Brewery, as this was purchased from George in December 1879, by William Jones & Co.²

From February 1878, until the time of his death, George served as an alderman on the Wagga Wagga Borough Council.³

On the 17th December 1879 George Wildman passed away at Hay, where he had been visiting.⁴ George had been ill for a number of years and shortly before his death he had sold the brewery business to William Seymour Eaton.

It appears that George and Elizabeth had six children [NSW BDM's list six], but no mention was made of his wife, or his children, in any press report.

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 29th August 1877, p2.

² Wagga Wagga Express. 3rd December 1879, p3.

³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 13th February 1878, p2.

⁴ Wagga Wagga Express. 20th December 1879, p4. / NSW BDM's. Death registration # 6043.

In August 1879 William Seymour Eaton was in charge of the brewery in Johnstone Street,¹ and by December he was advertising that he has purchased the business and plant from George Wildman.²

In July 1881, WS Eaton appealed against the valuation of his brewery, in Johnstone Street. His appeal was dismissed.³

In February 1882 an article on the local brewery industry declared that WS Eaton had purchased the business of the Wagga Wagga Brewery, in Johnstone Street, on the bank of the Wollundry Lagoon, from George Wildman, some two years earlier. Part of the old building went as high as four stories. It was said that the front of the building was not "*palatial*" in appearance, but that once inside the plant was impressive. The cellar, which was forty feet long, was filled on one side with casks of beer undergoing fermentation, while the other side casks were being filled from the guile up in the upper storey. Stocks were not large as demand balanced supply.

The process of manufacture was described as follows:⁴

“First, the water, pumped by an engine into the tank at the top of the building. This was exceptionally good and clear well water. The malt at present used is the best English imported. Near the water tank is a vessel into which the malt is placed, and malt and water are then run through a patent malting machine-together. This does away with the old process of "oaring," which was a tedious process of mixing malt and water. The hops used by Mr. Eaton are the Tasmanian, the smell from which is equal in its perfume to a rich floral bouquet. They cannot be surpassed; they are, in fact, par excellence the best, which is a feather in the cap of our colonial hop-growers. The process of brewing is so simple and so well known to everybody, that it is superfluous to even allude to it, and in addition to this it is not our object. Our aim is simply to draw public attention to the number of our- local industries, to show to what degree of perfection in industrial pursuits we are achieving, and point out the various improvement, and the openings for such as will be alike beneficial to us as a community; to assist in every manner in developing our resources, which are latent, and only require perseverance and indomitable pluck to make this inland town of Wagga Wagga a paragon of wealth and a home for the industrious. Mr. Eaton, in showing our reporter round his establishment, did his best to teach him the whole process of brewing, and convince him that there was nothing used that was in any way deleterious to health; even the sugar in the room was displayed. This is a much better article than we presumed was used by brewers. The " Brewer's Crystal" of 15 years back, and that used by Mr. Eaton, are two different articles. That which is used now is the whitest sugar obtainable in the market, and in quality is not distinguishable from loaf sugar. It is a mistaken notion of some that sugar is used by brewers solely for the purpose of cheapness. This is a fallacy, and one which requires some little explanation. Malt and no sugar would raise the temperature of the fermentation to so high a pitch in warm weather as to make brewing impossible. In fact, before a brewer could set his liquor to work he would have to wait for cool weather. In addition to this, will any of our readers explain what there is objectionable in the presence of a moderate amount of sugar in colonial ale? True, to use all sugar would make such a light article as to render it sour in three or four days. Malt will give it a

¹ Wagga Wagga Express. 16th August 1879, p5.

² Wagga Wagga Express. 10th December 1879, p1.

³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 21st July 1881, p2.

⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 7th February 1882, p2.

body and a flavour, and combined with sugar makes a most palatable article, especially when good sweet water is used in brewing. We now pass over rapidly the many things to be seen at the brewery to notice the improvements Mr. Eaton is making in erecting a malt house. This is a brick building 58 feet long, with two storeys It is made upon the principle of the best established malting establishments in England, and when finished will be replete with every convenience for turning barley into malt. The district of Wagga Wagga has been noted for its growth of barley (what little has been sown), but as there is no immediate sale in this town for any quantity, farmers have not persevered in it. However, they, may now take the hint that they will find a ready market for it in our own town. We understand that Mr. Eaton's efforts will not be confined to supplying his own brewery with malt, but that he will have sufficient with which to supply this part of the country. It is estimated that the kiln will be able to treat as much as fifty bushels of barley daily. Space will not permit us explaining what the whole establishment contains, but as it is not finished, and Mr. Eaton purposes giving an "opening day" to his friends and patrons, we shall have more to say on the subject anon. In addition to the brewing of good ale, Mr. Eaton has also a cordial manufactory, so that those of his patrons who object to take that which is said to kill, may take that which cheers, but does not inebriate."

In November 1885 an Inquest was held into the death of Everard Stipp, a brewer at Eaton's brewery. Stipp drowned in the Wollundry Lagoon whilst crossing same in a row boat.¹

A meeting was held at the Pastoral hotel on the 28th March 1887 to consider the formation of a company to purchase Mr Eaton's brewery, factory, etc. It was proposed that the capital of the company should be £10,000 and that shares should be £1 each. A provisional committee was selected to report further.² It appears this proposal came to nothing.

Sometime afterwards, on the 13th December 1888, a prospectus appeared in the local press for the Wagga Wagga Brewing, Malting, and Aerated Water Company Limited. On offer were 30,000 shares at 20s per share. Provisional directors included James Gormly, MLA, HB Fitzhardinge, the Mayor of Wagga Wagga, Martin Treacy, and WS Eaton. It was proposed that the new company would take over the breweries of both Mr Treacy and Mr Eaton, with Treacy to take up the position of general manager for a period of five years. Eaton's brewery, was said to have a frontage of 264 feet to the lagoon and 96 feet to Johnstone Street. The premises were described as, "most complete," embracing a, "*two-storeyed Brick Brewery, Bottling House, large Malt House, Stables, Sheds, Brick Residence for Manager, Men's House, Cordial Factory, Brick Office, together with ten hogshead Steam Plant complete, and all necessary appliances and Bolting Stock. Attached to this Brewery is a complete Crated Water and Cordial Manufactory, embracing all the latest improvements.*"³

Eaton's brewery was valued at £4,510 for the land and buildings plus £1,654 for the plant and equipment. Treacy & Sons brewery was valued at £1,425 for the land and buildings plus £970 for the plant and equipment.

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 5th November 1885, p2.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 29th March 1887, p2.

³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 13th December 1888, p3.

A prospectus was published, which yielded the following information,

Provisional Directors :	
<p>JAS. GORMLY, Esq., M.L.A. H. B. FITZHARDINGE, Esq., MAYOR OF WAGGA. C. DYRING, Esq., MERCHANT, YERONG. MARTIN TREACEY, Esq.</p>	<p>STEPHEN KING, Esq., J.P. (LANGE AND TRONEMAN), MELBOURNE. P. MORAN, Esq., J.P., MERCHANT, WAGGA. W. S. EATON, Esq. JOHN PERMEWAN, Esq. (PERMEWAN, WRIGHT, AND Co.)</p>
Solicitor :	
H. B. FITZHARDINGE, Esq.	
Bankers :	
THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LIMITED.	
Brokers :	
L. A. FOSBERY & CO., WAGGA WAGGA. | TEN BRINK & THATCHER, ALBURY.	

Above: The published list of the key personnel of the proposed new company.

T HIS COMPANY is proposed to be formed for the purpose of taking over and working the Breweries now carried on by MESSRS. W. S. EATON and MARTIN TREACEY AND SONS, respectively, at Wagga Wagga.

Both Businesses have been carried on separately for some years past, yielding excellent profits, and it is now proposed to combine them, thus securing a large saving in expenses, and a considerable increase in profits.

The district of which the two Breweries command almost the whole trade is a very large one, and includes the towns of Wagga Wagga, Junee, Cootamundra, Harden, Murrumburrab, Temora, Coolamon, Barmedman, Wallendbeen, Narandera, Clarendon, Binalong, Bethungra, Tarcutta, Alfredtown, Mundarlo, Yerong Creek, and The Rock.

MR. MARTIN A. TREACEY will act as General Manager for a period of five years, and Mr. W. S. Eaton will accept a seat on the Board of Directors.

THE BREWERY of Mr. W. S. Eaton is situated in Johnstone-street, Wagga Wagga, and has a frontage of 264 feet to the Wollundry Lagoon and 96 feet to the street. The premises are most complete, and embrace two-storeyed Brick **Brewery**, Bottling House, large Malt House, Stables, Sheds, Brick Residence for Manager, Men's House, Cordial Factory, Brick Office, together with ten hogshead Steam Plant complete, and all necessary appliances and Rolling Stock. Attached to this **Brewery** is a complete Aerated Water and Cordial Manufactory, embracing all the latest improvements.

THE BREWERY of Messrs. TREACEY AND SONS is situated on the Esplanade, Wagga Wagga, and stands upon half-an-acre of very valuable land in the centre of the town. These premises are very complete, embracing a nine hogshead Steam Plant complete, with all the necessary Plant, Appliances, Rolling Stock, &c., for carrying on a large trade.

G. SHEPPARD ESQ., Architect and Borough Surveyor, of Wagga, and GEORGE H. BILLSON, ESQ., of Albury, have inspected and thoroughly examined the properties, and their joint report is as under:—

MR. EATON'S BREWERY—			
Freehold Land and Buildings	...	...	£4509 15 8
Machinery, Plant, and Rolling Stock	...	...	1653 12 0
MESSRS. TREACEY AND SONS' BREWERY—			
Freehold Land and Buildings	...	...	£1425 7 0
Machinery, Plant, and Rolling Stock	...	...	970 5 0
			£8558 19 8

Above: Details of the two proposed properties to be purchased.

VALUATORS' REPORTS.

Wagga Wagga,
15th November, 1888.

To L. A. FOSBERY AND CO., Wagga Wagga.

DEAR SIRS,—

Herewith please find my valuation of the Land and Buildings comprised in the **Brewery** premises of Mr. Eaton in Johnstone-street, Wagga, and Messrs. Treacey and Sons', Esplanade, Wagga. The fact of both being good going concerns has been taken into consideration in basing my estimate.

MR. EATON'S BREWERY.

Land and Buildings £4509 15 8

These Premises are centrally situated, with land having a frontage to Johnstone-street of 96 feet and to Wollundry Lagoon of 264 feet. Water for general **brewery** purposes is obtained from the town supply, and for refrigerating purposes well water is utilised. The buildings are of a very substantial nature, several of them having been newly erected, and every convenience is at hand for the manufacture of beer, aerated water, and cordials.

MESSRS. TREACEY AND SONS' BREWERY.

Land and Buildings £1374 17 0

This property has a frontage of 132 feet to the Esplanade. The buildings are of timber, comprising two-storey brew house, cellars, stables, and other accommodation required for brewing purposes. The present water supply is obtained from well on the premises, but, if required, service pipe could be laid to the main at small expense.

£5884 12 8

Yours faithfully,
GEO. SHEPPARD.

Albury, Nov. 14, 1888.

To Messrs. TEN BRINK AND THATCHER, Brokers, Albury.

Dear Sirs,—

I have examined the Breweries of Messrs. Eaton and Treacey and Sons, and find them in first-class working order. The plant in each **Brewery** is in excellent condition. I have valued the Plant and Rolling Stock in each Brewery as undermentioned :—

Mr. W. S. Eaton's Brewery	£1653 12 0
Messrs. Martin Treacey and Sons' Brewery... ..	970 5 0

£2623 17 0

I remain, yours truly,
G. H. BILLSON.

Above: The valuator's report for the two businesses.

As with other like proposals this appears to have come to nothing, and the two businesses continued to operate as before.

In February 1889 Messrs WHF Eaton and AR Tewksbury advertised that they were the new proprietors of WS Eaton's brewery in Johnstone Street. The new owners had installed a new bottling system imported direct from Germany.¹ They officially took over on 1st March 1889.²

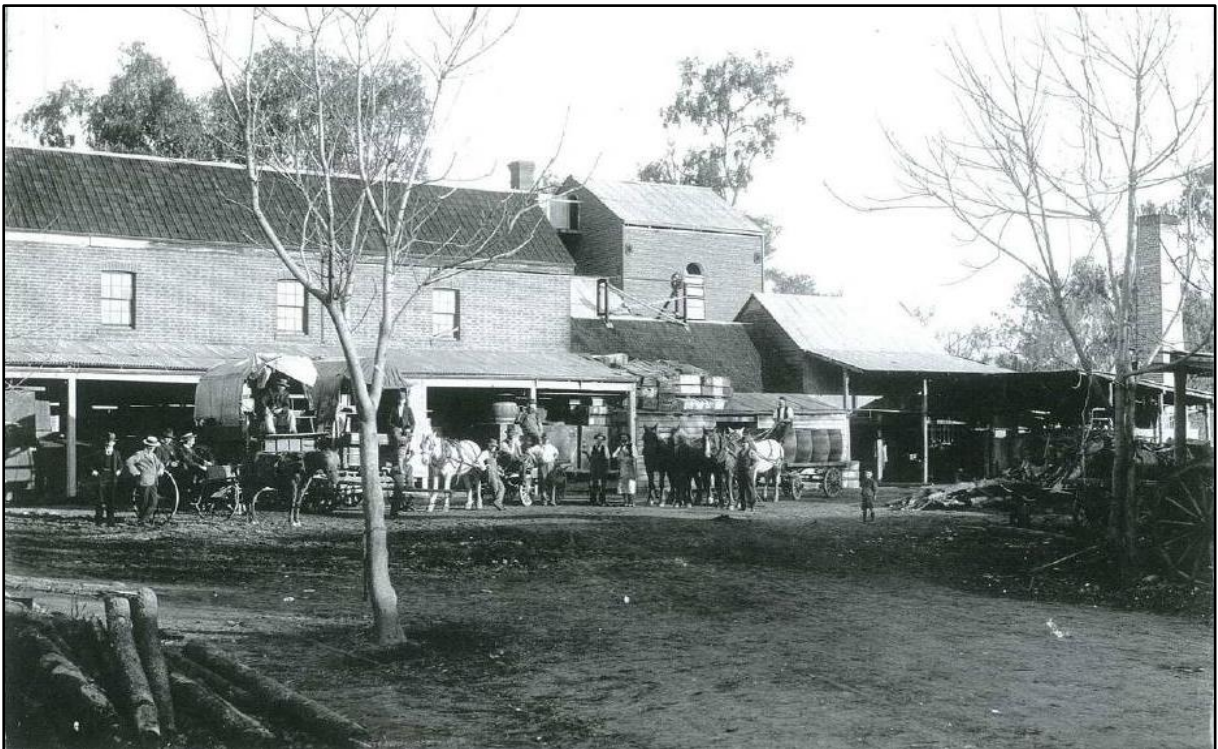
William Henry Filmore Eaton was the son of William Seymour Eaton. William senior, still retained an interest in the business.

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 16th February 1889, p2.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 16th February 1889, p3.



Above: An early photo of the Johnstone Street Brewery taken from the southern side of the Wollundry Lagoon.



Above: The Wagga Brewery c.1905.

In July 1889 a forced sale of WHF Eaton's interest in the brewery business of Messrs Eaton & Tewksbury, was initiated by an order of the Supreme Court.¹ The matter must have been resolved as Eaton, junior, along with Tewksbury, continued to operate the business for a number of years.

In April 1890 Eaton & Tewksbury, of the Wagga Brewery, offered seed and a price guarantee for farmers to grow barley.²

In December 1891 John Gymer, an employee of Eaton & Tewksbury's brewery suffered a serious accident, which was reported as follows,³

“Gyman [sic] was driving a spring cart into Wagga, after delivering some goods at the Pomingalarna Hotel, and when descending a hill the horse, which was a spirited animal, bolted, through the breaking of the breeching strap, throwing the driver out of the vehicle. Gyman fell on some sharp metal, inflicting a very severe and ugly wound on his knee, lacerating the flesh in a frightful manner. He also received several minor bruises. In this disabled condition he had to crawl to a house at a considerable distance, where the occupants gave him all the aid in their power. Assistance was afterwards procured, and the sufferer conveyed to town, where his wounds were attended to by Dr. Long, He is now progressing favorably towards recovery.”



Above: Jack Gymer and Toby in Fitzmaurice Street with a load of local lager, c.1914.

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 13th July 1889, p5.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 22nd April 1890, p3.

³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 29th December 1891, p2.

A description of the business in May 1893, read as follows:¹

“BREWING, MALTING, & AERATED WATER WORKS. MESSRS. EATON AND TEWKSBURY'S. The title of this firm's business is the, “Wagga Wagga and Temora Brewing, Malting and Aerated-water Works.” The head establishment is situated at the extreme western end of Johnston-street, Wagga, and a branch has been open for some time at Temora. The business, which is now carried on in an extensive scale, was first opened in 1870 by Mr. W. S. Eaton, whose son Mr. W. H. F. Eaton and Mr. A. R. Tewksbury are the present proprietors. Mr. Eaton, sen., carried on the business of a cordial manufacturer and brewer 35 years ago in Victoria. On coming to Wagga he opened in premises in Kincaid-street, as a maker of cordials, and subsequently he built the factory in Traill-street, which is at present used by Mr. P. Purcell. About 1878 Mr. Eaton purchased the business of Mr. Wildman, which was carried on the site of the present brewery in Johnstone-street.”

The plant and operation was also described:

“The brewing premises at Wagga comprise the following—a malt house, grain stores, brew house or tower, laboratory, cellar, cordial factory store room, cooperage, stables, etc. The brewing plant is a gravitation one. Bottling and brewing are carried on all through the year. The firm do all their own carting, and their plant is a large one, and a good number of horses are kept. The firm is now manufacturing the following: Ale, soda water, lemonade, square sarsaparilla, ginger beer, ginger ale, cloves, curacoa, ginger wine, pineapple syrup, lime juice, peppermint, quinine wine, hop bitters, champagne cider, orange bitters, lager beer (non-intoxicating), bottled ale, stout, vinegar. Mr. Eaton supervises the whole of the brewing duties, laboratory work, etc., he having received a thorough training in the trade in his father's business. Mr. C. Englehart is the brewer. Mr. Eaton formerly had the brewery and cordial manufactory at Tumberumba, which is owned by Mr. Chapman. The outside and financial portion of the business is performed by Mr. Tewksbury, while the clerical and office work is performed by Mr. Ern, A. Mumford. Mr. John Siviter has been connected with the firm as foreman of the cordial factory for 23 years. Mr. Fred Fletcher (brother in law of Mr. Eaton) has been engaged for some time in gaining instructions of a general character of the trade as carried on by the firm, and it is expected he will in a short time be leaving Wagga to commence a brewing business for himself.”

In March 1894, the license of the Wagga Brewery was transferred from WHF Eaton & AR Tewksbury, to William Seymour Eaton.

In May 1894, AR Tewksbury, of the firm Eaton & Tewksbury, announced that he had taken over the brewery at Temora, which had until then been owned by Eaton & Tewksbury, of the Wagga Brewery. Tewksbury's new partner in the Temora brewery was James Bellair.²

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 11th May 1893, p3.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 22nd May 1894, p2.

By June 1901 the partnership between William Seymour Eaton and William Henry Filmore Eaton had been dissolved. From then the Wagga Brewery, along with the associated cordial factory was under the sole proprietorship of WHF Eaton. The firm was to be known as WS Eaton & Co.¹

In June 1902 A report of an accident to Thomas D'Arcy Burke, an employee at the brewery of WS Eaton & Co. He tripped on his apron while descending some stairs and fractured a bone in his right leg.² Injuries to employees of the various breweries were in fact all too common.



Above: An early photo of WS Eaton's Johnstone Street Brewery.

On the 1st December 1902 it was announced that Mr Henry Samuel Headley, who had been manager of the Albury Brewing and Malting Co. Ltd for the past fourteen and a half years, had taken over the business of WS Eaton & Co. of Wagga Wagga. The new firm was to be called HS Headley.³ Headley had purchased the brewery and the aerated water and cordial factory, both in Johnstone Street, along with a wine and spirit merchants business, in Fitzmaurice Street, and the Adelong Aerated Water and Cordial Factory, from WS Eaton & Co.⁴ Headley was WS Eaton's son in law.⁵

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 4th June 1901, p2 & p3.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 3rd June 1902, p2. / Wagga Wagga Express. 31st May 1902, p2.

³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 25th November 1902, p2.

⁴ Wagga Wagga Express. 25th November 1902, p2.

⁵ Wagga Wagga Express. 20th December 1902, p2.



Above: HS Headley's Wagga Wagga Brewery.



Above: HS Headley's brewery in Johnstone Street.¹

From 1905 to 1908 the site was owned by William Seymour, and the occupier was Henry Samuel Headley, who operated a brick brewery and cordial factory. The location was given as allotments four and five of section thirty five.²

¹ Sydney Mail.10th August 1910, p38.

² Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1905-1908. Central Ward.

William Seymour Eaton

William Seymour Eaton passed away on the 17th October 1910, at his home in Mosman, Sydney.¹ He was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, United States of America, and the son of William D. Eaton, at one time an extensive biscuit manufacturer. He was a cousin of the well-known, W.W. Eaton, formerly a senator and a nephew of Henry W. Eaton, Chief of the Fire Department of the same city. He came to Victoria during the gold rushes in 1852, as a mining engineer, and later moved to Grenfell. He studied the science of brewing in Melbourne before moving to Wagga Wagga around 1870. He operated a cordial factory with George Wildman, and by 1874 had formed a partnership with Samuel Salter Lincoln (situated in Kincaid Street and later at the corner of Crampton and Trail Streets). He also held the licence of the International Hotel from 1878 to 1880. He purchased the brewery business of former partner, Wildman, around 1880 and transferred the business to Johnston Street (on the banks of Wollundry Lagoon). He was later joined by his son, William Henry Filmore Eaton, and A.R. Tewkesbury (Eaton supervising the brewing and Tewkesbury the outside and financial side of the business). A branch was established at Temora and the business extended to Yass, Junee and Coolamon districts. The firm sent beer as far as Mount Hope. The strong bottled ale was awarded a gold medal at the International Exhibition held in Melbourne in 1888 while the firms' exhibits of aerated waters, bottled stout and ale obtained many prizes at the Wagga Wagga Show. Eaton, senior, married Elizabeth Harriet Fillmore, eldest step-daughter of Charles Bryant Webster. Eaton sold the Cootamundra Cordial Works to Thomas John Webster, the son of Charles Bryant Webster in July 1877. Eaton was survived by his wife and seven children; William Henry Filmore, Henry F, another son, Gertrude, Alice Seymour, Mrs Hilliard, and Mrs Hutchinson.²

From 1907, through to 1915, the brewery license was renewed from the 4th January, on each of these years, by Henry S Headley.³

In 1915, Headley, of the Wagga Brewery, in Johnston Street, and Mahon of the Federal Brewery, in The Esplanade, agreed to merge their two companies and operate from the one site. The old Johnston Street building was gradually dismantled and any desired plant and equipment was transferred to the Federal Brewing site.⁴ Permission to do so was granted by the local council in June 1917.⁵

In September 1916 a sale was held for, "*the whole of the building material used in the Old Brewery,*" in Johnston Street, which had just been pulled down. The sale was on account of the estate of the late Mr Eaton. The materials included 70,000 bricks, a large quantity of roofing iron, and large quantity of hardwood timber.⁶

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 18th October 1910, p2.

