

TELACON and CATHERINE
LLOYD
of
Wagga Wagga



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Front cover: Portraits of Catherine and Telacon Lloyd (digitally coloured). The photo of Catherine (before colourisation) is courtesy of Philippa Garnsey. The photo of Telacon (before colourisation) is courtesy of Trish Willis.

Acknowledgements and author's note

I wish to thank my second cousin Philippa Garnsey for her family insights, detailed genealogical research and publications. Philippa's work has made mine a lot easier. Thanks to Geoff Burch, President of Wagga Wagga and District Historical Society, for advice and his research on Mount Pleasant, Wagga's early aerodromes and the Commercial Hotel, now Romano's, that my grandfather part-owned. Thanks also to Dr Cameron Archer AM for his valuable inputs on agricultural history and the Riverina.

Over the last decade or so, I became increasingly curious to learn more about my grandparents Telacon and Catherine ("Kate") Lloyd. Finally, in 2024 I found myself with the time and opportunity to research them and to write a small book to pass on to my family and others who might be interested.

I never knew my maternal grandparents. I was born in 1949, whereas Kate died in 1931 and Telacon in 1942. I should also explain that my mother, Sylvia Walsh, was the youngest of Telacon and Kate's large family, and my mother gave birth to me at the age of 38. This is why I am the youngest of Telacon and Kate's grandchildren. All of them are now deceased except for my sister, me and possibly one of my cousins.

As a young boy, I recall my mother often speaking about her father, Telacon. She was obviously proud and fond of him, but at the time I paid little attention. I remember being fascinated by stories of his deafness and the fact that my parents could speak fluently "on their hands", a skill they learned in order to communicate with him. There was also the oft-repeated story of how Telacon drove down the length of Wagga's main street with the car's horn stuck and blaring. People were waving at him to draw his attention to it but being profoundly deaf, he simply thought they were being friendly.

Apart from that, I remember little of what my mother told me about Telacon. Fortunately, in 1969 she published an article about the Maher and Lloyd families in the Wagga Wagga and District Historical Society's journal. This, along with cousin Philippa's genealogical research and publications, has given me a firm starting point for my journey.

In this book I have broken with my long-held practice of using extensive endnotes. I collected several hundred press clippings about Telacon and Kate, and I decided it would be too tedious and time consuming to note them all. I have noted some of them, and I have always provided details of land titles. Using the online land titles is, to borrow a term from JK Rowling, a "dark art" and some of them are not easy to find.

Occasionally in the book, the writing is based on my opinion rather than on documented facts. This is part of the process of me making sense of my grandparents. Therefore, and perhaps inevitably, there may be one or two places where people disagree with my interpretations. To my mind, that's a healthy aspect of engaging with history.

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Catherine and Telacon Lloyd

Introduction

*... a very well known pastoralist with a great eye for livestock ...*¹

Telacon Lloyd and Catherine ("Kate") Maher were born on neighbouring farms on the outskirts of Wagga Wagga in the 1860s. They married, raised their family and died in Wagga, leaving their mark on the town and its people in many ways. It is not quite a "rags to riches" story, as their parents' farms provided some income and the basic necessities. Even so, their story is one of remarkable achievement and success.

Farming was the constant force behind Telacon and Kate's upbringing and their married life together. Through ability, a superb knowledge of livestock and agriculture, strategic risk-taking and a finely-honed business sense, Telacon became a wealthy pastoralist who was well known throughout much of Australia for the scale of his operations.

Wealth was not his only motivator, for he loved working with livestock. In his last few years Telacon was happiest when walking among his cattle, carrying a hoe to chip any thistles he came across. Yet, no doubt it was important for him to provide amply for his family and give them a more comfortable upbringing than he and Kate had experienced.

Telacon started in the butchery business. At first he delivered meat to homes in Wagga by horse and cart. After that he established a butcher's shop in the main street. He then progressed to stock dealing and, in the process, formed a partnership with Anthony Brunskill. Under the banner of Lloyd and Brunskill, the partnership became widely known for the magnitude of its trade in livestock and rural properties in the eastern States. Those who had dealings with the firm regarded it as a unique partnership, in that the two men always gave each other their implicit trust.