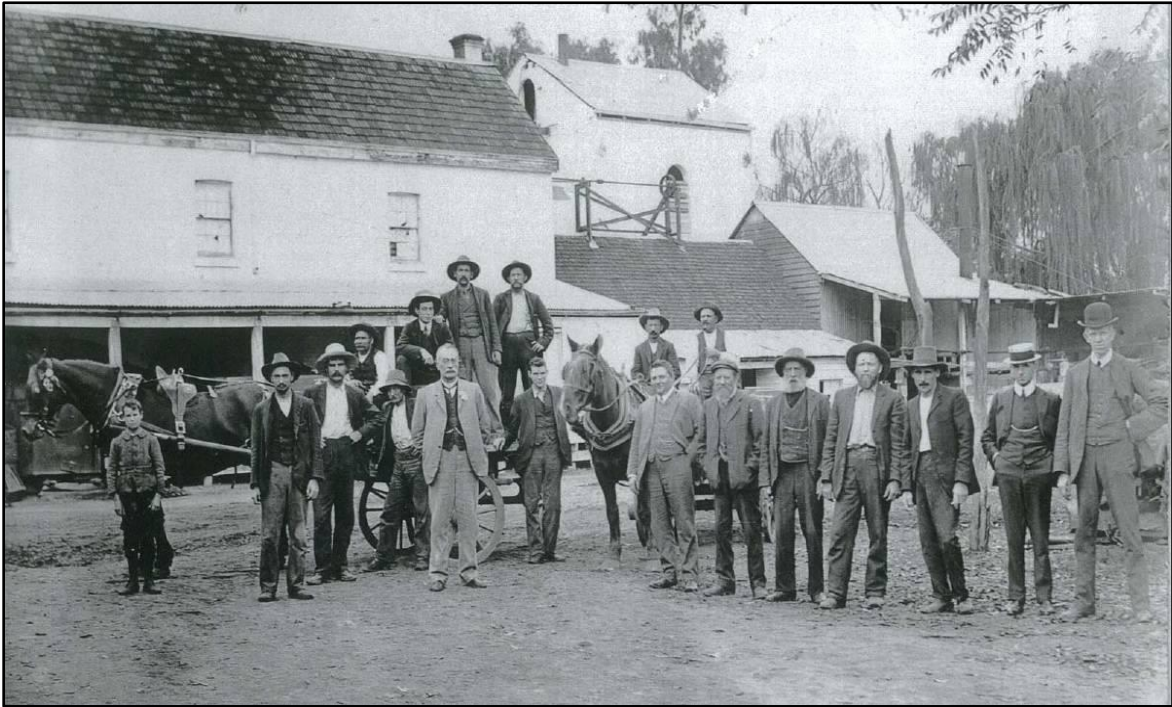
² Sherry Morris. Biographical Listings. William Seymour Eaton.

³ Government Gazette. 1907, p1379. / Government Gazette. 1908, p1093. / Government Gazette. 1909, p1119. / Government Gazette. 1910, p961. / Government Gazette. 1912, p397. / Government Gazette. 1914, p511. / Government Gazette. 1915, p458.

⁴ Daily Advertiser. 27th January 1923, p7.

⁵ Daily Advertiser. 17th June 1916, p3.

⁶ Daily Advertiser. 9th September 1919, p3.



Above: The Wagga Wagga Brewery and staff in 1909.

Patrick Joseph Mahon

Patrick Joseph Mahon passed away on the 14th September 1939, at his residence, "Tara," in The Esplanade. An obituary revealed the following details:¹

"The late Mr. Mahon, who was born in Queen's County, Ireland, 77 years ago, came to Australia in the middle 80's as quite a young man. Shortly after arriving in this country Mr. Mahon came to Wagga as an accountant to the late Patrick Moran, then in business as a general merchant and grazier. Mr. Mahon quickly established himself, not only as a popular citizen, but as man of singularly attractive personality who won the esteem of all with whom he became associated.....In all of these he had the encouragement and assistance of his wife, who also associated herself with many public movements A devoted member of his church, he actively interested himself in all activities of the Catholic Church and was for years one of the outstanding personalities in the work of St. Michael's parish. Although engrossed in business affairs he found time to work for and foster various social movements, and, either in the position of president or secretary, was, at one time or another a leading spirit in these clubs or societies.

On April 17, 1901, he married Miss Bridget Ferry and took up his residence at 'Tara,' where he settled down to a very happy family life and reared five sons, each of whom he saw grow into manhood and take up his place in the community life of the country. After retiring from the position of accountant for Mr. Moran, he entered upon a business career of his own, for this purpose forming a partnership with the late John Hogan, at that time in business as a cordial manufacturer. The business was extended into the Federal Brewery and grew rapidly into one of the largest concerns of its kind in the State. As brewers,

¹ Daily Advertiser. 14th September 1939, p4.

wine and spirit merchants, and cordial manufacturers, the business became known throughout the whole of this end of the State. After the death of Mr. Hogan, there was a merger between the Federal Brewery and Eaton's Brewery, and the new firm comprised P. J. Mahon and the late H. S. Headley. This was a uniquely successful partnership. The two principals were widely different in their dispositions and in their outlook on life. Both were good churchmen although of different faiths, and their personal tastes ran in opposite channels. As a business combination, however, they set an example for uprightness and for business morality which quickly won for the firm a wide measure of public confidence and support. A very large and flourishing business was built up, and at one time the pay roll embraced from 70 to 100 employees. The firm also invested largely in town property, and continued in business until the Federal Brewery was acquired as a going concern by Tooth's Ltd. The management and conduct of this business was a bright example to other men, and the binding up of the old firm was greatly regretted, not only by the large body of employees, but by the business community of the town..... He is survived by his widow and five sons, Dr. Thomas Mahon, of Cowra; Mr. Brian Mahon, Dentist, of Geelong; and Messrs. Patrick, Kevin and George Mahon graziers, of Innisfail, Wagga. He is also survived by some relatives in Ireland. Until quite recently Mr. Mahon enjoyed excellent health. A few weeks ago, while visiting his sons at Innisfail, he was taken ill, but made a quick recovery and was about again as usual until last week-end, when he took to his bed, and serious symptoms developed. The members of his family were called home and his wife, five sons and their families were present at the bedside when the end came. “

Bridget Ferry was the daughter of Bryan Ferry, a well-known Wagga Wagga businessman, and former publican.

In 1922, Doctors Martin & Weedon chose the site for their new hospital, known as Welwyn Private Hospital.¹ This was to be a new building, erected on the site of the now demolished brewery. It was conducted as a private hospital for a number of years, before it was leased to the Wagga Wagga Public Hospital, who conducted it as an extension of the main hospital.

Welwyn was auctioned by R. O. Hore in 1946 but the building was passed in for private treaties. It was eventually sold to the Main Roads Board on 26 July 1946 and the Wagga Wagga office of the Department was transferred from the Land Board Office in Johnston Street (where it had been for eighteen years) to Welwyn. After renovations to convert the hospital into offices suitable for the engineers, draftsmen and clerks, the staff moved in by February 1947.²

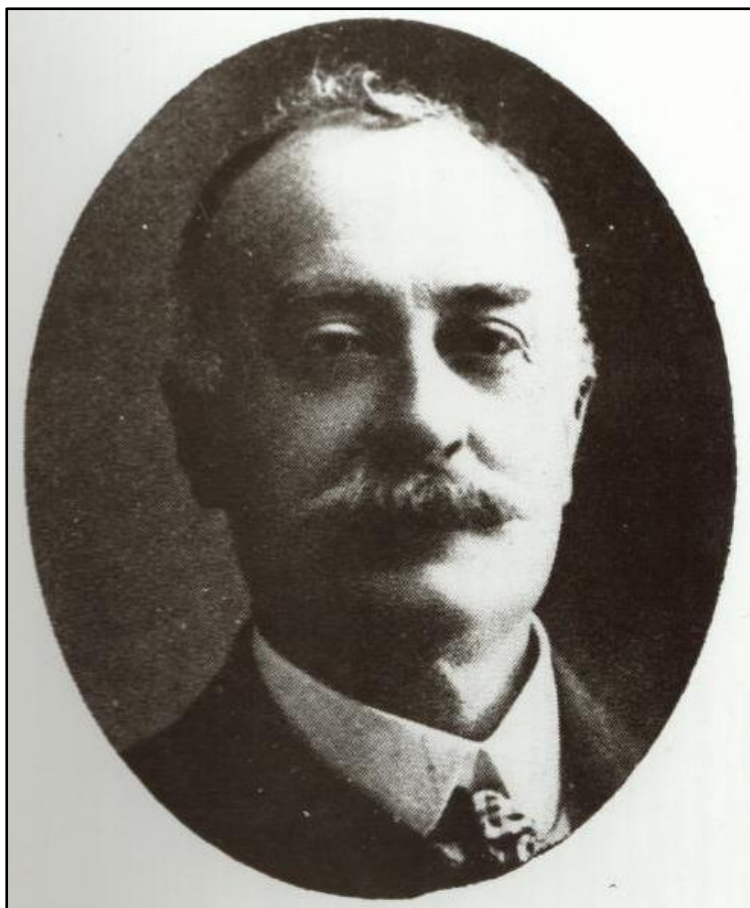
The Main Roads Board subsequently erected new offices, immediately to the east of the old hospital and the latter was demolished.

¹ Morris, Sherry. *Welwyn*. WWDHS Newsletter # 426. August-September 2018.

² Morris, Sherry. *Welwyn*. WWDHS Newsletter # 426. August-September 2018.

Henry Samuel Headley

Henry Samuel Headley was born in England in 1854, the son of Alexander Headley and Lucy Emma Headley [nee Waddelow]. His father was an English vicar, and Henry was listed as a six year old scholar, in the 1861 England Census. It is not known for sure when Henry came to Australia, but a nineteen year old Henry Headley disembarked, from the vessel, *Indus*, at Moreton Bay, Queensland, on the 8th October 1873, and it is suspected that this is the same person.¹ In 1901, Henry confirmed that he had, in fact, arrived in Queensland in 1873, and that his first employment was with a bunch of diggers who travelled north from Brisbane, where he found himself perched in a palm tree, with a loaded rifle, on the lookout for, “blacks.”²



Left: Henry Samuel Headley.

Henry was appointed a probationary constable with the NSW Police force in February 1877.³ On the 1st July, of the same year, he qualified as an, “ordinary constable.”⁴ By October 1877, Constable Headley was stationed at Wagga Wagga.⁵ Henry was still stationed at Wagga Wagga in November 1879 when he and other officers from Wagga Wagga participated in the arrest of the Moonlite Gang at Wantabadgery.⁶ It seems that Constable Headley served at Mogil Mogil, in the states north [inland], in the period 1880-1881.⁷ In 1882 he was stationed at Wee Waa, where he was the Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.⁸ Henry resigned from the force, sometime in 1882, and returned to Wagga Wagga.

On the 21st September 1882, Henry Headley, the second son of the Rev. A Headley, of Hardenhinsh Rectory, England, married Alice Seymour Eaton, the eldest daughter of William Eaton, in St John’s Church, Wagga Wagga.⁹ The couple celebrated their Golden Anniversary at the residence of her daughter, Mrs Wiseman, at Cremorne, in 1932. The six original bridesmaids were all in attendance.¹⁰

¹ Queensland, Australia, Passenger Lists: 1848-1912 [ancestry.com].

² Albury Banner. 29th March 1901, p25.

³ NSW Police Gazette. 1877, p118.

⁴ NSW Police Gazette. 1877, p219.

⁵ NSW Police Gazette. 1877, p328.

⁶ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 22nd November 1879, p4.

⁷ NSW Police Gazettes. [1880, p351, [1881, p375].

⁸ NSW Government Gazette. 1882, p3359.

⁹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 26th September 1882, p2.

¹⁰ Daily Advertiser. 21st September 1932, p2.

Alice Seymour Eaton had moved to Wagga Wagga with her parents in 1872. Henry Samuel Headley arrived in 1877.¹

By January 1883, Henry was a brewer at Albury,² and it can be assumed that his father in law had been able to arrange this situation. The couple's first child, Dora Louise Headley, was born at Wagga Wagga, in July 1883,³ but their remaining seven children were all born at Albury, in the period from 1885 to 1899.

The Albury firm was originally known as WS Eaton & Co.,⁴ but in October 1883 the partnership between Headley and his father in law was dissolved, and a new partnership between Henry Headley and William Langhamer was established.⁵

In November 1883 the firm of Headley and Langhamer renewed their brewery license for premises at Wodonga Place, Albury.⁶

In June 1888, there was a proposal for the two Albury breweries, of Mr Billson, and of Messrs Headley & Langhamer, to be floated as a single limited liability joint stock company. The proposal was for a paid up capital of £25,000 of which £13,000 would go to the two brewery owners. Mr Headley was to act as manager and traveller.⁷

It is not known if the float was successful, but in 1895, Henry Headley was the manager of the Albury Brewing and Malting Co. Ltd.⁸ The annual meeting of this firm, in February 1899, revealed that Billson was still a shareholder, and that Henry Headley was still the manager. Mr GA Thompson was the chairman of directors, and the report indicated that the profit margin was very slim. Mr Billson pointed out that of all the breweries in Melbourne, only one was paying a dividend.⁹

Henry Headley was still with the Albury brewery in 1901, when he took leave to take a trip back to the old country – in April 1901.¹⁰ He was back in Albury at the end of August in that same year.¹¹

In December 1902, Henry Headley resigned as manager of the Albury Brewing Company and moved back to Wagga Wagga, to take over the management of WS Eaton & Co.¹² The sale of the business, from WHF Eaton, to Headley, consisted of the brewery in Johnston Street [WS Eaton & Co.], a wine cellar and spirit shop in Fitzmaurice Street, and the Adelong Aerated Water and Cordial Factory.¹³ The brewery form was renamed, "*H S Headley*."¹⁴

From 1907, through to 1915, the Wagga Wagga brewery license was renewed from the 4th January, on each of these years, by Henry S Headley.¹⁵

¹ Daily Advertiser. 21st September 1932, p2.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 16th August 1883, 02.

³ Albury Banner. 20th July 1883, p12.

⁴ Albury Banner. 20th July 1883, p12.

⁵ Albury Banner. 5th October 1883, p24.

⁶ NSW Government Gazette. 1883, p7022.

⁷ Albury Banner. 22nd June 1888, p23.

⁸ Albury Banner. 16th August 1895, p4.

⁹ Albury Banner. 3rd February 1899, p15.

¹⁰ Albury Banner. 29th March 1901, p25.

¹¹ Albury Banner. 30th August 1901, p24.

¹² Albury Banner. 25th December 1902, p2.

¹³ Wagga Wagga Express. 25th November 1902, p2.

¹⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 25th November 1902, p2.

¹⁵ Government Gazette. 1907, p1379. / Government Gazette. 1908, p1093. / Government Gazette. 1909, p1119. / Government Gazette. 1910, p961. / Government Gazette. 1912, p397. / Government Gazette. 1914, p511. / Government Gazette. 1915, p458.

In 1915, Henry Headley, of the Wagga Brewery, in Johnston Street, and Patrick Mahon of the Federal Brewery, in The Esplanade, agreed to merge their two companies and operate from the one site. The old Johnston Street building was gradually dismantled and any desired plant and equipment was transferred to the Federal Brewing site.¹ Permission to do so was granted by the local council in June 1917.²

On the 9th September 1916 a sale took place, “of the whole of the building material used in the Old Brewery,” in Johnston Street, which has just been pulled down. The sale was on account of the estate of the late WS Eaton. The materials included 70,000 bricks, a large quantity of roofing iron, and a large quantity of hardwood timber.³ This was the end of the Johnstone Street brewery complex.

Around 1922 the firm of Mahon & Headley sold out to Tooth & Co.,⁴ who promptly ceased all brewing operations in the town.

During his residence at Wagga Wagga Headley and his family lived at 85 Johnstone Street, Hartford, which had been built by his father in law, William Seymour Eaton.⁵

Henry Samuel Headley passed away at his residence, *Avonlea*, 49 Murdock Street, Cremorne [Sydney], on the 26th July 1934.⁶

Two mural tablets, located on the western wall of St John’s Church, were subsequently donated by the family. One in memory of their father, Henry Samuel Headley, and the other in memory of their mother, Alice Seymour Headley [nee Eaton].⁷



Above: A Mahon & Headley float. Courtesy Sherry Morris.

¹ Daily Advertiser. 27th January 1923, p7.

² Daily Advertiser. 17th June 1916, p3.

³ Daily Advertiser. 9th September 1919, p3.

⁴ Daily Advertiser. 27th July 1934, p2.

⁵ Daily Advertiser. 27th July 1934, p2.

⁶ Daily Advertiser. 27th July 1934, p2.

⁷ Daily Advertiser. 1st August 1949, p2.



Above: A 1944 aerial view of the Johnstone Street Brewery site. Courtesy Wagga Wagga City Council. Intramaps.



Above: A 1971 aerial view of the Johnstone Street Brewery site. Courtesy Wagga Wagga City Council. Intramaps.

Wagga Wagga's Third Brewery

-

**The
Murray Street Brewery**

Title History - Allotment 4, section 83.

The original grant for allotment 4, section 83, was to John Ball, a brick maker of Wagga Wagga, on the 21st December 1867. Ball paid sixteen shillings for an area of one acre, two roods and 32 perches, for allotment 4, section 83, in the town and parish of South Wagga Wagga.¹ [See crown plan W.41.1345].



Above: Allotment 4 as purchased by John Ball in December 1867. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.

In June 1876 Ball transferred the title to Charles Frederick Godhard, a brewer of Wagga Wagga and John George Riley, a brewer of Wagga Wagga, as tenants in common. This was the northern tip of allotment 4, which had an area of one rood and twenty four perches.² The brewery was located on this portion of allotment 4.

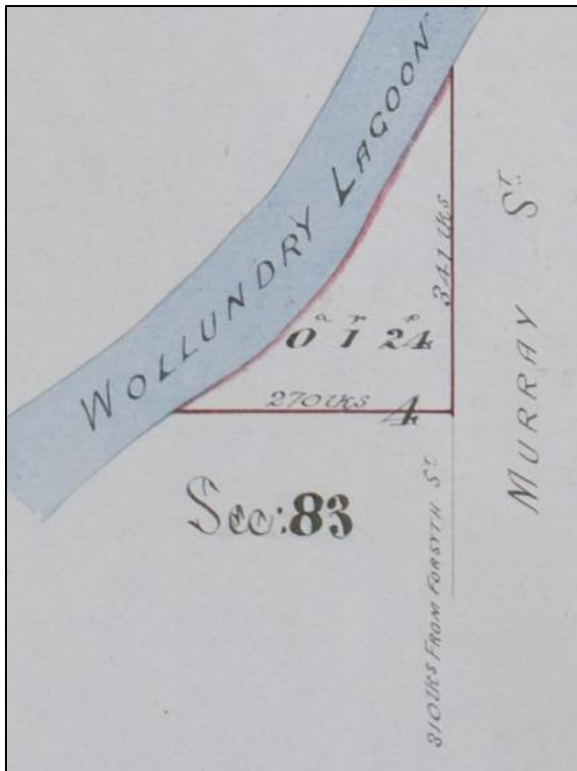
The residue of allotment 4, was retained by John Ball.³ In September 1885 this property was conveyed to Ann Ball, a widow of Wagga Wagga. In September 1956 Grace Siviter became the legal owner of the property. In June 1958 the Wagga Wagga City Council assumed ownership of the land.⁴ The title was subsequently converted to a computer folio [DP.1.724122]

¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 70, folio 159.

² NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 262, folios 131 and 132.

³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 292, folio 238.

⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 292, folio 238.



Left: The northern tip of allotment 4 as purchased by Godhard and Riley in 1876. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.

In August 1877 to Charles Frederick Godhard and John George Riley conveyed their respective shares to Charles Frederick Godhard and Joseph Ansell Spier of Wagga Wagga. ¹

In February 1880 Godhard transferred his half share to Spier. ²

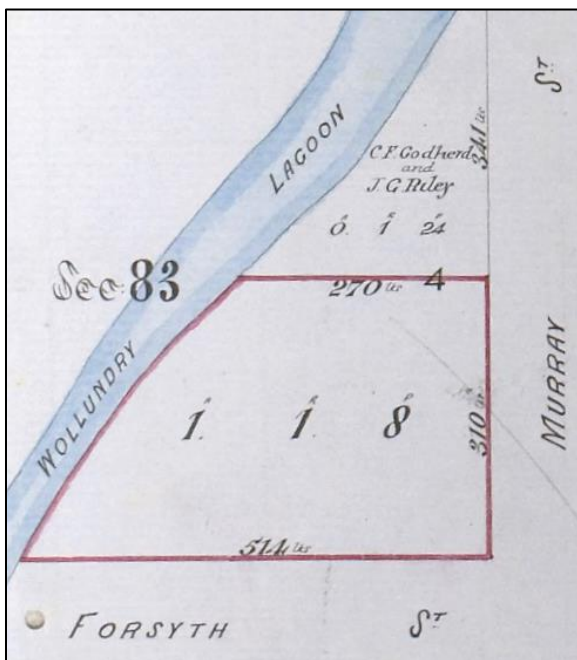
In July 1882 Spier conveyed the property to Richard Heath, abrwere of Sydney.

In July 1891, Lancelot Threlkeld, the official assignee in the insolvent estate of Richard Heath transferred the property to Samuel Aron Joseph, Francis Edward Joseph, and Alexander Forbes Angus, all merchants of Sydney. ³

In June 1896 the aforementioned merchants of Sydney conveyed the title to Ann Ball of Wagga Wagga. ⁴

In October 1956 Grace Siviter, a widow of Wagga Wagga, became the legal owner of the property. ⁵

In June 1958 the Wagga Wagga City Council assumed ownership of the land. ⁶



The title was subsequently converted to a computer folio [DP.4.668307].

Left: The area of allotment 4 retained by John Ball in 1876. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.

Current plan > DP.1.724122 > 292-238

¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 262, folios 131 & 132.

² NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 339, folio 64.

³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 490, folio 162.

⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 490, folio 162.

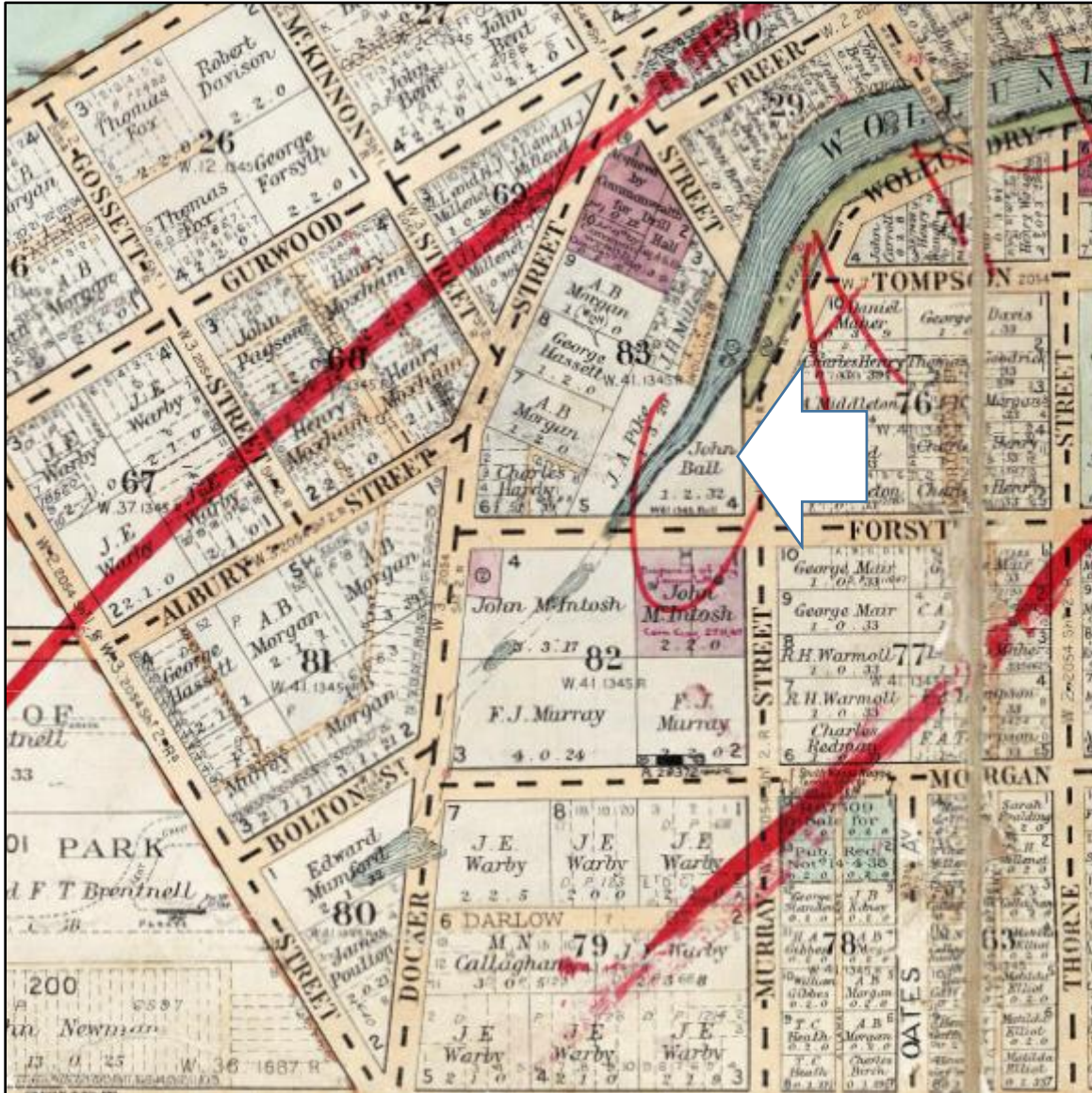
⁵ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 490, folio 162.

⁶ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 490, folio 162.

Murray Street Brewery [1874-1886]

AKA: Newtown Brewery

Location: Allotment 4, section 83.



Above: A map showing the location of allotment four section eighty three, town and parish of South Wagga wagga, on which stood the brickyard and brewery of John Gow Ball.

History

The brewery on allotment 4, section 83 was presumably constructed by John Ball, a brick maker.

John Ball

It is believed that John Ball was born in London, England, in 1838.

It is not known exactly when John came to Wagga Wagga, but his eldest child, Mary Ann, was born at Wagga Wagga in April 1864, so presumably it was prior to that date.

In April 1864 John Ball was already conducting a brick making business at the Murray Street site¹ [some three years before he legally purchased the property]. In July 1864 a man called John Bourke was working for Ball, constructing an additional brick kiln.²

In 1871 and 1872, Ball was working as a brick maker.³

On the 5th August 1876 John Ball married Elizabeth W Blake [nee Stockton], at Wagga Wagga.⁴ John and Elizabeth had seven children, six of whom were born at Wagga Wagga. All but the youngest child, Henry, were born out of wedlock. By way of explanation, Elizabeth had married Francis Blake at Wagga Wagga in August 1861,⁵ and it appears there was never any issue from this union. No record could be found for the death of Blake, but some family trees list 1875 as the year of his death, which would explain why John and Elizabeth could not marry until 1876.

In 1877 John Gow Ball was listed as the licensee of the Gap Inn at Malebo.⁶ The license was renewed in 1878,⁷ and given that John was deceased, this must have been executed by his wife, Elizabeth.

John Gow Ball died on the 24th November 1877, at Malebo.⁸

Elizabeth remarried to Michael Noonan in November 1879, at Wagga Wagga.⁹ Elizabeth passed away on the 12th June 1912, at Wagga Wagga.¹⁰

The Brewery

By 1873 John Gow Ball was listed as the owner and occupier of allotment four of section eighty three, in Murray Street. The property featured a brick residence, a wooden building, and a brickyard. In the following year [1874-1875] the features now included a brewery.¹¹

In May 1875 the local press reported an inquest into the death of John Dunn, a book keeper at Mr Ball's brewery.¹²

¹ Wagga Wagga Express. 21st April 1866, p2.

² Wagga Wagga Express. 4th August 1866, p2.

³ Wagga Wagga Express. 24th February 1872, p2.

⁴ NSW BDM's. Marriage registration # 4371.

⁵ NSW BDM's. Marriage registration # 2966.

⁶ NSW Government Gazette. Publican's Licenses. 1877, p331, p3385.

⁷ NSW Government Gazette. Publican's Licenses. 1878, p3443.

⁸ NSW BDM's. Death registration # 9260.

⁹ NSW BDM's. Marriage registration # 5042.

¹⁰ Wagga Wagga Express. 13th June 1912, p2.

¹¹ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1874-1875. East Ward.

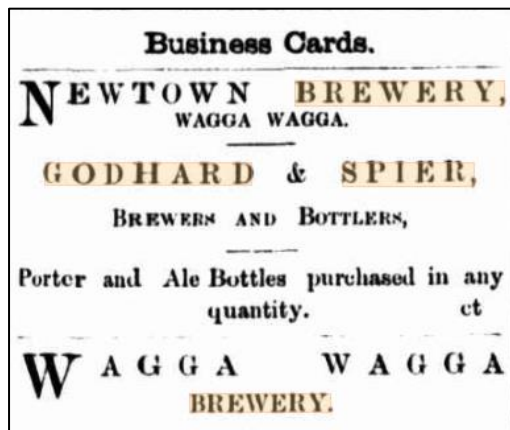
¹² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 15th May 1875, p2.

In April 1876 Frederick Tegg drowned in the Wollundry Lagoon. Tegg was a brewer who had recently moved from Albury to work for Mr Goddard at the Wagga Wagga Brewery, in Johnstone Street.¹ His death was found to be an accident.

Goddard must have decided to go out on his own, as in October 1877, he, and a man named Spier had taken over Ball's brewery, which they now called the Newtown Brewery.²

In August 1878 it was announced that Messrs Godhard & Spiers' Newtown Brewery, has received a large order from the firm Amos Bros [the railway contractors], who intend to celebrate with their employees on the opening of the line to Wagga Wagga.³

In April 1879 Godhard & Spiers advertised their Newtown Brewery, advising that they were looking to purchase porter, or ale bottles, in any quantity.⁴



Left: The notice placed by Godhard & Spier in 1879.

In January 1880 Charles Frederick Godhard and Joseph Ansell Spier gave notice that their partnership, in Godhard & Spier, a brewery business, was dissolved from that day forward. Spier was now be the sole proprietor of the business.⁵

Charles Frederick Emil Godhard

Charles Frederick Emil Godhard was a native of Denmark. He was born in that country in 1826. He came to Australia in 1872, on board the vessel, *Hero*. He was naturalised in December 1880.⁶

Charles conducted a brewery at Gunnedah after leaving Wagga Wagga,⁷ and then later settled at Bondi in Sydney [around 1897], where he passed away in February 1903. He was survived by his wife, and six children – three sons and three daughters.⁸ His wife, Elizabeth, passed away in February 1915, also at Bondi.⁹

Joseph Ansell Spier

Joseph Ansell Spier was a native of Manchester, England, being born c.1825. In 1849 he married Catherine Hyam, in London, England. It is not known when he came to Australia, but he was still living in England in 1861.

After leaving Wagga Wagga he was associated with the wine and spirit trade in Melbourne. He had also, at one time, carried on business at Bendigo. His death took place at his home in Coburg, in October 1891.¹⁰

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 15th April 1876, p2.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 31st October 1877, p3.

³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 17th August 1878, p2.

⁴ Wagga Wagga Express. 9th April 1879, p1.

⁵ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 17th February 1880, p3.

⁶ Australia. NSW. Certificates of Naturalisation: 1849-1903. [ancestry.com]

⁷ NSW Government Gazette. 1884, p2372.

⁸ Australian Star. 4th February 1903, p4.

⁹ Daily Telegraph. 8th February 1915, p6.

¹⁰ Bendigo Advertiser. 22nd October 1891, p2.

In August 1880 Mrs Ball appealed against the valuation of her property in Murray Street. She was paying £2 18s 6d per annum for her private residence and the malthouse, while the occupier of the brewery paid the same amount. In the past when the brewery and residence were all together she paid this same amount. It was stated that a brick cottage had recently been added and that explained the increase.¹

Another change of ownership occurred in August 1881 when Richard Heath gave notice that he had succeeded Joseph Spier at the Newtown Brewery, and that in addition to manufacturing ale and porter, he would also manufacture aerated waters and cordials. Heath was an experienced brewer having been in the industry for fifteen years, including five years as a brewer with Tooth & Co., of Sydney.²

Heath's experience showed in December 1881, when it was announced that he had won first prize for his cordials, which had been exhibited at the recent Agricultural & Horticultural Society's show.³

In February 1882 an article on the local brewery industry declared that Mr Richard Heath was the current proprietor of the Newtown Brewery, he having purchased the same from Mr Spier less than a year ago. It was stated that Heath had made many improvements since taking over, such that with the exception of the exterior of the premises, practically everything else was new. New machinery had been installed, while the capacities of the cellar and storage rooms had been increased. Heath had also erected a cordial factory on the site, for producing aerated waters and cordials.⁴

<p>NEWTOWN BREWERY, WAGGA WAGGA. Draught and Bottled Ale and Porter. AERATED WATERS, GINGER BEER, CORDIALS, &c., &c. RICHARD HEATH, Proprietor.</p> <hr/> <p>WAGGA WAGGA BREWERY AND AERATED WATERS MANUFACTORY. W. S. EATON.</p> <hr/> <p>JOHNSTONE ST., WAGGA WAGGA.</p> <hr/> <p>M. TREACEY AND SONS, MURRUMBIDGEE BREWERY, WAGGA WAGGA.</p>	<p>In February 1882 an article on the local brewery industry described three breweries, the Wagga Wagga Brewery, in Johnstone Street, the Newtown Brewery [at the intersection of Murray and Forsyth Streets] and thirdly, the Murrumbidgee Brewery, in The Esplanade.⁵</p> <p>Left: Advertisements for the three Wagga Wagga Breweries that existed in 1882.</p> <p>In March 1882 Richard Heath's license for the Newtown Brewery was renewed.⁶</p> <p>Heath regularly advertised the brewery, but that custom ceased in October 1883, and no advertisements appeared after that date. It is suspected that Heath was experiencing financial difficulties and by February 1886 he had made the decision to sell the business and the freehold.⁷</p> <p>A sale of the brewery, by public auction, took place on the 8th March 1886, on instruction from Richard Heath, of the Newtown Brewery & Cordial Factory</p>
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¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 19th August 1880, p2.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 6th August 1881, p4.

³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 1st December 1881, p2.

⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 7th February 1882, p2.

⁵ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 7th February 1882, p2.

⁶ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 2nd March 1882, p2.

⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 23rd February 1886, p3. / 6th March 1886, p3.

[with the consent of the mortgagee]. The property was passed in at £1,500, but it was claimed a higher sum was obtained in a private negotiation.¹ It appears that no such transaction was finalised, because in November 1886 a meeting was held at Bellair's Commercial hotel, to discuss the possibility of forming a company to purchase Heath's Newtown Brewery. Bellair expressed the opinion that Heath made the best beer in Wagga Wagga. A committee was formed to evaluate the value of the property and report back to a subsequent meeting.² It seems that this too came to nothing.

In April 1887 Heath advertised to let, a large five bedroom brick cottage with garden, next to his cordial factory.³ It is assumed that the Newtown Brewery ceased the manufacture of beers around 1886 or 1887.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

WATT AND ANOTHER

v.

RICHARD HEATH AND M. A. HEATH.

ON TUESDAY, the sixth day of December next, at Noon, unless this execution be previously satisfied, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, on the premises, **NEWTOWN BREWERY**, Wagga Wagga,

All the Right, Title, and Interest of the female Defendant, M. A. Heath, of, in, and to a quantity of **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE & EFFECTS.**

Terms Cash.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1887.

JAMES INGLIS,
Sheriff's Officer.

Messrs. LAURENCE and RICH,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Heath's financial difficulties were highlighted by a notice in the local press, in November 1887, which threatened to sell Mrs Heath's interest in certain household furniture and effects.⁴

Richard Heath, himself, was insolvent by February 1888.⁵

The account must have been settled, and the sale cancelled, as some fourteen months later, on the 23rd January 1889, the household furniture and effects of Mrs Heath were sold by public auction, at her residence, the Newtown Brewery.⁶

In May 1889 a Mrs Hamilton offered for sale, by public auction, her household furniture, at her residence, the Newtown Brewery.⁷ Presumably Hamilton had been renting the house from a period commencing sometime after Mrs Heath

sold off her furniture.

In July 1889 Mrs Heath of the Newtown Brewery again advertised a cottage to let.⁸

Richard Charles Heath

It is believed that Richard Charles Heath was born at Oldham, Hampshire, England, in August 1852. He married Mary Anne Barton [nee Alcock] at Sydney in 1880.⁹ Her first husband, George Robert Barton had died in 1870, and there was one child from this union – George Robert Barton, junior.

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 9th March 1886, p2.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 13th November 1886, p2.

³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 5th April 1887, p3.

⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 29th November 1887, p3.

⁵ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 28th February 1888, p2.

⁶ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 21st January 1889, p3.

⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 14th May 1889, p3.

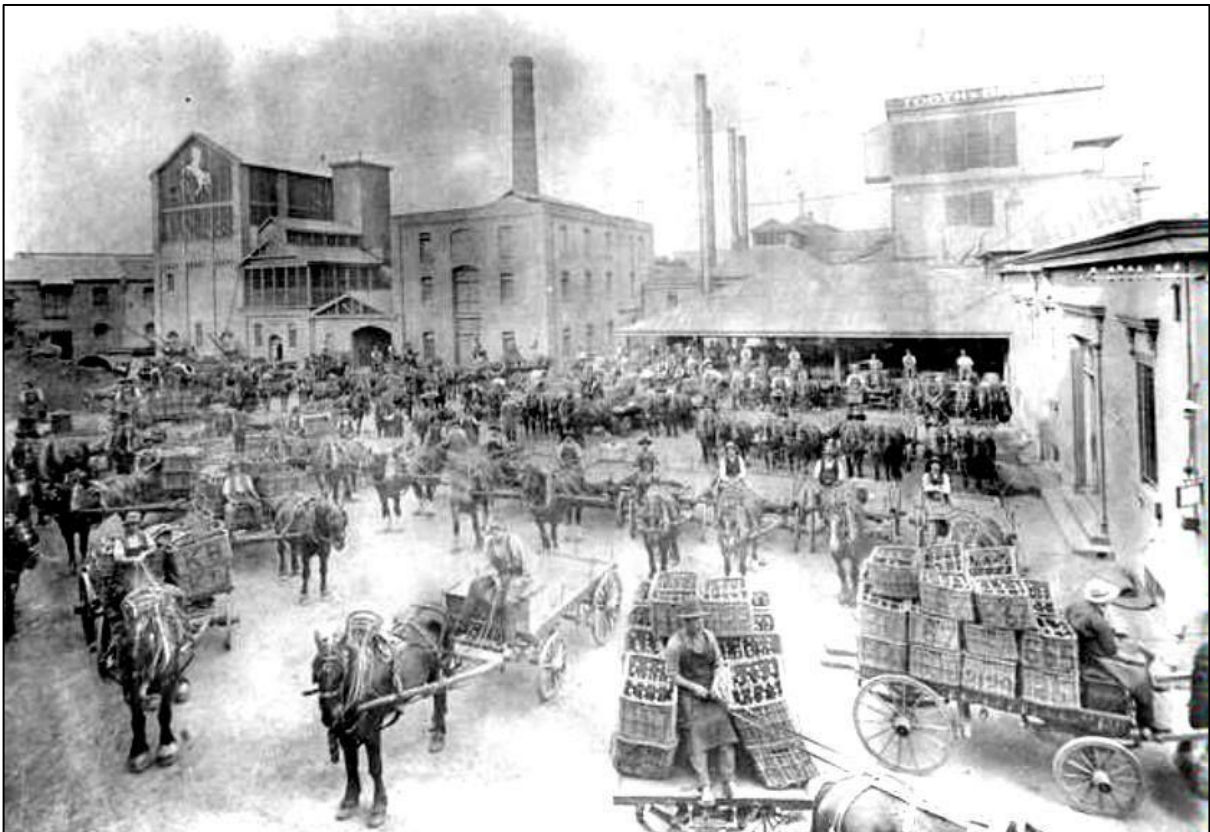
⁸ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 18th July 1889, p3.

⁹ NSW BDM's. Marriage registration # 717.

Richard and Mary Anne had three children – all males. Their first child, Richard Charles Heath [junior] was born at Wagga Wagga in 1885,¹ as was their second child, Ernest William Heath, in 1888.² Their third child, Henry J [Harry] Heath, was born at Leichhardt in 1893.³

Mary Anne Heath [nee Alcock] passed away, at Sydney, in May 1916,⁴ and she was survived by her husband.

Richard Charles Heath [senior] passed away in May or June 1922, and was survived by his three sons and his step son, George Barton. His residence, at the time of his death, was *Heathcote*, 25 Austenham Road, Leichhardt.⁵



Above: Tooth's Kent Brewery in the late 1800's, where Richard Heath probably worked.

¹ NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 26995.

² NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 29185.

³ NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 17922.

⁴ Sydney Morning Herald. 5th May 1916, p5.

⁵ Sydney Morning Herald. 5th June 1922, p5.

On the 23rd January 1890 a sale by public auction of the, "brewing plant, cordial and aerated water machines, Engines, pumps, household furniture, etc.," of the Newtown Brewery, was held, on instruction from Mrs MA Heath.¹

Sales by Auction.

To Brewers, Cordial Manufacturers, and others.

THURSDAY, 23RD JANUARY,
at 11 o'clock.

L. A. FOSBERY AND CO. have been instructed by Mrs. M. A. Heath, who is leaving the district, to sell by public auction on the above date, the whole of the

Brewing Plant, Cordial and Aerated Water Machines, Engines, Pumps, Household Furniture, &c.,

At the **Newtown Brewery**, Wagga Wagga.

The Plant comprising the following :

- 1 10-Horse Power Engine, with Deep Well Pump, Lifts and Belting, Pipes, Hose and connections
- 1 Malt Mill, hand or power
- 1 Four-ton Crane, complete
- Copper Coils, Mash Tubs, Vats, Malt Tanks
- 1 800 Gallon Boiling Back, Casks
- Cooperage and Tools complete
- Copper Sparger, Ropes, Shives, Bottle Baskets, Taps, &c., &c.
- 1 No. 1 Barnett Son and Foster's Aerated Water Machine complete (nearly new)
- 1 4-horse Power Vertical Engine (Tangye Bros.)
- About 70 Gross Lemonade Bottles (cork and patent), Split Soda, and Gingerbeer
- 2 Large Size Kauri Pine Tubs, &c., &c., Sawn Timber, &c.

The Bottling Department is very complete, the engines being in splendid order, and fit for immediate use

- 2 Brewers Carts and Harness
- 3 Horses, Buggy, Harness, &c.

Household Furniture comprising,
Tables, Chairs, Sewing Machine
Very Handsome Double Brass Bedstead, extended foot rail
1 Large Chest of Drawers (Cedar)
1 Large Chest of Drawers (White)
Single Bedsteads, Carpets
Large Kauri Pine Kitchen Dresser, Cooking Utensils, &c.
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe, with drawers 36 x 26 x 24
Cane Lounge
Long Cedar Pole and Rings
1 Very Fine Air or Water Bed, &c., &c.

The auctioneers desire to call the attention of Brewers, Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers, and the Public generally to this important sale, every item of which will be disposed of without the slightest reserve.

For order to inspect, or further information, apply to

L. A. FOSBERY,
Exchange Chambers,
Wagga.

Above: The advertisement placed by Mrs Heath in January 1890, for the sale of the brewery plant.

In 1901 allot.4, section 83, was owned by Ann Ball, and contained a number of brick cottages and two timber cottages, all let to different tenants.²

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 14th January 1890, p3.

² Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1901. Central Ward.

An article in December 1930 stated that the remainder of an old building, known as Heath's brewery, in Murray Street, had been demolished. The building was said to have been erected in the late seventies, and was originally operated by Messrs Godhard & Spier. Mr Richard Heath later took possession of the brewery. The following details were revealed:¹

"It is many years since the building has been used for brewing purposes, and the main portion of it was demolished some years ago to make room for the building of cottages. The building was later on known as Heap's cordial factory. The demolition of the remaining portion, which took place a few days ago, has severed a link with the past. At the rear of the building was a unique flag pole, which, to the boys of an earlier generation, was the centre of very great interest. A tall gum tree, probably the tallest of its kind in the district, had been stripped of its limbs, and from the bole to the top most branch had been converted into a step-ladder, the battens being attached to the gum tree. At the top the staging, was erected, and from this the flag pole stood out. The hoisting of the flag on ceremonial occasions was a feat calling for some courage, and consequently was the marvel of the small boys of the then small village of Wagga."

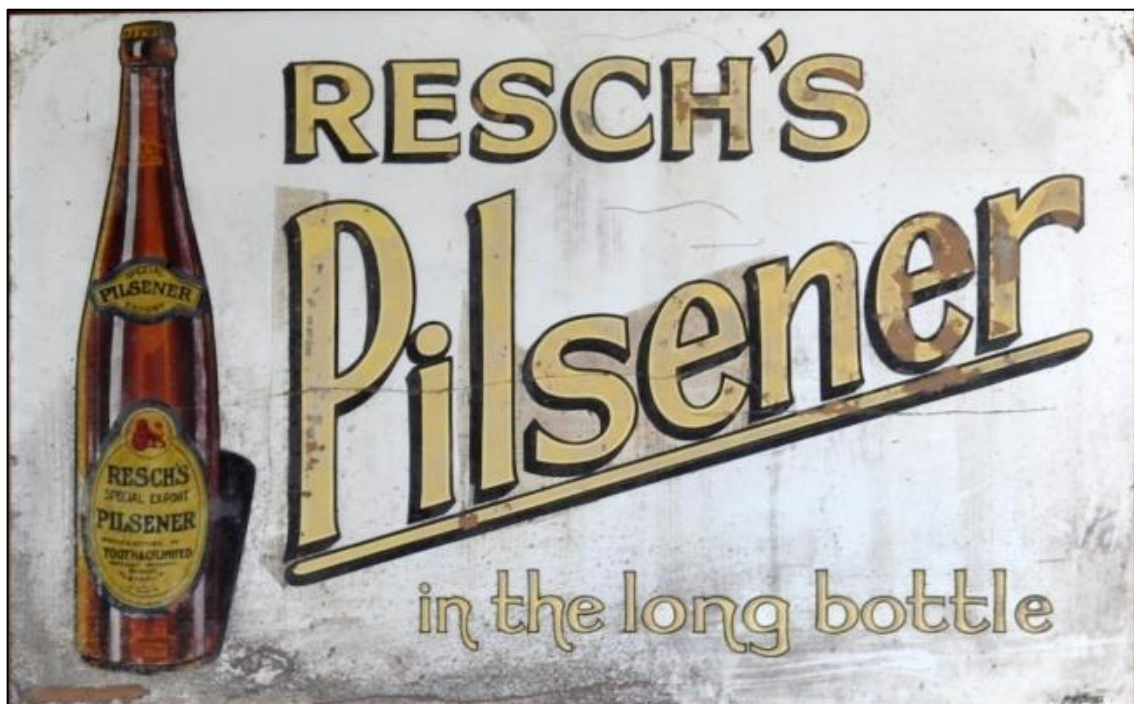


Above: Another photo of Tooth's Kent Brewery. Motor vehicles have now replaced horse drawn vehicles. Courtesy Noel Butlin Archives. ANU, Canberra. [Tooth & Co., collection]

¹ Daily Advertiser. 4th December 1930, p3.

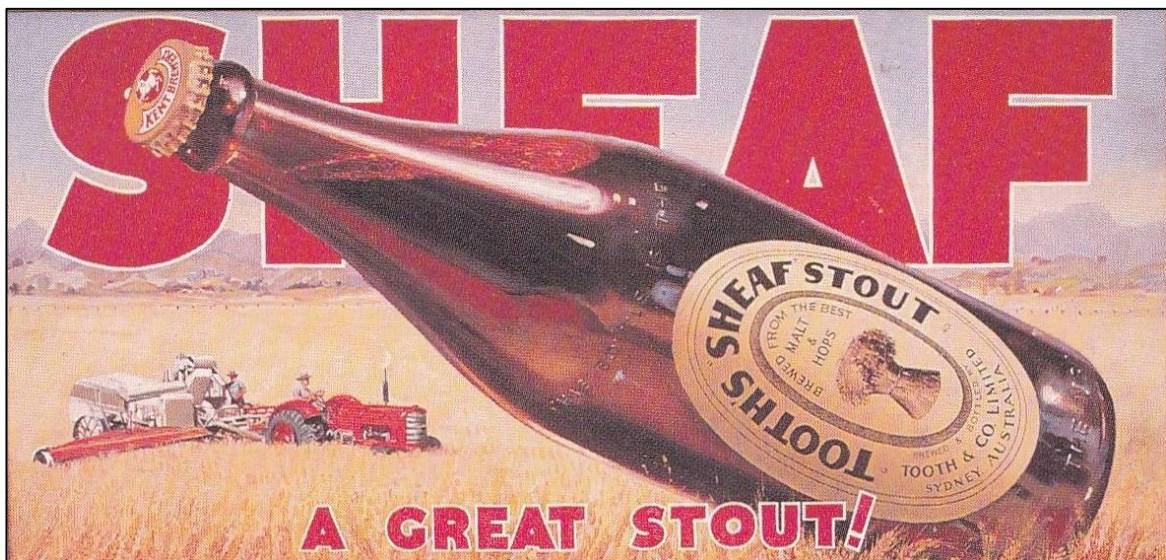


Above: The site of the old Murray Street Brewery in 1944. Courtesy Wagga Wagga City Council. Intramaps.