Kate's role was equally challenging, as she raised eight children while Telacon was away for extended periods. In public life, Kate worked diligently to raise funds in support of the Wagga Hospital, the Red Cross and various Catholic causes. She was remembered by some as a stern disciplinarian who displayed little outward affection, but behind that mask there was a loving mother. She wrote often to her son George when he was fighting in France in World War One, and sent him love and kisses. In some family photos there are glimpses of the warmth and affection that Kate felt but rarely displayed.

Deafness was a feature of Telacon's later life, but it did not hold him back. Despite becoming profoundly deaf, he continued his stock dealings and the management of his rural properties. At shearing time he classed his own wool clips until his last few years. As a testament to Telacon's status, the local stock and station agents learned to "talk on their hands" so they could communicate with him. He was remembered as a loving father and a grandfather who doted on his grandchildren.

Today in Wagga Wagga, the geographic names of Red Hill Road, Lloyd Road and the suburb of Lloyd perpetuate the family's memory.

¹ Description of Telacon Lloyd in: Wilson, *Along the Boundary Fence*, 67.

1 Family background and boyhood

Telacon Lloyd was born on 28 March 1868 at Red Hill Farm, also known as Lloyd's Farm, on the outskirts of Wagga Wagga. The farm is now part of the city's southern suburbs. His father, Theophilus George Lloyd, was born in Manchester, England, in 1836 but his parents came from County Flintshire in Wales. As an infant Theophilus moved back there with them. The family manufactured ropes for sailing ships, and Theophilus became a merchant seaman. He was indentured into the merchant service as a 13-year-old in 1849 and was based in London at the time. Telacon's mother, Margaret Clarke, was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1838.¹

Telacon's father could read and write but his mother could not. His father registered Telacon's birth in the name of "Tilasin" which is an ancient Welsh name. Unfortunately, the original spelling was lost when his father died while Telacon was young, and the phonetic spelling, "Telacon", prevailed.²

The immigration of Telacon's parents to Australia is a typical example of the nexus between the old world and the new, and of the role that Welsh and Irish immigrants played in the European colonisation of Australia.

According to family tradition, Telacon's father, Theophilus Lloyd, emigrated to Australia on the ship *Grace Darling* in the mid to late 1840s with an uncle, but no shipping record has been found. More likely, they visited Australia as merchant seamen at that time but returned to Britain. A few years later, Theophilus emigrated to Australia, departing from the London docklands area of Poplar in 1851.³ In the colony he earned a living as a carrier, delivering supplies by bullock wagon to country areas and the goldfields. His job may have taken him to the Victorian goldfields, as he was there when his parents in Wales heard from him. It's also possible he tried his luck at mining.

Either way, Telacon's father spent time at the Victorian goldfields before marrying Margaret Clarke in a Roman Catholic ceremony at Goulburn, New South Wales, in January 1860. Margaret had emigrated from Ireland in 1853 as a 15-year-old farm servant who arrived with her father, stepmother and siblings.

Red Hill Farm

In May 1860, just four months after Theophilus and Margaret married in Goulburn, the colonial government announced the release of 43 blocks of land, ranging in size from 40 to 320 acres, on the southern fringe of Wagga Wagga. Earlier the land had been part of the 40,000-acre Wagga Wagga squatting run and then part of a town reserve.⁴ The blocks went on sale for £1 per acre at the Police Office, Wagga Wagga, from 29 June 1860.⁵ Theophilus probably attended the Police Office in person, for he purchased lot 36 (portion 170), which was 40 acres. In today's terms, his block stood on the eastern side of Glenfield Road, at approximately its intersection with Bruce Street. Theophilus received title to the block in September 1860, and he and Margaret named their land "Red Hill Farm".⁶

SALE AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WAGGA WAGGA,

On Friday, the twenty-ninth day of June, 1860.

COUNTRY LOTS.