Above: The site of the old Murray Street Brewery in 1971. Courtesy Wagga Wagga City Council. Intramaps.



Wagga Wagga's Fourth Brewery

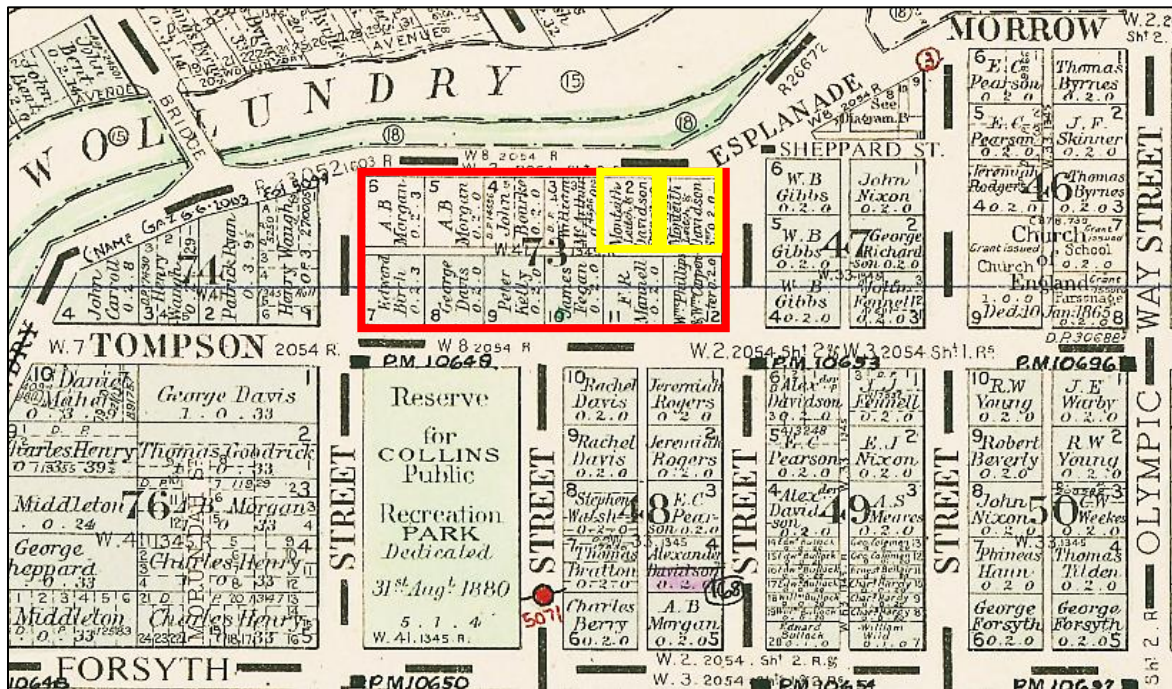
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The
Murrumbidgee
Brewery

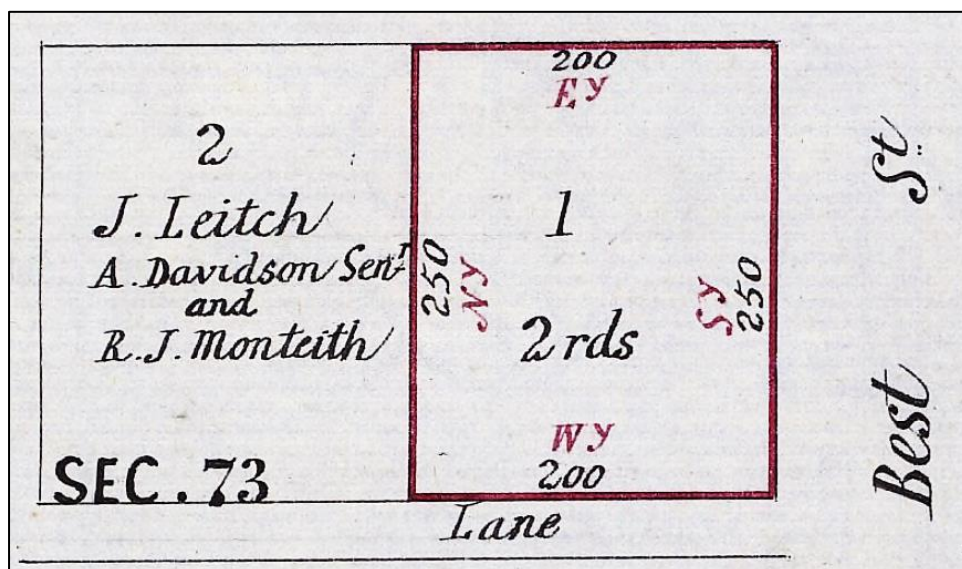
Title History - Allotment 2, section 73.

The Murrumbidgee Brewery was located on allotments 2 of section 73, in the town and parish of South Wagga Wagga.

The original grant for allotment 1, section 73, was to John Leitch, a grazier of Wagga Wagga, Alexander Davidson [senior], also a grazier of Wagga Wagga, and Robert John Monteith a gaoler of Wagga Wagga, on the 8th April 1872.. The trio paid four pounds for an area of two roods.¹



Above: Extract of a town map of Wagga wagga, showing the location of section 73 [red border], and of allotments 1 and 2 [yellow borders], therein. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services. Historic Maps.



Left: The two allotments purchased by the trio of Leitch, Davidson and Monteith in 1872. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.

¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 159, folio 144.

Allotment 2 was purchased on the same day, for the same price, by the same trio of men.¹

Allotment 1

In July 1874 the allotment 1 was conveyed to John Henry Millenet, a freeholder of Wagga Wagga. In July 1899, Jean Henry conveyed the title to his wife, Charlotte Millenet.²

In April 1901 Charlotte transferred the title for allotment 1 to John Joseph Hogan and Patrick Joseph Maher, as tenants in common.³

In 1907 the allotment was split in two.⁴ The eastern slice, being situated at the corner of The Esplanade and Best Street went to Patrick Joseph Mahon. This land had an area of one rood plus six perches.⁵ The western slice of the land was retained by John Joseph Hogan.⁶

These holdings not traced past this point.

Allotment 2

In May 1875 allotment 2 was conveyed to William MacArthur, a tailor and clothier of Wagga Wagga.⁷

In September 1877 MacArthur transferred allotment 2 to Connolly, Hiram Allen Crawford, and Peleg Whitford Jackson, all coach proprietors of Melbourne, as tenants in common.⁸

In 1881 each of these men conveyed their share of allotment 2 to Martin Treacy, John Treacy [his son], and Martin Augustus Martin [possibly Treacy], as tenants in common.⁹

John Treacy passed away at Wagga Wagga on the 21st December 1886,¹⁰ and his share of the enterprise was transferred to his father in November 1891.¹¹

In October 1898, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, which held a mortgage over the property, forced a sale to John Joseph Hogan, a cordial maker of Wagga Wagga.¹²

A year later, in October 1899, John Joseph Hogan, transferred a half share in the property to Patrick Joseph Mahon.¹³

In June 1910 Hogan's share was transmitted to Mary Theresa Hogan a widow of Wagga Wagga, and Patrick Joseph Kelly, a grazier of Wagga Wagga.¹⁴ These two transferred their interests to Patrick Joseph Mahon around the same time. The latter was now the sole proprietor of the property.¹⁵

¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 159, folio 144.

² NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 159, folio 144.

³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 159, folio 144.

⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 1358, folios 29 and 30.

⁵ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 1819, folio 138.

⁶ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 1832, folio 127.

⁷ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 159, folio 145.

⁸ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 159, folio 145.

⁹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 312, folios 77-79.

¹⁰ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 23rd December 1886, p2.

¹¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 552, folio 122.

¹² NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 552, folios 121-123.

¹³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 1268, folio 170.

¹⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 1299, folio 102.

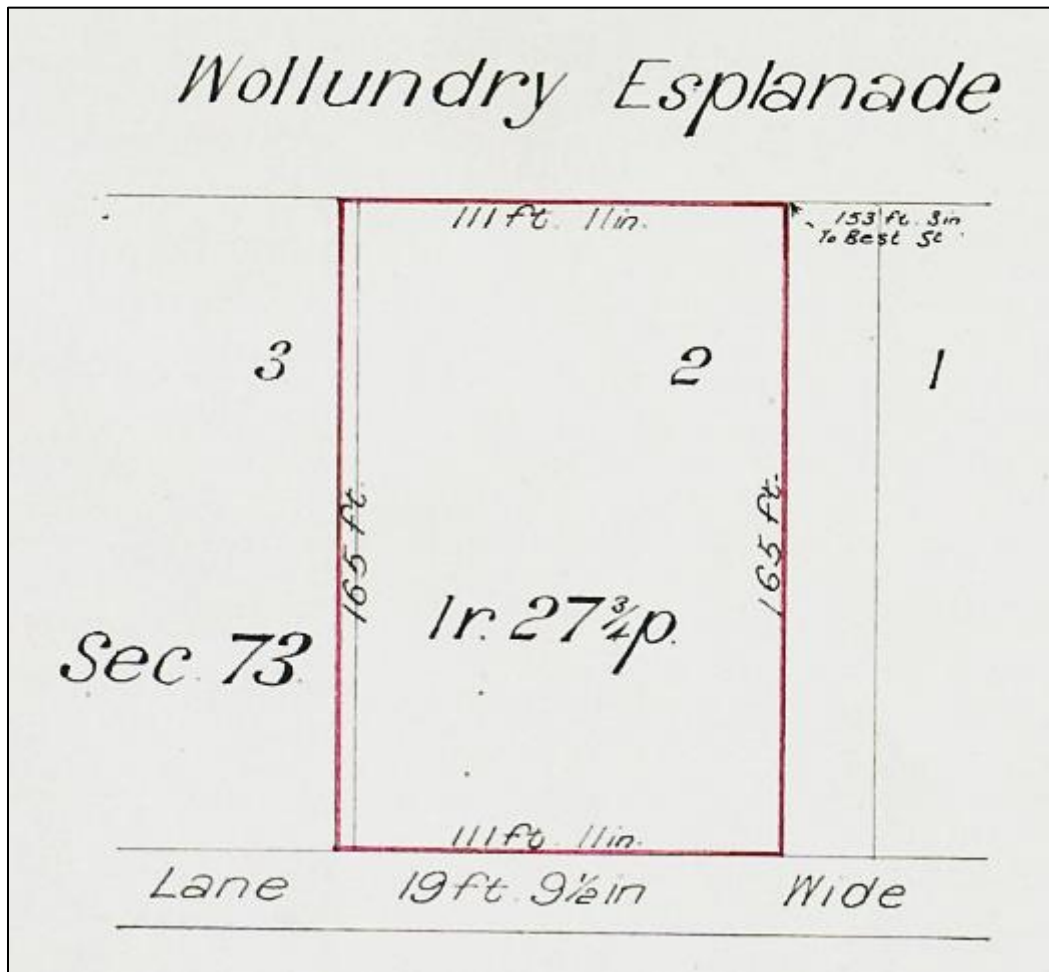
¹⁵ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 1299, folio 103.

In September 1916 Mahon conveyed the title to Mahon & Headley Pty Ltd.¹

In December 1924 Mahon & Headley transferred the property to Tooth & Co.²

In June 1927 Tooth & Co. sold a piece of the land to Bridget Josephine Mahon [DP.1.14596].³ This was a slice of the eastern portion of allotment 2, and a part of allotment 1, which Tooth & Co also owned.⁴

In October 1928 Tooth & Co sold the residual holding to Terence Joseph Sheekey, John Joseph Byrnes, and Terence Sylvester Sheekey, as tenants in common.⁵



Above: The land purchased by the two Sheekey men, and Byrnes, in 1928. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.

In January 1929 the property was conveyed to a company – Sheekey's (Wagga Wagga) Ltd.⁶

In September 1977 the title was converted to a computer folio [DP.590846 [1 & 2]] [title deeds: volume 13439, folios 228 & 229.

¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 2093, folio 225.

² NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 2093, folio 225.

³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 2093, folio 225.

⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 4114, folio 83.

⁵ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 2093, folio 225.

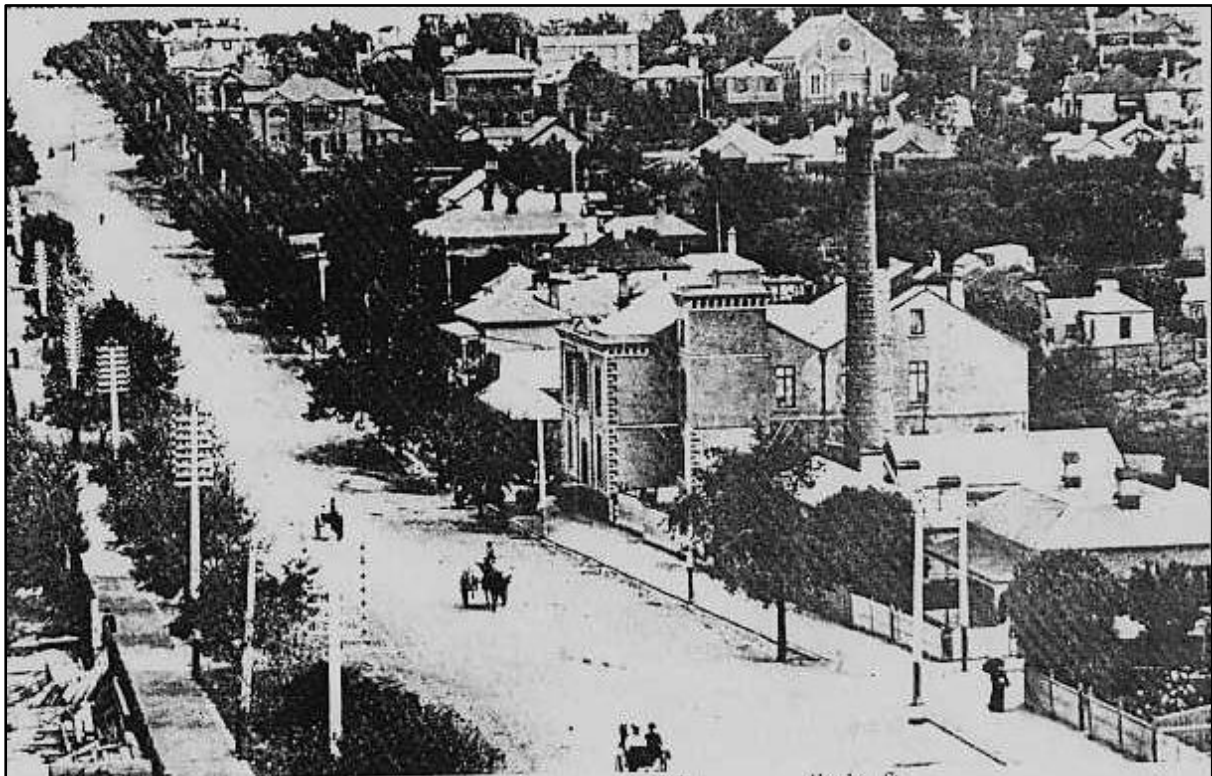
⁶ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 4297, folio 117.

The Murrumbidgee Brewery [1881-1895]

History

The Murrumbidgee Brewery was synonymous with the Treacy family. Martin Treacy, senior, the patriarch of the family, was born in county Roscommon, Ireland, in 1817. In 1839 he migrated to Australia, as an assisted immigrant. When he arrived in December 1839 his age was recoded as twenty three, while his occupation was that of a builder. His religion was Roman Catholic.¹

Martin debarked at Melbourne, and for some time worked as a builder and contractor, in that town. He married Catherine Dowling on the 12th July 1841,² before moving to Geelong to build and operate a hotel. He was very successful, accumulating substantial wealth, and took the family on a trip to Europe for a period some four or five years. The family returned to Geelong in 1861 where, four years later, in 1865, Martin, senior, established the West End Brewery, where he remained for some fifteen years. While residing at Geelong he represented a ward on the local council. Martin's son, Martin Augustus Treacy, was born at Geelong and travelled with the family to Europe when he was five years old. He returned to Australia five years later, where he continued his education at the Geelong Grammar School. After completing his education he joined his father in the brewery business. Martin's other son, John Thomas Treacy, took a position in the brewery trade with the firm of McCracken, Terry & PJ Martin, of Melbourne, before also joining his father's firm. The family moved to Wagga Wagga in 1881.³



Above: Martin Treacy's West End Brewery (tall building in foreground), at Geelong. Built in 1865.

¹ NSW, Assisted Immigrant Passenger Lists: 1828-1896. [ancestry.com]

² Australian Marriage Index: 1788-1950. # 98/1841.

³ Wagga Wagga Express. 18th January 1896, p2. / 26th October 1895, p3.



Left: Martin Treacy, senior.

Around the end of May 1881, Martin Treacy commenced building a new brewery at a site on the Esplanade, Wagga Wagga. The latter property had previously been occupied by Messrs Crawford & Connelly, coach proprietors, and the buildings thereon consisted of stables.¹ Treacy had come from Geelong, where he had conducted the West End Brewery. He had originally intended to purchase an existing brewery at Wagga Wagga, but as such an arrangement could not be made, to his satisfaction, he chose to erect new premises.

The building which was still under construction in August 1881, was described as follows:²

“In the erection of the brewery wood forms the principal part of the structure, it being considered cooler for the summer, and better in many other respects than brick. The outer portion of the building is entirely finished. Two powerful engines have been erected, together with two double-action pumps, for a copious supply of water. In the selection of the engines Mr. Treacy has purchased two of the best procurable in Melbourne. The internal arrangements of the brewery are almost complete, and everything of the latest and scientific description has been added, so that nothing shall be wanting or required in the manufacture of a first-rate article. A cellar has also been dug, extending the whole length of the new building, and when completed, upon Mr. Treacy's plan, will be the coolest shade in the town of Wagga Wagga.”

Treacy came with a formidable reputation which was explained as follows:³

“As a brewer Mr. Treacy possesses qualifications second to none in these colonies. He has received the highest certificates of merit from the Melbourne International Exhibition and the various other exhibitions held in all the large towns of Victoria. In addition to these, Mr. Treacy has received the highest order

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 12th May 1881, p2.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 25th August 1881, p2.

³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 25th August 1881, p2.

of merit from the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, and holds a first class certificate and gold medals from the Paris and Vienna Expositions for the manufacture of beer par excellence. If, however, further proof is wanted of Mr. Treacy's ability as a first-class brewer, we may point to the fact of his very great success in Geelong during the last fifteen years, and having amassed a competency, he has now come amongst us with a reputation unimpeachable."

The building was completed by the end of September 1881, and by then Treacy was brewing beer. On the 23rd September the contractors and their men assembled at the brewery to drink the health of Treacy & Sons. The brewery was christened, the Murrumbidgee Brewery.¹

Business was booming for Treacy & Sons and by May 1882 it was necessary to make extensive additions to the establishment.²

A description of the enterprise in January 1886, read, in part, as follows:³

"The cellar of the brewery has at present room for 62 hogsheads on the "stillions," but extensive additions can easily be made whenever required. Above the cellar is a spacious flat where the bottling is carried on, affording also room for storage. Adjoining the cellar is a large cooperage, fitted with all the necessary tools, and intersected by a tramway for rolling the casks along, thus saving a great deal of manual labour. Here all the casks are repaired, painted, and branded, and when work is flowing on it is hardly the place anyone suffering from a headache would select for a visit, the din being akin to that in a boiler maker's shop. There is close by a bottling rack, and a double-action force pump by which water can be either drawn from the well, which is 80ft. deep and 5ft. wide, or, for cleaning purposes, from the Wollundry Lagoon, on the other side of the Esplanade. Only the well water is used for brewing purposes, and no less than 2000 gallons a day can be obtained from this source. The steam previously referred to is supplied by a 5-horse power engine, with two boilers, by W. G. Bagnall, of Stafford, which can be connected with either the pump or the malt crusher, one of J. Buncle's well-known manufacture. A capacious shed is devoted to the washing of the casks, and although a large quantity of water is used for this highly necessary operation, there is no sloppiness about the place, the drainage being perfect."

and further:

"The brewery and entire premises stand upon an acre of land, and everything is kept in complete order, thus enabling any extra demand to be easily met; the firm being in a position, if pushed, to brew 120 hogsheads of beer in a week. They have a reserve stock of at least a thousand dozen of bottled ale and porter, and the quality of that we sampled after our journey round the establishment was excellent."

Tragedy struck on the 16th December 1886, with the death of John Thomas Treacy, the forty year old son of Martin Treacy, from heart failure.⁴

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 24th September 1881, p2.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 27th May 1882, p2.

³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 30th January 1886, p3.

⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 23rd December 1886, p2.

A report in the local press, in May 1893, provided the following information, regarding the brewery:¹

“BREWING WORKS. MESSRS. M. TREACEY AND SON'S ESTABLISHMENT. The well-known brewery of Messrs. M. Treacey and Son, which is situated on the Esplanade fronting the Wollundry lagoon on the south side, was built by the firm in 1881. Previous to opening in Wagga the members of this company had a brewery in Geelong, when the firm was named John Treacey and Co. The high quality ale and stout manufactured by the Messrs. Treacey at Geelong, previous to their leaving that town in 1881, when they commenced business in Wagga, and since they have been brewing here has gained for them a very wide reputation. Among the chief awards obtained for their malt liquors are the following:—Gold medal, South Kensington Exhibition, 1873 ; bronze medal, Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876; silver medal, Geelong, 1879; Melbourne Exhibition, 1885, for malt bitter ales in bulk; Geelong and Western District Agricultural and Horticultural Society's exhibition, 1880, for colonial bottled ale; Geelong Industrial and Juvenile Exhibition, 1870-80, silver medal for draft ale; bronze medal for bottled ale; and nine first prizes at the Wagga Shows during the last eleven years. The best materials only are used by the firm, including English malt of high quality. The sugars are imported from Mauritius, and hops are purchased from England, Victoria, Tasmania and New Zealand.”

and further,

“The members of the company now comprise Mr. Martin Treacey and his son, Mr. M. A. Treacey, the brewer, and who supervises the whole of the work of the brewery. The former has had a very long experience in the business, while his son was, prior to his arrival in Wagga, connected with such large establishments as the Carlton, West End, and Australian Breweries in Melbourne. A large staff of men is engaged by the firm, which does all its own carting and buys the casks. One of the original members of the Wagga company, Mr. John Treacey (brother of Mr. M. A. Treacey), died in 1887. The brewery is a capacious building, the cellar being the largest in the town, and sixty hogsheads can be worked with ease in it. The plant is an extensive one. The latter comprises a large boiler of 40 h.p., which generates steam for the boiler, the liquor being boiled by steam, which is supplied in a pipe from the boiler. The latter also provides the hot water for cleansing the casks. The malt is ground and crushed in a machine made by Mr. J. Buncle of North Melbourne. A second boiler is also kept. It and the engine which supplies the driving power is of 8 h.p., and was manufactured by Mr. W. G. Bugnall, of Stafford. A double action pump provides a constant flow of cold water for the refrigerator. An ample supply of water is procured from a large well. The American patent louvre windows are placed in the tower or malt-house. The window shutters cause a draught, and ventilate each floor of the tower. The firm make a specialty of their strong beer and stout, and they never aerate any of their liquors. The bottled stuff is generally kept for two years before it is disposed of to customers. Bottled beer and stout five years old is in stock. The liquor takes a considerable period before it gets its proper condition and strength. Brewing goes on throughout the year, and almost daily in the summer months. On the basement is the mash tub room, from whence

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 16th May 1893, p2.

the liquor is pumped up into the copper which is on the next floor. It is there boiled by steam in the copper and after a certain time the liquor goes on to the refrigerator. The latter is an expensive but very useful contrivance, and a most modern improvement on the old style of brewing. The plan adopted years ago was to allow the liquor to cool in a largo open vessel. This process occupied a lengthy time compared with the present day mode of carrying on operations. The refrigerator consists of a number of circular copper tubes inside which is cold water. The liquor when it runs on to the first tube is very hot, but when it reaches the last one it is cold. The refrigerator cost £100, and was purchased from Messrs. Robinson Bros., of Melbourne. From the refrigerator the liquor goes into two gyles, where it is fermented, hops and yeast, being mixed with it. Then it goes into the cleansers in the cellar and is next racked off in casks ready to be delivered to customers. A large number of casks can be stored in the cellar. Two fermenting vats are kept going utmost every day.”

Martin Treacy senior, died on 16th January 1896, at the age of seventy nine. ¹ His body was sent to Geelong to be buried.

On the 28th January 1896 a fire broke out at Treacy’s brewery, in Newtown, which resulted in its total destruction. It was an old wooden building and burnt rapidly once alight. The property was insured for a sum of £2,100.²



Above: Treacy’s Murrumbidgee Brewery after the fire in 1896.

¹ Sydney Mail. 25th January 1896, p202.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 30th January 1896, p2.

In September 1897, Martin Augustus Treacy, late of the Murrumbidgee Brewery, was the manager of the Red Lion Brewing Company, of Bourke.¹

John Joseph Hogan purchased the property in 1899, and relocated his cordial factory there in that year. He followed this up by erecting a new brewery on the same site.²

See Federal Brewery for subsequent history of this site.

The Red Lion Brewery Company,
BOURKE.

HAVE pleasure in announcing that they have engaged as Manager and Brewer, Mr. M. A. TREACEY, late of Wagga Wagga, and Geelong, Victoria.

ALES AND STOUT

Brewed from the very best of Material procurable, and guaranteed of the purest quality; Draught, 1s 8d per gal. nett.

Bottled Ales and Stout, quarts 8s, pints 4s 6d per doz.

A trial order solicited, when the Company feel assured that the public of Bourke and surrounding districts will appreciate the brews of their manufacture, and give the local Brewery their support, thereby keeping the money in the town and district.

Above: Notice of Martin Treacy's appointment as manager of the Red Lion Brewery at Bourke.³

¹ Wagga Wagga Express. 16th September 1897, p2.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 18th February 1899, p2.

³ Western Herald. 15th September 1897, p1.

Wagga Wagga's

Fifth

Brewery

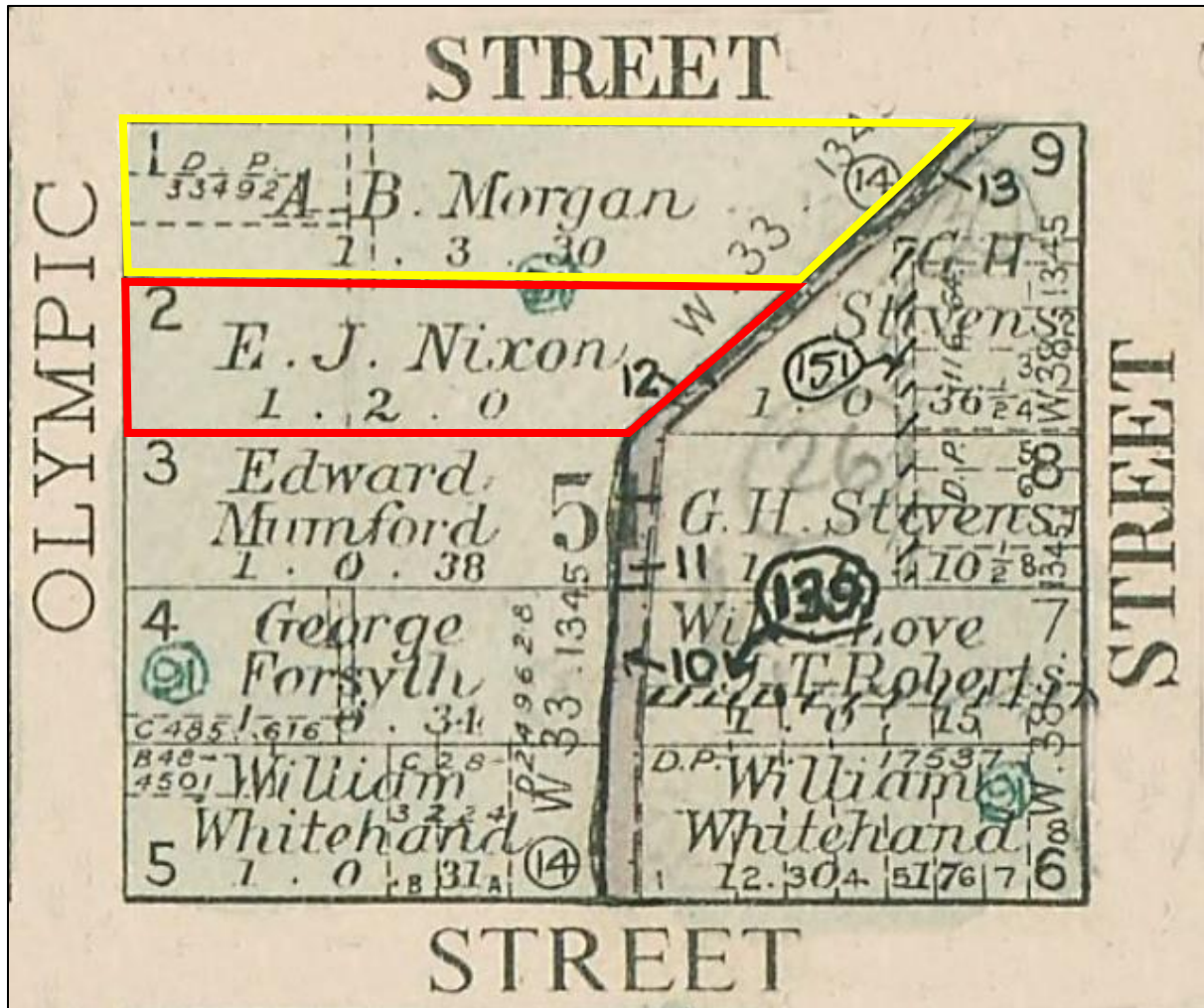
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The

Albion Brewery

Title History – Allotments 1 & 2, section 51

The Albion Brewery was situated on an area of land that consisted primarily of a part of allotment 1, and a thin slice [norther border area] of allotment 2, in section 51, in the town and parish of South Wagga Wagga.

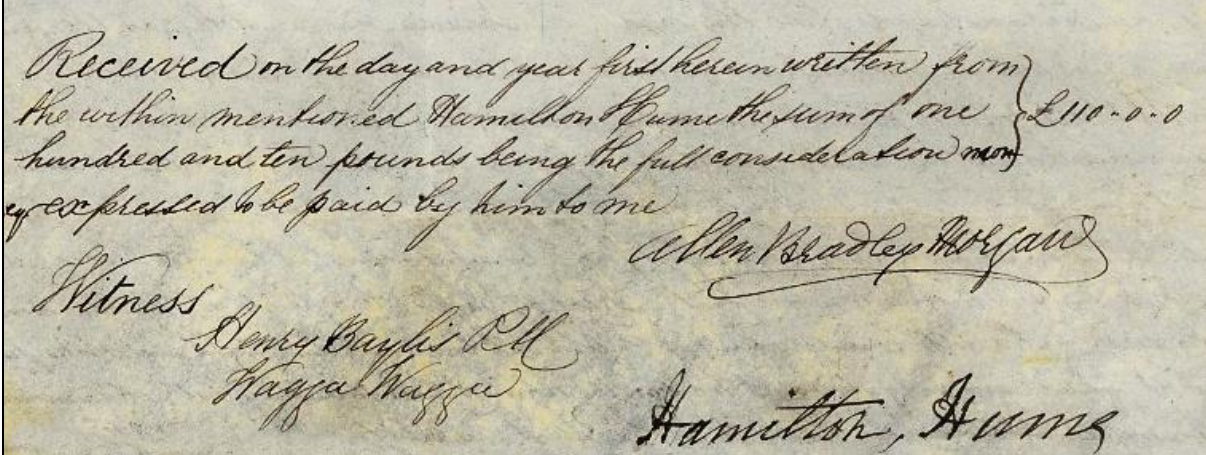


Above: A map showing section 51, with allotment 1 [yellow border], and allotment 2 [red border] highlighted. The grey area across the various lots is the creek that used to run through the land. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.

Allotment 1

The original crown grant for allotment 1, section 51, was to Allen Bradley Morgan, on the 15th February 1860.¹ Dr Morgan paid sixty four pounds, eighteen shillings and two pence, for the block, which had an area of one acre, three roods, and thirty perches.

On the 9th February 1865 Dr Morgan conveyed the property to Hamilton Hume of Yass, for the sum of one hundred and ten pounds.²



Received on the day and year first herein written from
the within mentioned Hamilton Hume the sum of one } £110-0-0
hundred and ten pounds being the full consideration money
expressed to be paid by him to me
Allen Bradley Morgan
Witness
Henry Baylis R.M.
Wagga Wagga
Hamilton, Hume

Above: An extract from the title deed with the signatures of the two men – Dr Allen Bradley Morgan and Hamilton Hume. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.

On the 30th July 1876, Edward Barber Hume, of Burrowa, and his mother, the widow of Hamilton Hume, sold the property to William Fearne, a farmer of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of six hundred and fifty pounds.³ Hamilton Hume had passed away on the 9th April 1873.

Allotment 2

The original crown grant for allotment 2, section 51, was to Eliza Jane Nixon, of Gregadoo, on the 15th February 1860. Eliza, or more likely her father, paid eighteen pounds for the allotment, which had an area of two roods.⁴

Transactions to follow were,

1864, 27th December - Conveyance of allotment 2 of section 51, town & parish of South Wagga Wagga, from Eliza Jane Nixon, spinster of Gregadoo, to William Beeson, a bootmaker of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of £50.⁵ The property had an area of one acre and two roods.

The Northern Component of Allotment 2.

1866, 17th February - Conveyance William Beeson to Charles Tillett, a builder of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of £66.⁶ This was the northern portion of allotment 2. This land had a frontage of 66ft to Baylis Street and a southern boundary of 481ft, running back to the creek on the east. The creek

¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Year 1860, number 775.

² NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 91, number 889.

³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 171, number 812.

⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Year 1860, page 814.

⁵ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 91, number 807.

⁶ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 97, number 227.

formed the eastern boundary, and the northern boundary extended west from the creek, a distance of 561ft back to Baylis Street.

1867, 16th April - Conveyance of a part of allotment 2, from Charles Tillett, to his son and daughter, Arthur & Emily Tillett.¹ This was the northern portion of allotment 2.

1869, 3rd June - Conveyance of the northern component of allotment 2 of section 51, from Arthur Tillett, a carpenter of Wagga Wagga, and Emily Leak, the wife of Henry Leak, a store keeper of Glenburn, to William Fearne, a photographer of Wagga Wagga, for the sum of £135.²

The aforementioned records show that in 1869 William Fearne owned allotment 1 and the northern component of allotment 2, both in section 51, and both fronting onto Baylis Street.

.On the 25th July 1877 William Fearne mortgaged several of his properties with John Green, of Wagga Wagga, and Green provided Fearne with the sum of one thousand and one hundred pounds.³

The properties Fearne mortgaged were as follows,

- Allotment 1, section 51. [all]
- Allotment 2, section 51 [northern component]
- Portion 6, parish of South Wagga Wagga [14a, 1r, 0p]
- Portion 7, parish of South Wagga Wagga [20a, 3r, 0p]
- Portion 8, parish of South Wagga Wagga [15a, 1r, 9p]
- Portion 9, parish of South Wagga Wagga [12a, 0r, 21p]
- Portion 10, parish of South Wagga Wagga [10a, 2r, 25p]

Parts of allotments 1 and 2 combined.

On the 29th July 1886 William Fearne sold a part of allotment 1 and a part of allotment 2, to Edmondson & Co., per James Skirrow Edmondson, James Skirrow Lupton, and Charles Hawthorne Croaker, all merchants of Wagga Wagga. The land had an area of thirty three and three quarter perches. Edmondsons paid the sum of two hundred and fourteen pounds and ten shillings for the land. Fearne had defaulted on his mortgage and the sale was forced by the Mutual Life Association of Australia.⁴

The boundaries of the property were as follows,

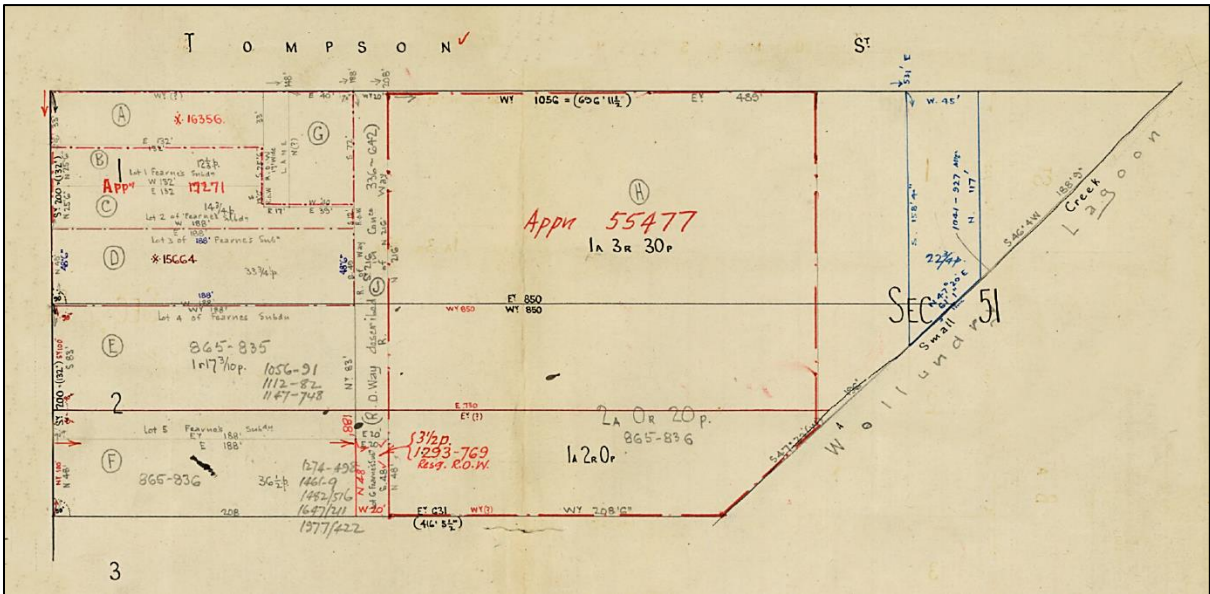
The lot commenced at a point on the eastern side of Baylis Street, 153ft [46.6M] south of the north west corner of allotment 1, then extending north 49ft [14.9M], then by a line extending east 188ft [57.3M] [this being the southern boundary of lot 2 of Fearne's subdivision], then by a line running south along a right of way, for a distance of 49ft, then by a line bearing west 188ft, to the point of origin [this boundary being the northern boundary of lot 4 in Fearne's subdivision]

¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 104, number 82.

² NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 114, number 88.

³ NSW Land Registry Services. Mortgage. Volume 172, folio 500.

⁴ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 364, number 253.

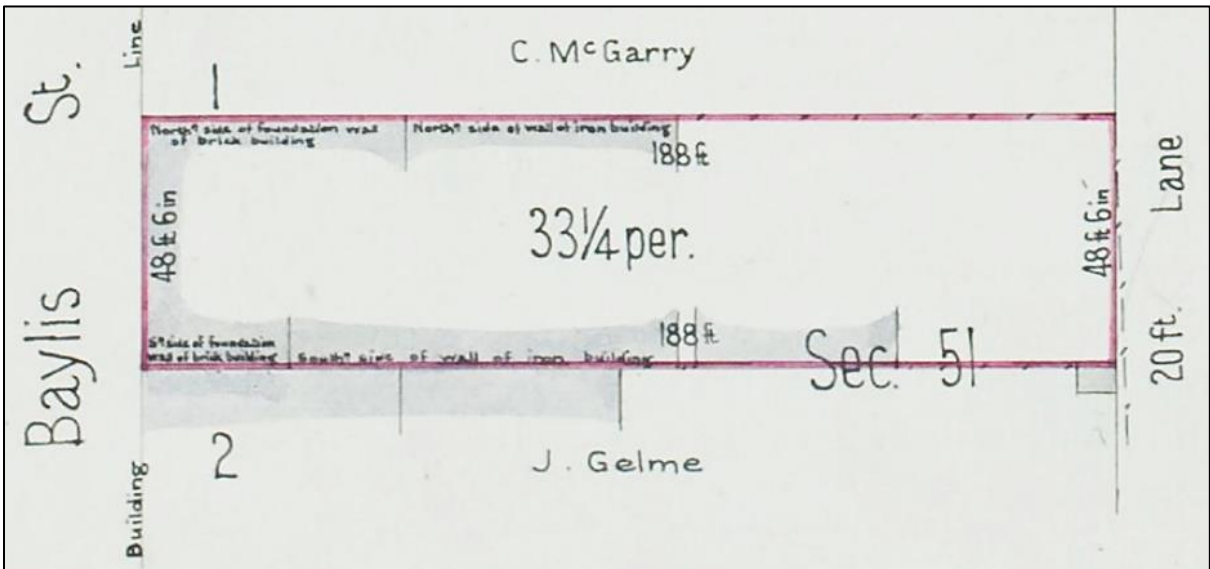


Above: A plan showing parts of Fearne's subdivision of allotments 1 & 2. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.

On the 21st August 1891, James Skirrow Edmondson, who was now living in England, conveyed his share of the property to James Skirrow Lupton and Charles Hawthorne Croaker, who were trading as Edmondson & Co.¹

On the 23rd May 1908, Isabella Croaker of Brisbane, the administratrix for the estate of the late Charles Hawthorne Croaker, conveyed the latter's half share to James Skirrow Lupton.²

In December 1909 Lupton converted the holding to Torrens title.³



Above: The land owned by James Skirrow Lupton in 1909. Sketch shows a brick building at front and an iron building at back. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services.

¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 469, number 336.

² NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Book 856, number 744.

³ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 2025, folio 172. / Primary application # 15664.

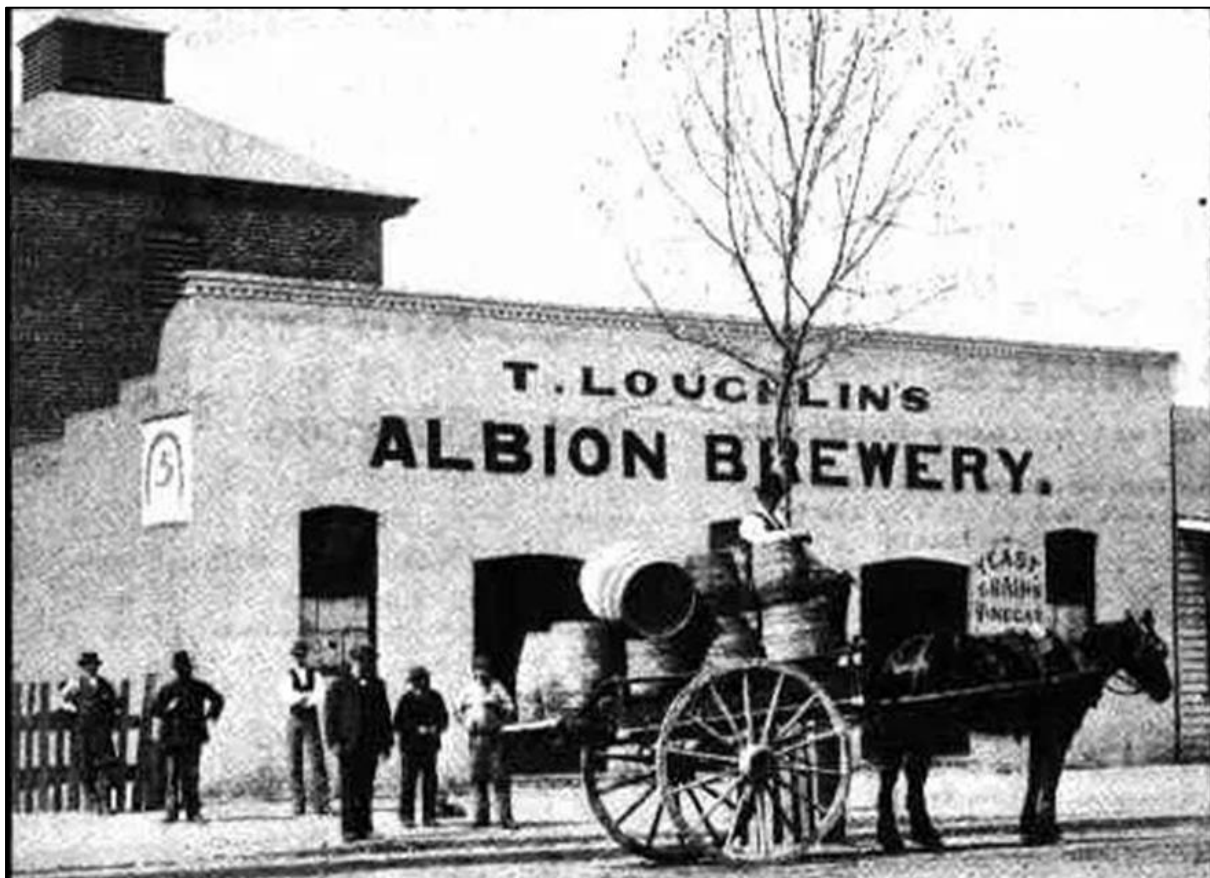
In November 1920 Lupton transferred the property to Mary Elena Hardy, the wife of William Henry Hardy, a contractor of Wagga Wagga.¹

Transactions to follow were,²

1937, 17th February – Conveyance from Mary Hardy to Castles Bros Pty Ltd.

1986, 19th December – Conveyance to Robert Ian McCullough, Mary Catherine McCullough, Neville John McCullough, and Anne Elizabeth McCullough, as tenants in common.

The property was subsequently converted to a computer folio [DP.3.65664]



Above: The Albion Brewery in Baylis Street, Wagga Wagga, in 1897. Courtesy Sydney Mail. 2nd October 1897.

¹ NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 2025, folio 172.

² NSW Land Registry Services. Title Deed. Volume 2025, folio 172.



Above: A contemporary aerial view of the various lots on allotments 1, 2, and 3, of section 51. The depths are approximate, but the frontages to Baylis Street are taken from the 1895 Wagga Wagga Rate Books.¹

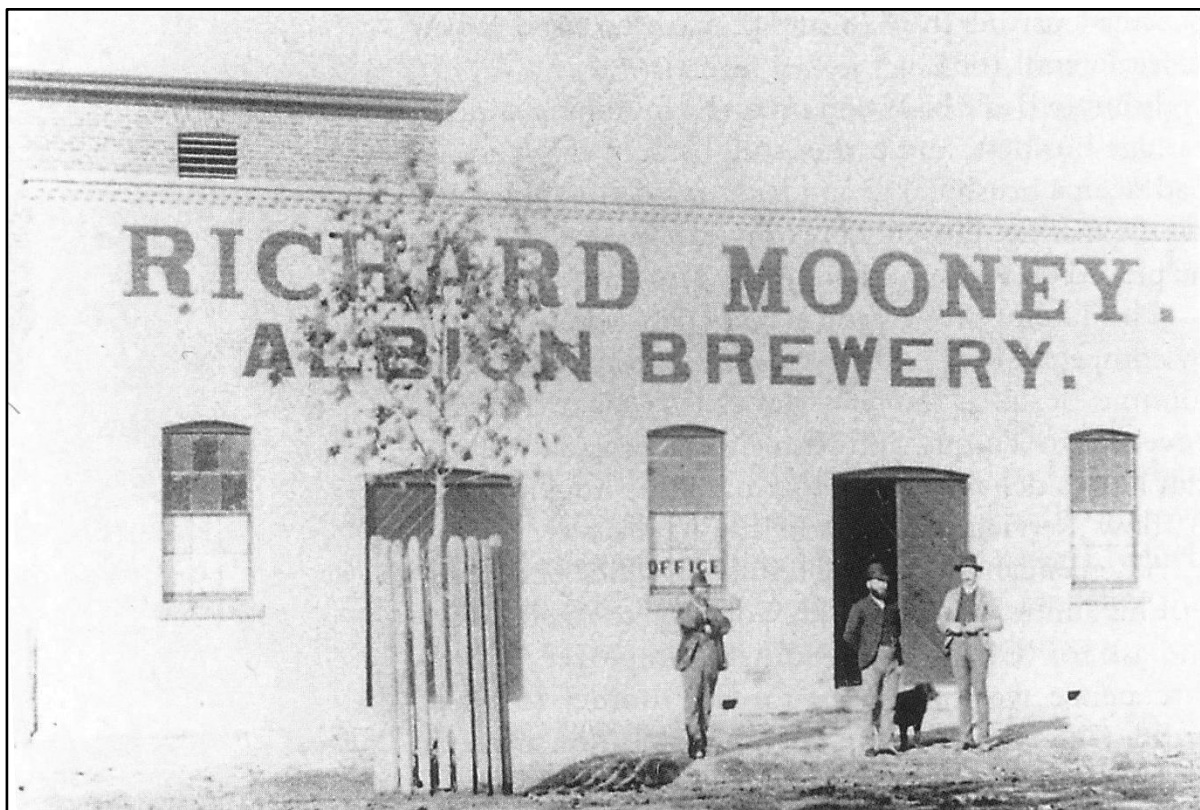
Key [from top to bottom]

1. Purple boundary > McGarry & Hopkins’ butcher shop and residence [66ft]
2. Yellow boundary John Ryan’s building lot [25 ft]
3. Red boundary > Loughlin’s brick brewery [50ft]
4. Yellow boundary > Julia Purcell’s wooden shop [25ft]
5. Green boundary > Julia Purcell’s wooden cottage [25ft]
6. Yellow boundary > Julia Purcell’s building lot [25ft]
7. Light blue boundary > Horsleys’ Estate – a brick shop & residence 48ft]
8. Dark blue boundary > Mumford’s property [132 ft]

¹ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. [1870-1907] CSU Regional Archives. [Microfiche]



Above: The building that stood on the old brewery site in 2019. Courtesy Google Maps.



Above: Richard Mooney's Albion Brewery, c.1890's.

Albion Brewery [1889-1901]

Location: Allotment 1, section 51, Baylis Street, Wagga Wagga.¹

In January 1889 Charles Hardy confirmed he was the successful tenderer to erect a new brewery in town for Messrs Davoren & McDonnell, on land immediately to the rear of Mr Fearne's stores in Baylis Street. It was intended to have the building and plant of the latest design and utility, the highest portion being three storied. The cellar was designed to hold 60 hogsheads comfortably, and the plant was to be what was known as an eight hogshead one. No expense was to be spared in the brewing of good malt liquors, which was to be sold in draught and bottle formats.²

Hugh McDonnell was a brewer by trade, and had previously worked for the Treacey family, in their business.³ William Fearne had owned the property since 1873, or earlier, when it was occupied by a simple wooden cottage.⁴

The brewery was operational by late August [1889] when it was reported that an accident had befallen George Mann, an employee of Messrs Davoren & McDonnell's Albion Brewery. He had injured himself whilst rolling a cask of beer down the cellar at Wheeler's Royal hotel.⁵

William Davoren

On the 11th September 1889, William Davoren passed away at his residence in Trail Street. He was only forty seven years old.⁶ Davoren had operated a cordial factory, the Nil Desperandum Steam Mineral Water Works, in Trail Street, Wagga Wagga, since as early as 1881.⁷ The brewery was a very recent venture. Davoren was from Collector originally and his body was conveyed to that place for burial.⁸

A reference in November 1889, indicated that McDonnell's was carrying on the brewery in Baylis Street,⁹ but within a year it was announced, in November 1890, that Richard Mooney, of Pine Grove, Coolamon, had purchased the business of the Albion Brewery from the estate of the late William Davoren.¹⁰

Hugh McDonnell

Hugh McDonnell was born in 1847, and he was the son of John and Nancy McDonnell.¹¹

Hugh McDonnell passed away on the 25th May 1913, at the Wagga Wagga District Hospital, at the age of sixty six. He had never married and had been a brewer in Wagga Wagga for many years. He originally worked for Treacy & Son on The Esplanade, but then entered into the business of the Albion Brewery, in partnership with Mr Davoren, but that turned out not to be a financial success, on his part. He later worked for other breweries in the district, and had tried other occupations in more recent years.¹²

¹ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1873-1907.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 5th January 1889, p2.

³ Sherry Morris. Biographical Listings. Hugh McDonnell.

⁴ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1873-1907.

⁵ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 29th August 1889, p2.

⁶ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 12th September 1889, p2.

⁷ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 19th August 1884, p2. / 26th July 1890, p5.

⁸ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 12th September 1889, p2.

⁹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 9th November 1889, p2.

¹⁰ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 8th November 1890, p2.

¹¹ NSW BDM's. Death registration # 8357.

¹² Wagga Wagga Express. 27th May 1913, p2.



Left: An advertisement for Eaton & Lincoln's cordial factory. This is almost certainly that which was previously William Davoren's Nil Desperandum Steam Mineral Water Works.

Richard Mooney

Richard Mooney was born at Waterford, Ireland in 1859, the son of Matthew Mooney [-1880] and Bridget Mooney [nee Raleigh] [1820-1918]. He came to Australia with his parents, both of whom died at Wagga Wagga.

In 1902 Richard married Mary Devlin at Temora.¹ Mary was the daughter of Luke [1844-1898] and Mary Devlin.

By 1893 Mooney was insolvent and had been forced out of the business [the brewery].²

In 1901 Richard was carrying business as a wheelwright and blacksmith at Illabo, but by 1902 he was living at Temora.³

His obituary states that he moved to Lithgow around 1910.

Richard Joseph Mooney passed away on the 5th November 1940, and an obituary provided the following details,⁴

"The death took place in Lithgow hospital shortly before 9 o'clock last night of Mr. Richard Joseph Mooney, of Mort-street, at the great age of 87. He had been a resident of Lithgow for more than 30 years, and was widely known and respected. Mr. Mooney was a native of Waterford (Ireland), and came to Australia with his parents as a boy of four. The family settled at Wagga. Mr. Mooney was a wheelwright and coachbuilder, and at various times was associated with the Co-operative Society, the late Mr. Norman Macarthur and the Lithgow Valley Company. He retired from active work 16 years ago. He was in the hospital for three weeks prior to his death, but generally speaking enjoyed good health for a man of his years. He was a wonderfully preserved man and in his younger days was possessed of unusual physical strength. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Ann Mooney, of Mort-street, two sons and two daughters. Members of the family are Messrs. Matthew (Tim) Mooney (Mort-street), and John Mooney (A.I.F.), Miss Mollie Mooney (Mort-street), and Miss Nellie Mooney (Dulwich Hill)."

¹ NSW BDM's. Marriage registration # 2303.

² NSW Government Gazette. 1893, p1834.

³ Cootamundra Herald. 2nd April 1902, p2.

⁴ Lithgow Mercury. 6th November 1940, p3.

**To Hotelkeepers and
Others.**

Having purchased the

Albion Brewery

Lately carried on by the firm of Davoren
and M'Donald, I will be prepared
on and after the

1st February, 1891,

To supply HOTELKEEPERS and Others
with a

FIRST CLASS SAMPLE

OF

COLONIAL ALE,

Made from the

BEST ENGLISH MALT.

My Motto will be—To supply a good
Beverage and to give Civility and Attention
to those favoring me with their support.

R. MOONEY,

Left: An advertisement for Mooney's Albion Brewery in February 1891.

A description of this brewery appeared in the local press in March 1891, as follows:¹

“The Albion Brewery. The above bravery, which has recently changed hands, and is now leased by Mr. R. Mooney, is situated in Baylis-street, Newtown, about midway between the Lagoon bridge and the railway station. Since taking over this establishment Mr. Mooney has at considerate expense, had the whole of the brewery thoroughly renovated. Numerous improvements have been made in the plant, and the outside of the buildings are now being re painted. In the front part of the building a large room, which has for a considerable time done service as a storeroom, is to be turned into a cooperage the centre room has been transformed into an office, and the remainder of the frontage rooms is now the store-room for empty casks, &c. The malt is crushed on the ground floor, and then carried by steam power to the tower, where it is put into a large mash tub, with a holding capacity of 1000 gallons. A large tank is fixed above this tub, and the water

in it is heated by steam. The hot water is then turned on to the malt, and after standing for a while the liquor is run off into a large copper, where sugar and hops are added to it. After the mixture has been allowed to settle it is run over a cooler, and then allowed to trickle over a large refrigerator. After passing over the refrigerator the liquor is run into fermenting tubs, where it is allowed to remain till in a fit condition for the cellar. The cellar is commodious and remarkably cool, and contains six rows of gantreys, capable of holding 60 or 70 hogsheads. The grains, when taken out of the tub at the top of the building are conveyed into the yard by means of a large shoot, which is fixed over the rear buildings. The engine-room contains a large vertical boiler, capable of providing steam for a 14 horse-power engine. The engine used is a neat six horse-power Tangye make. In the engine room a place is set apart for washing purposes, and every appliance for washing casks by steam is neatly fitted up. The malt crusher is in a small room adjoining the engine-room. The stables, cart sheds, &c., are situated in the yard, which is also very roomy. Large stacks of wood are placed beside the engine-house door. A four-ton crane is fitted up at the rear entrance to the cellar, by which one man is able to load the biggest casks that are ever turned out. The water used in the manufacture of beer is taken from a well sunk in the yard, and which is capable of supplying 3000 gallons per day. The river water is also laid on to every part of the building. A first class brewer is employed, and as only the best malt, sugar, and hops are used by the proprietor, the beer turned out from the Albion Brewery should command a ready and extensive sale.”

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 7th March 1891, p2.

In October 1892 the brewery business was advertised for sale, with an option to purchase the freehold if desired.¹

Flourishing Brewery Business.

ALBION BREWERY.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

SATURDAY, 15th OCTOBER,

At 3 o'clock.

AT PASTORAL HOTEL, WAGGA.

T. EDMONDSON & CO. have been favoured with instructions from the Trustees of the late Wm. Davoren to sell at public auction, on Saturday, 15th October instant, at the Pastoral Hotel, Wagga, at 3 o'clock,

The well-known Albion Brewery Business, Plant, Goodwill, &c., as at present being carried on in the premises situate in Baylis-street, Wagga.

The Plant, including 4 h.p Tangye Engine and Vertical Boiler, is most complete, and in perfect working order, capable of doing a large business.

The premises are secured under good lease, and are centrally and favorably situated, with large Brewing Tower and Cellar accommodation, Stabling, &c. (and can be bought if desired).

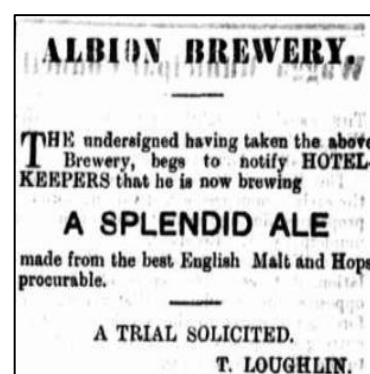
The Brewery has a reputation second to none for producing the very best beer, which has established a good name for it far and wide, and the business, in the hands of a pushing, energetic man with a small capital, is capable of being very largely increased.

Left: Notice of the sale of the Albion Brewery in October 1892.

A very similar advertisement was run in November 1893, again on account of the trustees of the late William Davoren, with a note that the property was "*held under a favourable lease, which can be turned into a purchase if desired, at a reasonable price.*"² The auctioneers were T Edmondson & Co.

It was proving to be a difficult business to sell and the advertisement was repeated again in October 1894.³

In December 1894 Thomas Loughlin took over the management of the brewery.⁴



ALBION BREWERY,

THE undersigned having taken the above Brewery, begs to notify HOTEL-KEEPERS that he is now brewing

A SPLENDID ALE

made from the best English Malt and Hops procurable.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

T. LOUGHLIN.

¹ Wagga Wagga Express. 6th October 1892, p3.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 18th November 1893, p3.

³ Wagga Wagga Express. 13th October 1894, p5.

⁴ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 15th December 1894, p2.

In February 1898, Loughlin gave notice that he had taken a partner, in Richard Bellair, and that the brewery would now be conducted by the firm of Loughlin & Bellair. The latter had spent some years in the Melbourne warehouse of Goldsborough, Mort & Co., and bought with him sound business practices.¹

BEER! BEER! BEER!

**AMBER-LIKE AND SPARKLING!
NO OBNOXIOUS GASES!**

**LOUGHLIN & BELLAIR'S
CELEBRATED
XXX ALBION BREW.**

**Better than English.
Unequaled Locally.**

**SEE THAT YOU GET IT!
TAKE NO OTHER.** "

Left: An advertisement in 1898 for Loughlin & Bellair's XXX Ale.

The partnership was relatively short as the duo disposed of the business to James Beattie in August 1898. Beattie was a well-known aerated water and cordial manufacturer.²

PUBLIC NOTICE.

DISPOSAL OF ALBION BREWERY.

IN thanking our numerous customers for the liberal support they have accorded us in the past, and the manner in which they have appreciated our efforts to supply them with an article unsurpassed locally, or abroad, we wish to notify them that we have this day **DISPOSED OF THE ALBION BREWERY TO MR. JAS. BEATTIE**, Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturer, and trust they will continue to favor him with their support in the future.

LOUGHLIN & BELLAIR.

In reference to the above, I beg to advise my numerous customers and the public that I **HAVE PURCHASED THE ALBION BREWERY** from Messrs. Loughlin and Bellair, and will carry on the business of Brewing, Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturing in the aforesaid premises, under the name and style of J. Beattie and Co., and trust to merit a continuance of the support so liberally accorded to my predecessors.

jc **J. BEATTIE.**

¹ Wagga Wagga Express. 5th February 1898, p2.

² Wagga Wagga Express. 13th August 1898, p2.

Thomas Loughlin

Thomas Loughlin was the son of Martin and Elizabeth Loughlin. He came to Wagga Wagga around 1879, from Reedsvale in Victoria, with his parents, who kept the All Nations hotel in Baylis Street.¹

In 1892 Thomas married Elizabeth Leary at Wagga Wagga.² The couple had three children – a son named Ollie, and two daughters [Mrs John Parnell and Miss Annie Loughlin].

Before taking over the Albion Brewery, in 1894, Loughlin had accumulated some sixteen years' experience in the industry.³ After quitting the brewery he tried his hand at hotel keeping. From 1898 till 1902 Loughlin was the licensee of the Carrington hotel at the corner of Baylis and Edward Streets, and from 1902 till 1907 he was the licensee of the Red Lion hotel on Edward Street.

Thomas Loughlin passed away on the 7th January 1942, aged eighty two years.⁴ Elizabeth died in August of that same year, at the age of seventy nine. She was a native of Wantabadgery.⁵

Sometime before August 1899 the business was taken over by W Robertson & Co, and in that month they took a partner in Thomas D'Arcy Burke [junior], previously of the Clarence River Brewery.⁶

NOTICE.
We beg to state that
Mr. D'ARCY-BURKE, Jun.,
FROM THE
CLARENCE RIVER BREWERY,
HAS ENTERED INTO
PARTNERSHIP
WITH US AT THE
ALBION BREWERY,
Which will be carried on as usual under
the style of
W. ROBERTSON & CO.
The whole of the Brewing will be under
the direct supervision of Mr. **BURKE.**
Ales and Stout of best quality guaranteed.
Ask for Burke's Albion Beer, and see
that you get it.
(Signed)
W. ROBERTSON.
THOS. D'ARCY-BURKE, JUN.
Wagga, August 26th, 1899.

Left: Notice of the new partnership in August 1899.

¹ Daily Advertiser. 8th January 1942, p2.

² NSW BDM's. Marriage registration # 7392.

³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 18th December 1897, p2.

⁴ Daily Advertiser. 8th January 1942, p2.

⁵ Daily Advertiser. 26th August 1942, p2.

⁶ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 29th August 1899, p3.

The brewery appears not to have been very successful financially and in May 1901 the plant and equipment were up for sale.¹

Right: Notice of the sale of the brewery plant in May 1901.

It can be assumed that the production of beer had ceased by this time.

In August 1903, Messrs Green and Taylor advertised the fact that they had moved into the old Albion Brewery premises, and were conducting a wool, hides, skins, tallow and produce business therein.²

The lagoon at the back of the property would have served them well, as it did the brewery. No doubt some pretty awful effluent was dumped into the lagoon by both businesses.

The Albion Brewery building was listed for sale again in March 1904. The site was said to have a frontage of 133ft to Baylis Street.³ The property was still up for sale in January 1907, but it now had a frontage of 49ft to Baylis Street, by a depth of 188ft to a right of way.⁴

In 1906 a part of the old brewery was leased by the Wagga United Football Association, as a training room and meeting place.⁵

Edmondsons attempted to sell the property again in January 1907, when it was passed in at seven hundred pounds, for private treaty.⁶

1887 Shops

In 1938 an old timer named John Skudder gave an account of the businesses that existed in Baylis Street in 1887. As he travelled down the eastern side of Baylis street he crossed over Forsyth Street and came to Ann Wheeler's Royal hotel on the corner. Then came Dunphey's grocery store, followed by Mumford's property and some vacant land. Next was the two storey home of PJ Walsh, and then the butcher shop which he conducted. This was followed by some more vacant land and then came the Albion Brewery, which building still stood in 1938. More vacant land then interceded before the butcher shop of McGarry and Hopkins was reached.⁷

Machinery, Brewing Plant, and Requisites

In connection with the

ALBION BREWERY

SATURDAY, MAY 18TH, 1901.

W. J. BLAKE has received instructions from Mr. D'Arcy Burke to sell by public auction, on the premises, Baylis-street, Newtown, on Saturday, May 18th, 1901, at 11 a.m.,

THE MACHINERY, BREWING PLANT, and all other Requisites utilised in connection with the **Albion Brewery**, including 10-hogs-head Brewing Plant and Hayward-Tyler Aerated and Bottling Machine, 5 active Draught Horses, 2-ton Express Waggon, Delivery Cart, six 400-gallon Tanks, 4-horse power Tangye Engine and 10-horse power Boiler, Coopers' Tools and sundry useful Tools, about 300 Casks of various sizes, Weighing Machine, Fireproof Safe, Office Tables, Copying Press, Shives and Spiles in large quantity, Yeast Tub, Brass Taps, Funnels, Buckets, Piping in various lengths, Jars, Demijohns, and various other articles, including Cordials of all sorts.

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 11th May 1901, p5.

² Wagga Wagga Express. 1st August 1903, p2.

³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 26th March 1904, p3.

⁴ Wagga Wagga Express. 17th January 1907, p3.

⁵ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 29th May 1906, p4.

⁶ Wagga Wagga Express. 19th January 1907, p2.

⁷ Daily Advertiser. 12th October 1938, p14.



Above: A 1944 aerial view of the site clearly shows the old Albion Brewery building [red circle], and also the line of the creek bed, or lagoon, to the rear of the block. Courtesy Wagga Wagga City Council. Intramaps.



Above: A 1971 aerial view of the site clearly shows the old Albion Brewery building [red circle] still standing, but the northern end of the lagoon has been built over. Courtesy Wagga Wagga City Council. Intramaps.

The old brewery building was still there in 1990, but by 2012 the tower structure had disappeared, and that area [footprint] had been incorporated into the existing building.

Wagga Wagga's

Sixth

Brewery

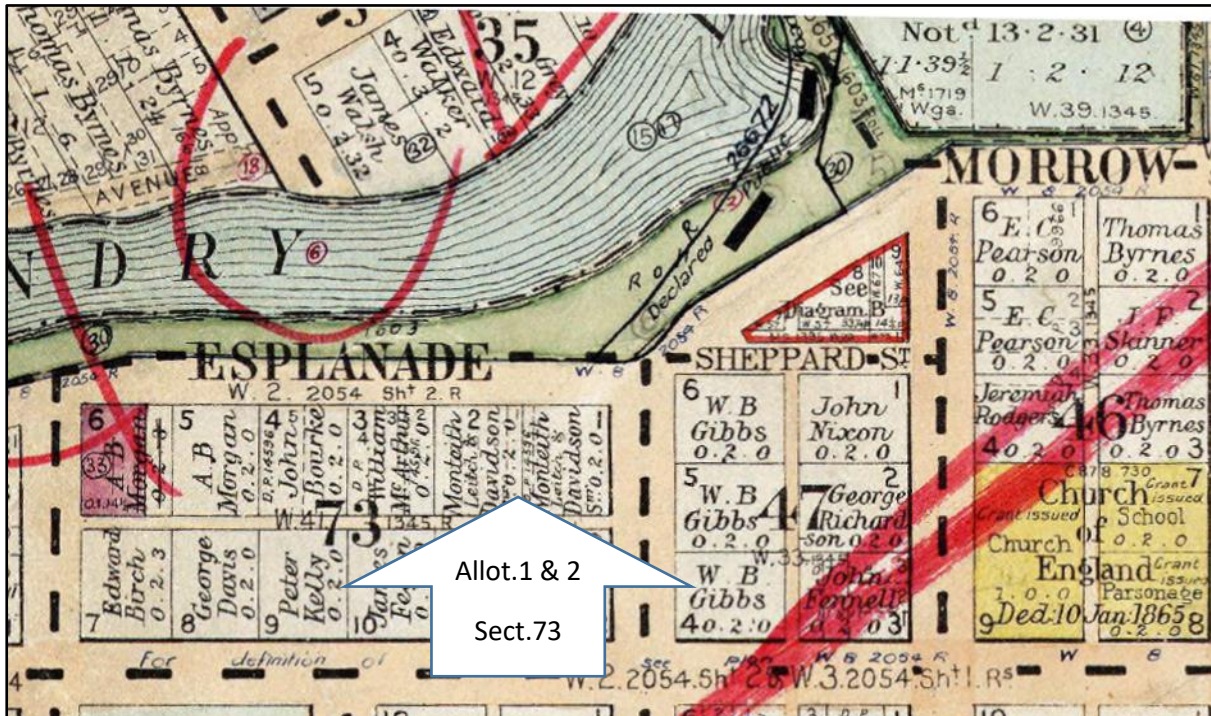
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The

Federal Brewery

Title History - Allotments 1 & 2, section 73.

The history of the freehold is identical to that of the Murrumbidgee Brewery, which has already been covered in that section.



Above: Map showing the location of allotments 1 & 2, section 73, town and parish of South Wagga Wagga, on which the Federal Brewery was erected.



Above: Hogan & Mahon's Federal Brewery

Federal Brewery [1899-

Location: Allotments 1 & 2, section 73. On the Esplanade, Wagga Wagga.

History

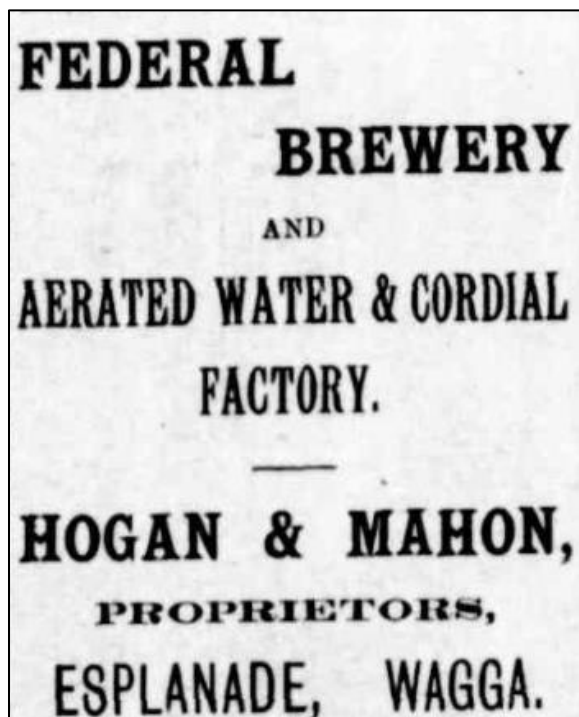
13th November 1899 – The new Federal Brewery, of John Joseph Hogan and Patrick Joseph Mahon, was officially opened on this day. It was located on the site of Treacy & Sons old Murrumbidgee Brewery. The new building was designed by WJ Monks and built by Charles Hardy & Co.

Mr Lugton was the brewer. A report in the local press gave the following account,¹

“The site of the new brewery is that on which the late Martin Treacy's old Murrumbidgee Brewery stood, on the Esplanade, Newtown. Those premises, it will be remembered, were burnt down some years ago. The site was recently purchased by Mr. J. J. Hogan, cordial manufacturer of Wagga, and a new factory was erected thereon. Recently Mr. Hogan took into partnership Mr. P. J. Mahon, of Wagga, and had a new brewery erected in connection with the cordial works. A substantial structure was built and fitted up with a new brewing plant, consisting of the most recent appliances and machinery. The buildings are of wood, roofed with iron, and are large and conveniently arranged for the carrying out of a large business. There is connected with the establishment an immense well, containing an abundant supply of pure spring water. The cellar, which is the same as that used by the old Murrumbidgee brewery, is 40ft square and 25ft high. On the first floor is the office, a large vat, which feeds into the cellar, and a small crusher. The refrigerator, one of the latest designs, is on the second floor, where also is a large Wort copper; whilst on the top storey is the steam tank, Wort copper, mash tun, and refrigerating tank. The steam is generated in a 16 h.p. boiler. The force pumps (John Danks) have a lifting power of 1200 gallons per hour, and are driven with a 3 h.p. engine and boiler.

The cordial factory is fitted up with a complete aerated water making plant, which includes a Hayward Tyler's bottling rack, a John Tyler soda water machine, and one of the latest improved corking racks.

The tower of the building is 50 feet from the ground, and a large flag pole surmounts it. There is also connected with the establishment a large cooperage, store rooms, stabling, &c.”



Left: An advertisement placed by Hogan & Mahon in November 1899.

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 12th September 1899, p2. & 14th November 1899, p2. /Wagga wagga Express. 14th November 1899, p2. /

Peter William Lugton

Peter William Lugton was born in Perthshire, Scotland, on the 31st May 1854,¹ the son of George Lugton and Janet Lugton [nee Grieg].

He arrived in Melbourne, Australia, in 1845, where his father had a connection with the well-known engineering firm of Lugtons. He then learnt the trade of a malster, and commenced working as a brewer in Melbourne.

In 1876 he married Mary Ann Hair, in Victoria.² After his marriage he moved to Temora during the gold rush at that place and had a half share in a brewery at the half way house. He subsequently worked for a variety of breweries – Tewkesbury's at Temora; Jones & Lincoln at Cootamundra; the Albion Brewery at Wagga Wagga, working for Loughlin and Bellair; and finally the Federal Brewery of Hogan and Mahon, on The Esplanade. He then retired from brewing and took the hotel at Morven for a period.³

Mary Ann Lugton [nee Hair] passed away on the 25th July 1917, at the age of sixty. Her death took place at her residence in Tompson Street, Wagga Wagga.⁴

Lugton passed away on the 22nd March 1918, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs C Keen, in Tompson Street. He was seventy two years old. For many years he had served as a brewer with Hogan & Mahon. He had played a prominent role with the local Federated Liquor Trade Union.⁵ He was survived by four sons and two daughters. One of those sons, James Oliver Lugton was reported dead within a week of Peter's death. His death took place on the 28th March, 1918, and was a consequence of wounds received at La Cauchie, France, in service for his country.

In 1900 John Joseph Hogan & Patrick Joseph Mahon were listed as the owners and occupiers of a wooden brewery and cordial factory in The Esplanade, located on allotment two of section seventy three.⁶ This situation was unchanged for the period 1905-1908, but the location was now described as allotments one & two, section seventy three.⁷ The brick buildings obviously came later on.

In August 1904 the firm sought tenders, "*for additions and improvements,*" to the Federal Brewery.⁸ A further notice, in May 1905, sought tenders, "*for the erection and completion of additions, alterations, etc.,*" suggesting there had been problems with the first successful tender.⁹ No description could be found of these "*additions, etc.,*" but in May 1907, the firm specifically sought tenders for the erection of a "*brick factory and carbonating room,*" with dimensions of 52ft x 40ft.¹⁰

On the 24th October 1908 and 1909, the license of John Joseph Hogan & Patrick Joseph Mahon, for a brewery in The Esplanade, Wagga Wagga was renewed.¹¹

On the 2nd November 1909 the death occurred of John Joseph Hogan. Hogan had long suffered from asthma, and this along with other complications brought about his passing.

¹ Scotland, Select Births and Baptisms: 1564-1950. [ancestry.com]

² VIC BDM's. Marriage registration # 2158.

³ Daily Advertiser. 25th March 1918, p3.

⁴ Daily Advertiser. 26th July 1917, p2.

⁵ Daily Advertiser. 23rd March 1918, p4.

⁶ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1900-1901. Central Ward.

⁷ Wagga Wagga Rate Books. 1905-1908. Central Ward.

⁸ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 30th August 1904, p3.

⁹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 20th May 1905, p2.

¹⁰ Wagga Wagga Express. 21st May 1907, p3.

¹¹ Government Gazette. 1908, p6292. / Government Gazette. 1909, p6328.

His death was reported as follow,¹

“Mr. Hogan leaves a wife and several children, the latter, however, being grown up. It will be remembered that one of his daughters, Mrs. Larkin, is in residence at Bathurst, whilst another daughter is an inmate of a convent at Mount Gambier, South Australia, Mr. Hogan's native place. His eldest son is one of the new settlers at Walla Walla. Mr. Hogan came to Wagga many years ago and set up a cordial factory. Subsequently he took over Treacy's old brewery building, and later still entered into partnership with Mr. P. J. Mahon, so starting the present brewery, which has, in conjunction with the cordial factory, been carried on with success for many years. The deceased gentleman was well liked wherever he went. His nature was kindly, quiet, and unassuming. He made many friends, both in Wagga and in surrounding towns. He took an active part in public matters, and gave generous support to any charitable scheme brought under his notice.”

John Joseph Hogan

John Joseph Hogan was born in London in 1855. He arrived in Australia, with his family, in December 1856, debarking at Adelaide.

TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.

J. J. HOGAN,
Ærated Waters, Sodawater, & Cordial
Manufacturer,
MARNE STREET, WAGGA.

J. J. H. begs to announce that he will commence business as above on the 1st MARCH, and trusts, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of their patronage.
All orders will be promptly and carefully executed, on reasonable terms.

CAUTION.

WITH reference to the above, J. J. HOGAN desires to intimate that as it has come to his knowledge that certain reports derogatory to his business prospects have been maliciously circulated, he will, if such be not at once discontinued, prosecute those who are the instigators of the same. He would also state emphatically that the business will be entirely his own venture, as he has no partner in the concern.

He later married Mary Theresa Byrne, presumably at Mount Gambier, where their first child, Jane Frances Hogan, was born in 1880. The couple's second child, Mary Clare Hogan, was born at Wagga Wagga in 1883.² Another five children were born at Wagga Wagga.

Mary was a native of Wicklow, Ireland, and was born there in 1856. She arrived in Australia in 1858, on board the Sir Thomas Gresham.

When John Joseph Hogan first arrived in Wagga Wagga [c.1882], it is suspected that he first worked as a carter, before establishing a cordial manufacturing business in March 1885, in Marne Street.³ He subsequently established the Federal Brewery, in partnership with Patrick Joseph Mahon.

Left: Notice of John Joseph Hogan's new cordial manufactory [February 1885].

¹ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 4th November 1909, p2.

² NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 24889.

³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 19th February 1885, p2.

John Joseph's mother, Jane Hogan [nee Dillon] passed away at her residence in Williamstown [SA] on the 23rd August 1894, aged seventy seven.¹ Following Jane's death, John Hogan [senior] moved to Wagga Wagga to live with his son.

John Hogan [senior] passed away at Wagga Wagga on the 2nd August 1899, at the age of eighty five.²

John Joseph Hogan passed away at Wagga Wagga on the 2nd November 1909.³ Mary Theresa Hogan [nee Byrne] passed away at Wagga Wagga on the 24th February 1944, at the age of eighty eight.⁴



Above: John Joseph Hogan and family, c.1903. Courtesy Ann Pilley [ancestry.com]

Left to Right: Elizabeth Byrne [lady in chair and mother of Mary Theresa Hogan], John J Hogan, Elizabeth I Hogan, Mary Clare Hogan, John Joseph Hogan, Mary Theresa Hogan, Jane Frances Hogan, William D Hogan, and Margaret Hogan. Francis J Hogan [infant] at front.

¹ Border Watch [Mount Gambier]. 25th August 1894, p2.

² Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 5th August 1899, p2.

³ Wagga Wagga Advertiser. 4th November 1909, p2.

⁴ Daily Advertiser. 26th February 1944, p4.



Above: An advertisement placed by Hogan & Mahon in December 1911. The “BOTTLED BEES” would have been unusual.

Every October, from 1910 till 1913, the license for the brewery was renewed in the name of John Joseph Hogan & Patrick Joseph Mahon.¹

In 1915, Henry Samuel Headley, of the Wagga Brewery, in Johnston Street, and Patrick Joseph Mahon of the Federal Brewery, in The Esplanade, agreed to merge their two companies and operate from the one site. The old Johnston Street building was gradually dismantled and any desired plant and equipment was transferred to the Federal Brewing site.² This was now the only brewery operating in Wagga Wagga, which reflected the financial pressures within the industry – no doubt influenced by the effects of WW1.

In March 1916, a local architect, E Giles, sought tenders on behalf of the new firm, for the erection of brick additions to the Federal Brewery.³

A forced repair occurred in July 1916, when the firm was compelled to replace a brick wall of the brewery cellars. The old wall had been seriously damaged by rain water, which was unable to drain away from the site.⁴

Each year in January, from 1917 till 1921, the license of Mahon & Headley Pty Ltd, for a brewery in The Esplanade, Wagga Wagga, was renewed.⁵

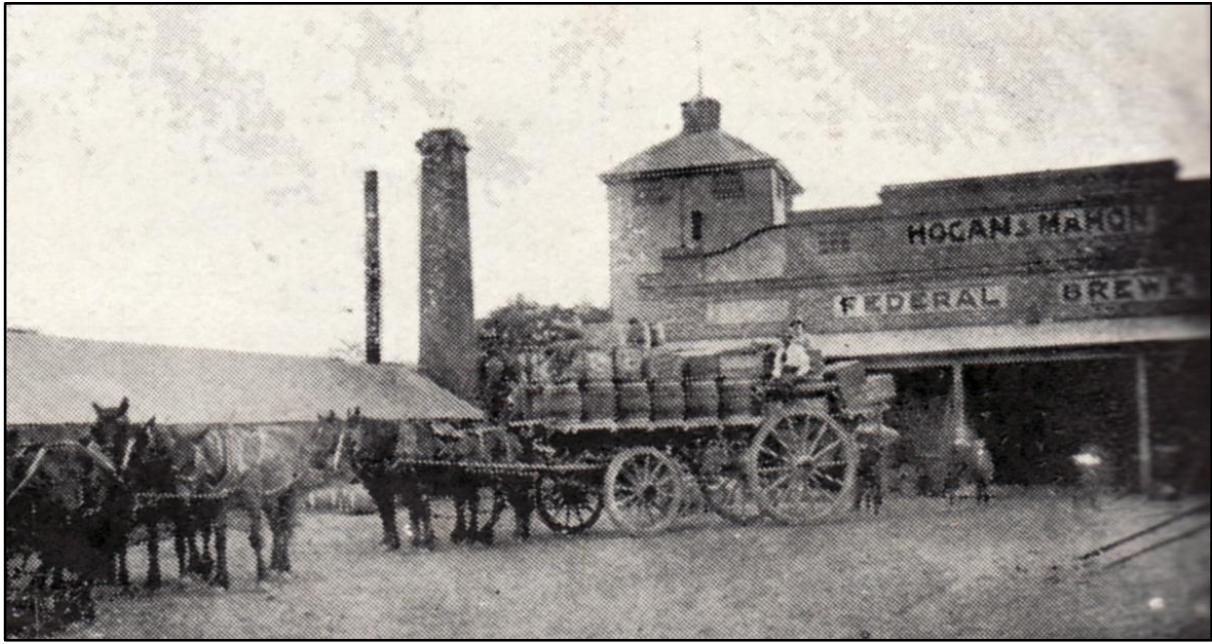
¹ Government Gazette. 1910, p6366. / 1911, p6236. / 1912, p6986. / 1913, p6951.

² Daily Advertiser. 27th January 1923, p7.

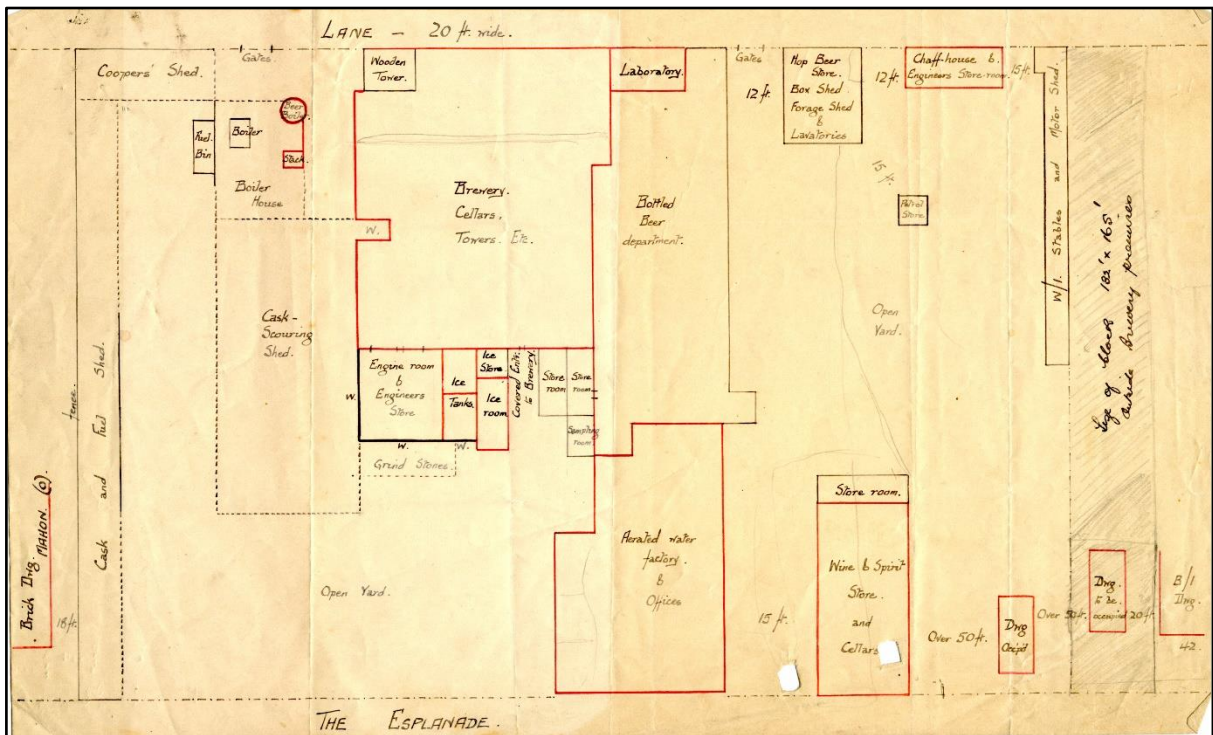
³ Daily Advertiser. 20th March 1916, p2.

⁴ Daily Advertiser. 7th July 1916, p4.

⁵ Government Gazette. 1917, p535. / 1918, p371. / 1919, p505. / 1920, p426. / 1921, p240



Above: Hogan & Mahon's Federal Brewery c.1914. Courtesy "Progress of Wagga Wagga."



Above: Mud map showing layout of the old brewery in the Esplanade. Courtesy CSU Regional Archives.



Above: A Hogan & Mahon delivery wagon with driver, John O'Donnell, in the early 1900's. Courtesy Lost Wagga Wagga [a Trish Murphy photo]

A significant event occurred on the 29th January 1923, when it was reported that Mr JM Whelan had paid £95,000 to purchase the Federal Brewery from Messrs Mahon & Headley.

It was noted that:

“Mr. A. J. Kenneally, the accountant, will in future act as secretary and manager of the brewery. Mr. Kenneally has been associated for a long time with the old firm's business and his services will be welcomed by the large clientele, as also will be the news that Mr. A. Ludge is to continue in the position of head brewer. Mr. G. V. Elliot will remain in charge of the spirit department, and Mr. E J. Gold in charge of the cordial department.”

The Whelan family owned a number of city properties, at various times, including the Oxford hotel at Darlinghurst, the Court House hotel, the Strathfield hotel, and the Gladesville hotel. JM Whelan, who was then only twenty nine years old, moved with his family to Wagga Wagga in order to manage the new business. At one time he was a well-known footballer, playing Rugby Union in the Burwood team. He had been connected with the Labor movement for many years, as a member of the Political Labor League. A few years earlier he had contested the seat of Werriwa for the Federal Parliament.¹

¹ Daily Advertiser. 27th January 1923, p7.

The Whelan Family

Michael Whelan was born in Ireland in 1860. He first came to Australia in the late 1870's or early 1880's, to visit his cousin, Sir John Madden, the Chief Justice of Victoria. He returned to Dublin, where his family conducted various businesses, trading in tea, wine and spirits, but he soon returned to Australia to settle permanently. This would have been in the early 1880's.¹

In January 1885 Michael was the licensee of the Union hotel, in Bourke Street [West], Melbourne, when he was convicted of trading on a Sunday.² Michael had taken over this hotel some six months earlier, in July 1884, when the license was transferred to him from Thomas W Welborne.³ It is assumed this was Michael's first foray into the hotel industry.

In May 1885, the landlord of the hotel, Mr AS Strettle, a well-known stock and station agent, attempted to evict Whelan on the grounds that, *"he had conducted the place in a disorderly fashion, thereby committing a breach of the lease and rendering the license liable to forfeiture. It was alleged that disorderly persons had been permitted to assemble in the place, that robberies had taken place there, and that the defendant had been fined for offences against the Licensing Act."*

Fortunately for Michael the witnesses for the plaintiff could not specify the dates on which these alleged illegalities had taken place and the case was adjourned.

In August 1885, Michael transferred the license to John Hamer.⁴ Michael was learning the hard lessons of life as a hotel keeper.

Michael next sent for his fiancée, Mary Doyle, who came out from Ireland, and in 1886 the couple were married, in Victoria,⁵ and shortly afterwards went into the hotel business.

In December 1886, Michael applied for the transfer of the license for the Rose of Denmark hotel in Bedford Street, Hotham. The application was opposed by the police who gave evidence that Michael, *"had, while the licensee of the Union Hotel, Bourke street west, allowed disorderly people to frequent the house between 12 and 3 o'clock in the morning; also, that he had "dummied" the Clarence Hotel, in Elizabeth-street, through the agency of a man named Meares, who was charged, but not convicted, of robbery. It was further contended that Whelan had had an interest in a disreputable oyster shop, the keeper of which had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in consequence of the bad character of the place."*⁶

Michael's application was refused.

Michael appears to have pushed the boundaries in all of his dealings. In March 1887 he appeared in court to answer a charge that he had failed to pay a commission to an agent for the sale, by Michael, of the Clarence hotel in Elizabeth Street [business and license]. The jury found in favour of the plaintiff, which cost Michael £50.⁷

It is assumed that Michael's difficulties with authorities may have influenced his decision to make a move to Sydney. In July 1887 Michael was granted a transfer of the license for Quinn's hotel at Enmore.⁸

¹ The Sun. 2nd December 1951, p18.

² Herald [Melbourne]. 15th January 1885, p3.

³ Argus. 30th July 1884, p6.

⁴ Argus. 7th August 1885, p6.

⁵ VIC BDM's. Marriage registration # 884.

⁶ Argus. 18th December 1886, p12.

⁷ Herald [Melbourne]. 28th March 1887, p3.

⁸ Evening News. 6th July 1887, p6.

After moving to Sydney Michael and Mary had seven children. Their first child, Mary Elizabeth [May] Whelan, was born at Newtown in 1889.¹ The second child, Elizabeth Jessie Whelan, was born in 1891, at Sydney,² while their third child, and their first son, Michael Joseph Whelan, was born at Burwood, in 1892.³

The next four children – a son followed by three daughters – were all born at Canterbury, in Sydney.

Michael lost another court case in May 1889 when he was licensee of the Queen's hotel at Enmore. He was fined £10 on this occasion.⁴ Michael had transferred the license to Nathaniel Smith, in the month preceding [April].⁵

In May 1889, Michael took over the license of the Great Britain hotel, in King Street,⁶ but before the year was up he transferred the license to Henry C Bender, in November 1889.⁷

In January 1890 he took the license of the Ropemaker's Arms, in George Street.⁸ Some two years later he transferred this license to Thomas Carville.⁹

In September 1892 he became the licensee of the American hotel, in Athlone Place, Ultimo.¹⁰ He sold this license in May 1893.¹¹

In November 1893, Michael took over his next hotel, the Gas hotel, in Kent Street.¹²

No references could be found for Michael in the period 1894 to 1912, but then in September of that latter month, a reference appears when the license of the Milton hotel in King Street, Newtown, was transferred from Michael to Thomas Dalton.¹³

On the 20th November 1912, Michael Whelan passed away at the age of fifty two,¹⁴ leaving his widow with seven children to care for.

Mary Whelan took over the license of the Sir William Wallace hotel, in Cameron Street, Balmain, in April 1913.¹⁵

It was after the death of her husband that forty year old Mary Whelan created a vast business empire that grew to control a significant proportion of NSW hotels. When Michael died in 1912 he left an estate worth some fifteen hundred pounds. Forty years later, in 1951 the Whelan family controlled hotels worth in excess of half a million dollars.¹⁶

Mary had an ambition to leave each of her children the freehold of a hotel. She hated mortgages and understood the value of owning the freehold. She worked tirelessly to rid herself of the necessary

¹ NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 11887.

² NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 1728.

³ NSW BDM's. Birth registration # 9560.

⁴ Sydney Morning Herald. 21st May 1889, p4.

⁵ Australian Star. 17th April 1889, p2.

⁶ Australian Star. 10th May 1889, p6.

⁷ Evening News. 29th November 1889, p2.

⁸ Daily Telegraph. 31st January 1890, p3.

⁹ Sydney Morning Herald. 27th November 1891, p3.

¹⁰ Australian Star. 7th September 1892, p6.

¹¹ Sydney Morning Herald. 17th May 1893, p4.

¹² Evening News. 30th November 1893, p6.

¹³ Sydney Morning Herald. 27th September 1912, p13.

¹⁴ NSW BDM's. Death registration # 17117. / Daily Telegraph. 21st November 1912, p6. / Sydney Morning Herald. 20th November 1913, p8.

¹⁵ Sydney Morning Herald. 11th April 1913, p5.

¹⁶ The Sun. 2nd December 1951, p18.

mortgages. A foundation stone of her success was a long term lease [thirty years] with the City Council, for the Oxford hotel in Taylor Square.

By 1937, she had been able to secure the freehold title of a hotel, for each of surviving children, plus two for herself. Michael Joseph Whelan, her eldest son, had passed away in 1925.¹ The family subsequently diversified into pastoral holdings, purchasing eight sheep and/or cattle properties in NSW.

Mary Whelan passed away at the Oxford hotel, Darlinghurst, on the 22nd July 1946.²

In November 1951, Ellen Mary Whelan, Jessie Elizabeth Whelan, and Joseph Andrew Whelan, were, collectively, the directors of twenty three different city and country hotels.³ They controlled, or had an interest in, a total of thirty five hotels.



Left: The Oxford hotel in August 1930. Courtesy Tooth & Co. records. ANU Canberra, Noel Butlin Archives.

¹ NSW BDM's. Death registration # 7222.

² NSW BDM's. Death registration # 14594. / Sydney Morning Herald. 23rd July 1946, p14.

³ Daily Telegraph. 16th November 1951, p9. / Truth. 18th November 1951 [lists the hotels and company names]. / Daily Telegraph. 23rd November 1951, p7 [full list of hotels, accompanied by some details for each hotel]

Back to the Federal Brewery

Ludge resigned shortly thereafter, to go to South Australia, and was replaced by Mr A Wall, a well-known brewer from Maitland.¹ It was the intention of Mr HS Headley to retire, he having completed forty years in the brewery industry.²

Although the Federal Brewery was controlled by Whelan, it still traded under the banner of Mahon & Headley.³

A press report of the time provided a succinct history of the firm of Mahon & Headley,⁴

“The firm of Mahon and Headley Proprietary Ltd. had its origins in 1916 in the amalgamation of the two brewing businesses formerly carried on separately by Mr, Mahon at the Federal Brewery, on the Esplanade, and the other by Mr. H. S. Headley at Johnston-street. On opposite banks of the Wollundry Lagoon these two breweries had been working for something like half a century, and the products from each had established an enviable imputation throughout the whole of the southern portion of the State. The late W. S. Eaton carried on in Johnston Street for many years, until he handed it over to his son, Mr. W. H. Eaton, who had entered into partnership with Mr. A. Tewkesbury. The brewery was carried on under the title of Eaton and Tewkesbury for several years, when Mr. Tewkesbury retired, and in partnership with the late James Bellair conducted a brewery at Temora. Mr. H. S. Headley, who had married Miss Eaton, came to Wagga and took over Eaton's Brewery on January 1, 1908. Previous to that Mr. Headley had put in exactly 20 years as a brewer at Albury. He came to Australia as a lad of 18 years of age and spent several years in Queensland. In the northern State he did every class of bush work, including droving, mail driving, gold escort work, and contracting. After marrying, Mr. Headley started a brewery at Albury in 1883, which later was amalgamated with that of Mr. George Billson, Mr. Headley acting as manager for the joint business. It was on the sale of his Albury interests that Mr. Headley returned to Wagga in 1903 and controlled Eaton's Brewery until he and Mr. Mahon agreed to amalgamate their joint concerns in 1915. The old Johnston-street brewery was gradually dismantled and the business concentrated at the Federal Brewery site on the Esplanade.

Mr. P. J. Mahon came to Australia from Ireland as a young man, and for several years was managing accountant for the late Patrick Moran, at Wagga. In 1900 Mr. Mahon entered into partnership with the late Mr. John Hogan as brewers and cordial manufacturers. Previous to the partnership Mr. Hogan had been in business here since 1881 (when he came from Mt. Gambier, South Australia). Messrs. Hogan and Mahon acquired the site of the Treacey's brewery, which for a great many years had been carried on where the Federal Brewery now stands. The name 'Federal' was no doubt inspired by the fact that the business was launched in the same year that the Australian Federation had its birth. On the death of his partner Mr. Mahon continued to carry on the business. Under the separate management in the course of years both the Federal and Eaton's breweries continued to grow, and by 1915 each had expanded into very

¹ Daily Express. 16th March 1923, p2.

² Daily Express. 27th January 1923, p2.

³ Daily Advertiser. 28th March 1923, p2.

⁴ Daily Advertiser. 27th January 1923, p7.

extensive concerns. The two businesses merged under the title of 'Mahon and Headley Proprietary Ltd, in 1916, and since that date has grown into one of the largest and most important businesses of its kind in this State."

The new firm fared very well with Walla as the brewer. His abilities were highly rated, as can be seen in the following press report,¹

"About a fortnight ago Mr. Arthur A. Wall took over the position of head brewer at the Federal Brewery. Since then he has made a few brews of beer, two of which have been issued for the public. The first brew was approved by many, but the second, which was distributed yesterday, was declared by men supposed to know, that it was some of the best they had ever tasted.

Mr. A. A. Wall, who was a brewer in England before he came to Australia went first to Orange and later to Maitland, where he achieved a notable success by developing the well-known 'Maitland Ales.' In 1882 he won the first prize for mild ale at the International Exhibition at Sydney, and since then he has been awarded many first prizes by the Royal Agricultural Society for bottled ales and stout, and bulk beer. He is also a proficient chemist, holding the Queen's prize, which entitles him to the term of 'Associate of Arts.'

A Daily Advertiser' representative visited the brewery yesterday and was shown by Mr Wall through a maze of vats and coils of pipes used in the manufacture of Wagga beer. Mr. Wall explained that malt is first crushed then mixed with water. The resultant mixture, which in brewers' language is called 'liquor,' is drawn off and fed into the 'wort' boiler, where it is boiled with hops. Here, Mr. Wall pointed out, Australian industries were supported. Tasmanian hops was used exclusively and the malt was all colonial, made from Swan Hill barley. Proceeding, Mr. Wall said the liquor was then run into a refrigerator and from there into a 'pitching gile,' where yeast was added and fermentation commenced. After some time the liquor was drawn off into the 'dropping vessel,' or skimmer. In this vessel the yeast came to the surface and was removed. Fermentation was a chemical reaction, and if left alone the liquor would attain a very high temperature. But suspended in the middle of the great iron-bound skimmers were coils of pipes through which ran continuously a stream of chilled water. This keeps the temperature of the liquor down. The next process was chilling vessel. Here the liquor was brought to freezing point and then forced through a series of paper pulp filters and lastly into the 'racker,' which fills the casks under pressure, ready for distribution. This process took from a week to nine days, according to the time of the year. "

¹ Daily Advertiser. 28th March 1923, p2.

ARE YOU THE MAN WHO HAS NOT YET TASTED
THE

New Wagga Brew ?

If so, get into step to-day and try it at the
Racecourse Booths.

We know that you will be so pleased with it that
you will never call for any other Beer in future, because
the best judge of Beer in Australia has stated that the
only thing wrong with it is THAT WE ARE SELLING
IT FOR LESS THAN HALF WHAT IT IS WORTH.

Brewed by the Champion Brewer of Australia
(Mr. A. A. Wall), who made Maitland Beer famous.

WAGGA'S "CUP OF GOLD" IS GOOD.
WAGGA'S "MUG OF BEER" IS EVEN BETTER.

MAHON & HEADLEY, LTD.
FEDERAL BREWERY, WAGGA.
Phone 42.

Above: An advertisement in 1923 for Arthur Walls' new brew.

Leave the Racecourse TO-DAY until you
have had a glass of the Peerless Bottled Ale,

WAGGA CRYSTAL

(Ye Olde Maitland).

MAHON & HEADLEY

FEDERAL BREWERY.

Crystal Ale

In October 1923 Whelan purchased the Lincoln Brewery at Narandera [Oakbank],¹ and in that same year the firm settled on a name for its new brew – "Crystal Ale." The company employed more than fifty people at Wagga Wagga, and had an annual payroll that exceeded £10,000.²

Left: An advertisement for Crystal Ale.

An attempt was made in the early part of 1924 to establish a new company under the title of the Riverina Breweries Ltd. This was in effect the two brewery companies owned by Whelan – the Federal Brewery at Wagga Wagga, and the Oakbank Brewery at Narrandera. The board of directors was to consist of Harry S Lincoln, a brewer of Narrandera; JA Lorimer, FCPA, a public accountant of

¹ Daily Express. 27th October 1923, p2.

² Daily Express. 24th November 1923, p2.

Narrandera; JM Whelan, a brewer of Wagga Wagga and Sydney; and James J Scott, of the King's Own hotel at The Rock.¹ Like so many other brewery proposals it came to nothing.

Rather, greater rationalisation continued, and in October 1924 Whelan sold the former brewery of Mahon & Headley to Tooth & Co., of Sydney, for a reputed sum of £100,000. Tooth & Co., were to take over from the beginning of November 1924.² Tooth & Co. had also purchased the brewery at Narandera, and the hotels owned by same. They did not purchase the old brewery building at that place.³

Headley would not sell to Tooth & Co., because he knew they would shut down production at Wagga Wagga. This had been the fate of breweries at Temora, Tumut, Young, Grenfell, and other places.⁴

In purchasing the brewery Tooth & Co. also secured the freehold, and ties, to a number of local hotels that had been previously secured by Mahon & Headley.⁵

After selling out to Tooth & Co., Whelan took over the license of the Strathfield hotel, in Sydney, and remained there for a short period, until poor health put him in hospital. He returned home but passed away on the 30th April 1925.⁶

Once Tooth & Co. took over the brewery, production of beer at Wagga Wagga ceased. The company now only produced bottled beer at Wagga Wagga. The Federal Cordial Works, and related freehold, were eventually sold to TJ Sheekey & Co., in January 1926.⁷

Extraordinary Announcement

T. J. SHEEKEY & CO.

Desire to announce that they have purchased from Mr. E. Kerfoot the **FEDERAL CORDIAL WORKS**, until recently carried on by
MESSRS. TOOTH & CO., LTD., and MAHON & HEADLEY PTY., LTD.

The Company has purchased the Freehold of the premises lately used by Messrs. Tooth & Co., Ltd., and Mahon & Headley Pty., Ltd., as the **Federal Brewery**.

"SHEEKEY'S" have been established in the Southern Districts for over half a century, and their reputation everywhere is synonymous with "The Best." They are contractors to all Government Departments and Institutions, including Canberra Hostel at the Federal Capital, and their goods have always been supplied to all the leading Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants, &c.

Only the highest class of Aerated Waters and Cordials will be manufactured, and to achieve this end the latest and most modern equipment is now being installed, and the whole premises are being remodelled and brought up to date. Our Engineers, Builders, Electricians, Carpenters and General Staff are all busy at work installing the new Plant and remodelling the premises.

The Company has also purchased the Ice Plant from Messrs. Tooth & Co., Ltd. This Plant has been lying idle for some time, and is now being recommissioned and put in working order by our Engineer. We will, before the end of the month, be in a position to supply to the Public of Wagga Wagga and District pure Crystal Ice, made only from filtered water.

The Company is having the Town Water Supply analysed by one of the leading analysts in Australia, and also the Well Water Supply which has been used in connection with the Brewery, and everything is being done by the Company to ensure that its Products will be manufactured from the Purest Materials.

It is the intention of the Company to manufacture several other Products, and special Machinery is now being imported and will be here during the course of the year.

Further announcements will be made as early as possible as to the working of the new Plant. Price Lists and informative literature will be forwarded on request.

The whole of the Company's Manufactures will be carried on under the immediate supervision of **MR. T. S. SHEEKEY**, who, for the past fifteen years, was the Managing Partner of C. SHEEKEY & CO., Goulburn.

The Personnel of the Company comprises:—

T. J. SHEEKEY, Managing Director of T. J. Sheekey, Ltd., Yass (Contractors to the Commissioners of Railways for the South Western Line)
T. S. SHEEKEY, of the Firm of C. Sheekey & Co., Goulburn. Associated Firms:—
J. C. SHEEKEY, Solicitor, Wagga Wagga. **T. J. SHEEKEY, LTD., Yass.** **C. SHEEKEY & CO., Goulburn.**

SYNONYMOUS WITH GOOD TASTE—SHEEKEY'S **OUR SLOGAN—"NONE BETTER"**

T. J. SHEEKEY & CO., Manufacturers of High Class Products, WAGGA **BOX 37**
'PHONE 42

Above: January 1926 notice from Sheekey & Co., that they had purchased the old brewery premises.

¹ Daily Advertiser. 26th February 1924, p6.

² Daily Advertiser. 23rd October 1924, p2.

³ Daily Advertiser. 7th November 1924, p2.

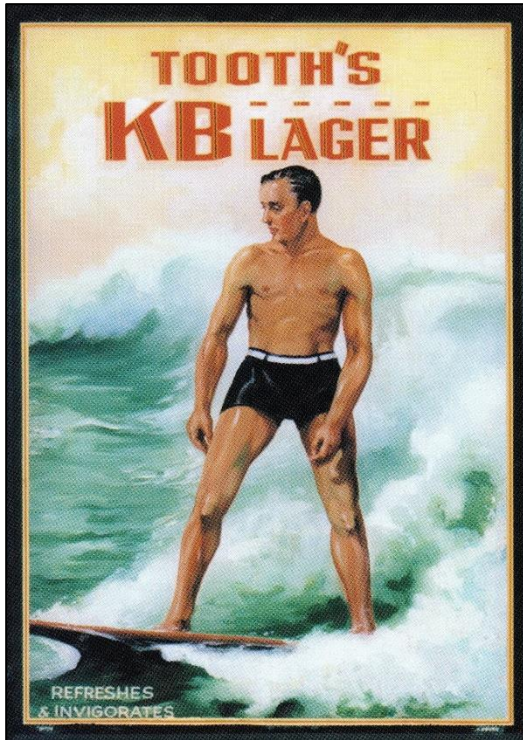
⁴ Daily Express. 29th January 1923, p2.

⁵ Daily Advertiser. 7th November 1924, p2.

⁶ Daily Advertiser. 1st May 1925, p2.

⁷ Daily Express. 9th January 1926, p2. & 18th March 1926, p6.

Tooth & Co., also offered for sale the freehold of a block of land with a frontage of forty six feet to The Esplanade, and a depth of one hundred and sixty five feet to a lane at the rear. The block included the former brewery Spirit Room - a substantially built brick building with a cellar. Three other blocks, all with frontages to The Esplanade, and with two of them including brick residences, were also offered for sale, at the same time (1926).¹ Tooth & Co. retained part of the premises, which they used as offices.



Left and Above: More popular beer posters from Tooth & Co.

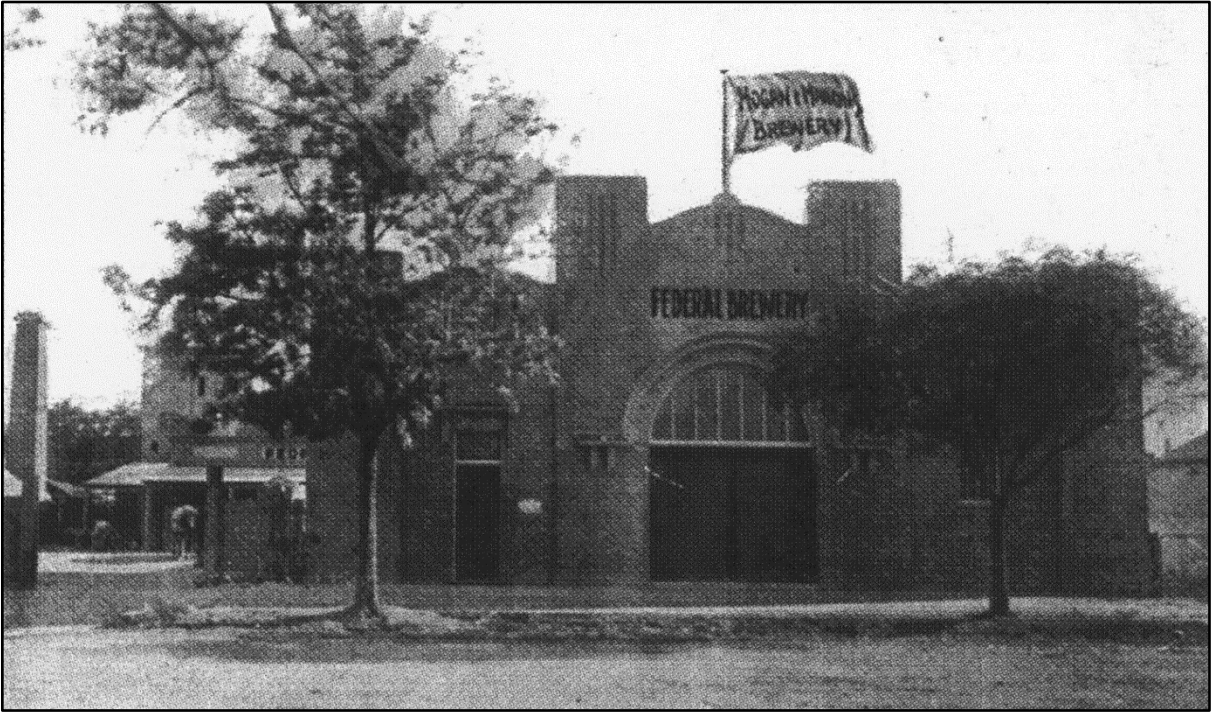
¹ Daily Advertiser. 6th February 1926, p3.



Above: The old Federal Brewery cellars.



Above: A photo of Hogan & Mahon staff with the old Federal Brewery in the background.



Above: The Federal Brewery.



Above: The Federal Brewery in April 1978.



Above: A 1971 aerial view [unchanged from 1944] showing the various buildings located on the old brewery site [within the red boundary line]. Courtesy Wagga Wagga City Council. Intramaps.



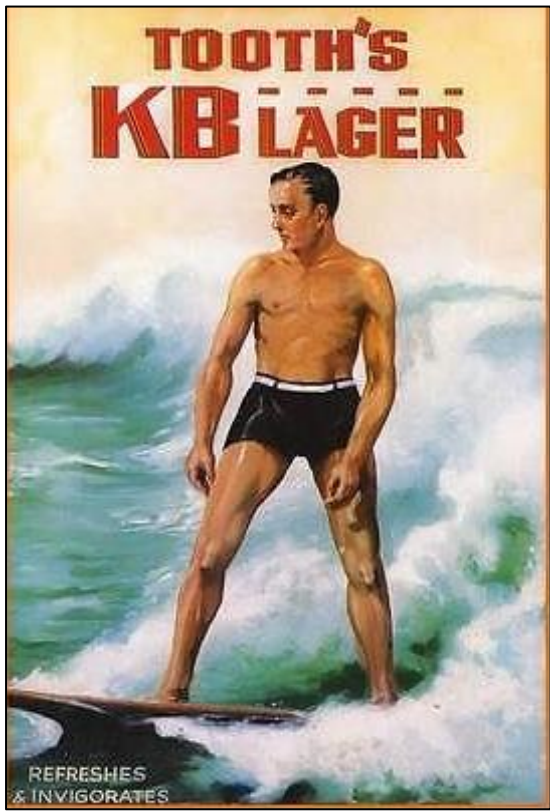
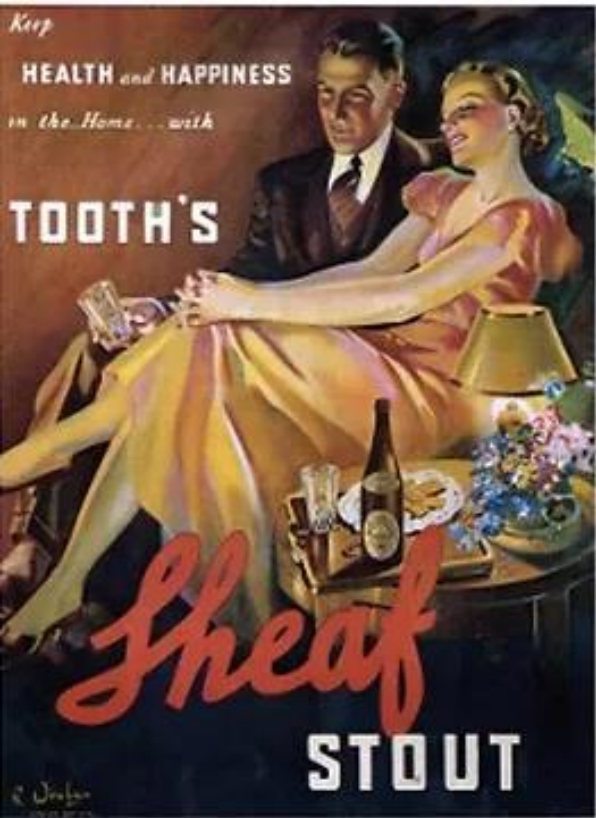
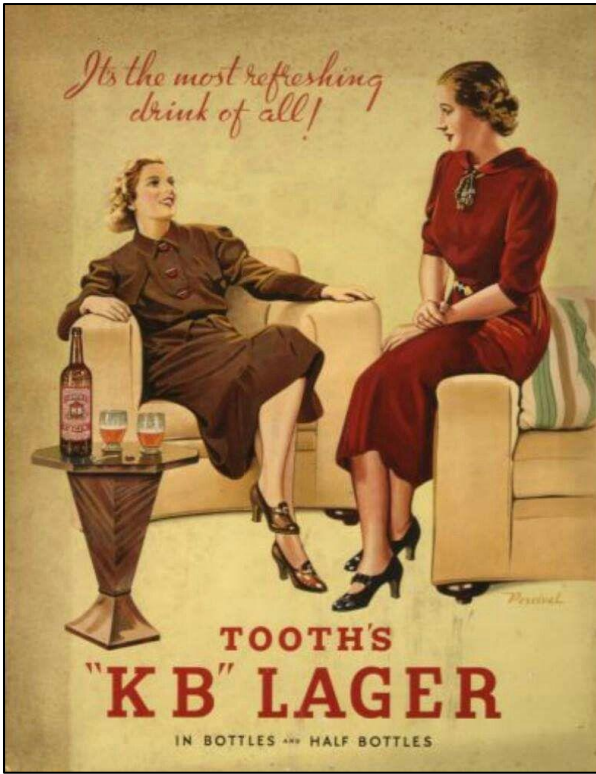
Above: The old brewery buildings in 2010.



Above: A contemporary view of the site shows how little the footprint of the various buildings have changed since 1944. Most noticeable is the extension of the second building from the right. Courtesy NSW Land Registry Services. SIX.

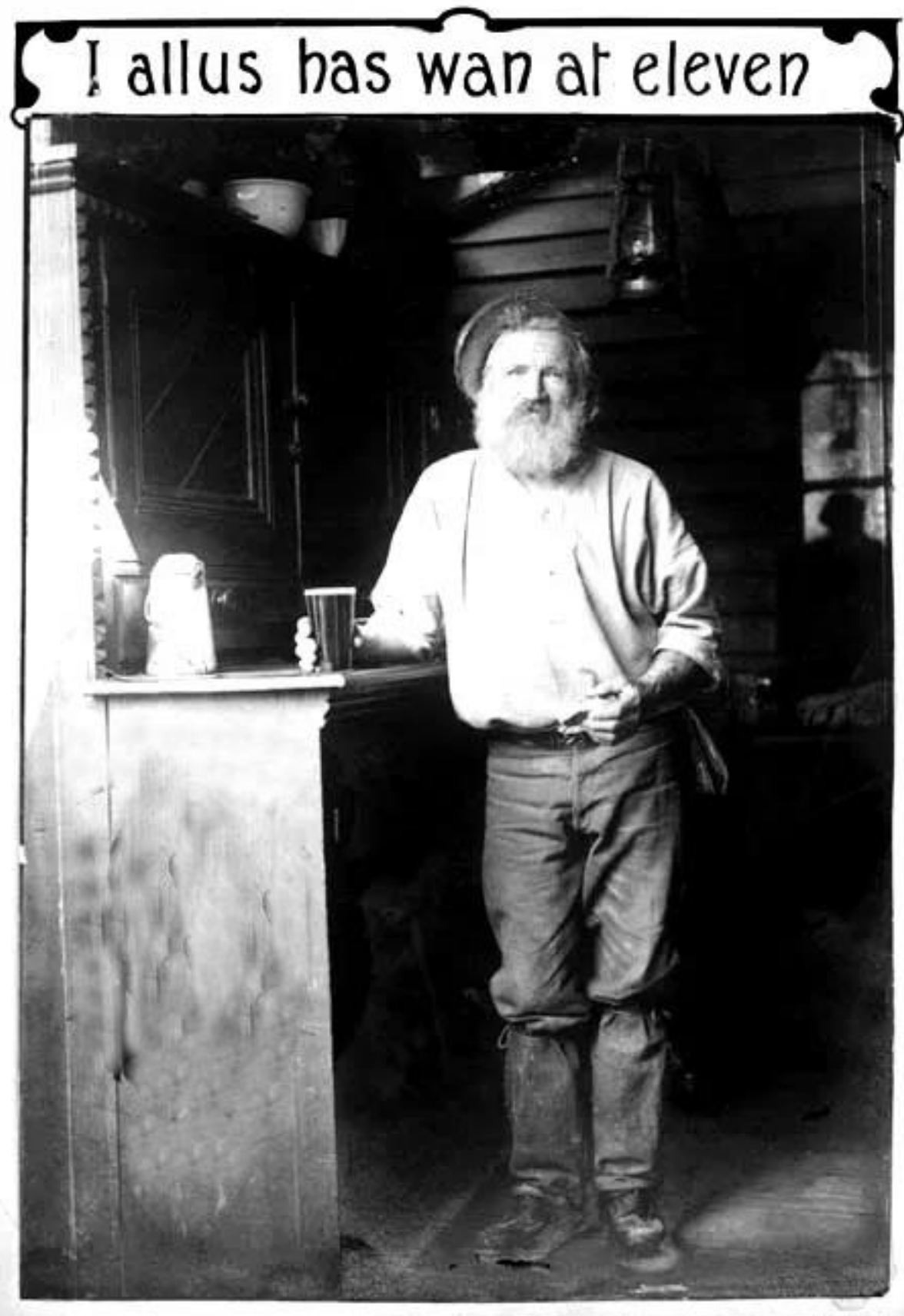


Above: The old brewery buildings in 2010.



Above: A collage of Tooth & Co. posters

NOTES



Above: The original iconic photo of Sam Knot, and the associated famous caption.