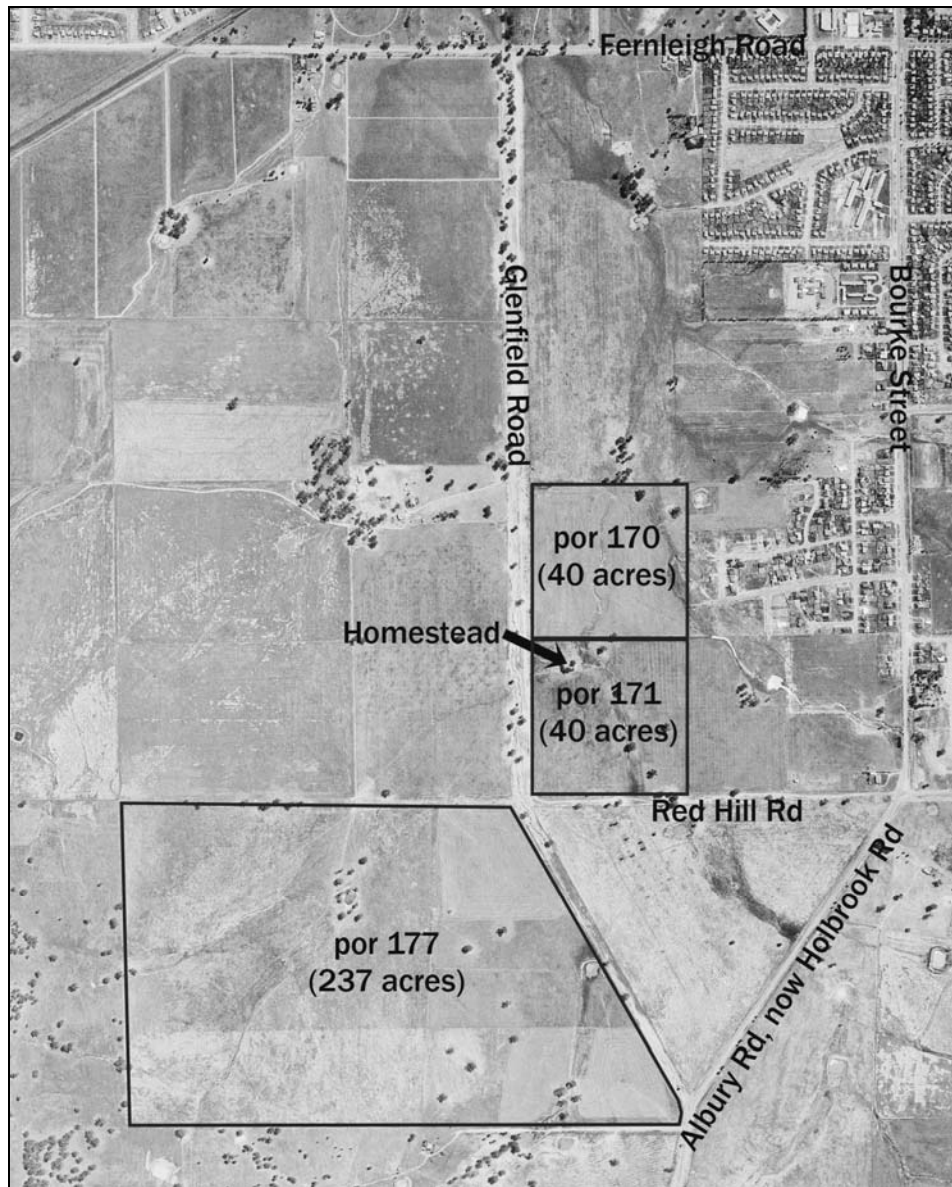
No. of Lot.	No. of Portion.	No. of Section.	AREA.	PRICE PER ACRE.	COUNTY.	PARISH.	SITUATION.
			a. r. p.	£ s. d.			
1	135	..	80 3 0	1 0 0	Wynyard ...	South Wagga	Within the Wagga Wagga Reserve, lying southerly from Vincent's, Forsyth's, Thompson's, Murray's, Mears', Buchanan's, Lockett's, McLeary's, Monkhouse's, and Moxham's portions, and from portions 71, 100, 101, 102, 103, and 125.
2	136	..	84 0 0	1 0 0	do	Wagga	
3	137	..	41 2 0	1 0 0	do	do	
4	138	..	41 3 0	1 0 0	do	do	
5	139	..	40 1 0	1 0 0	do	do	
6	140	..	43 1 0	1 0 0	do	do	
7	141	..	135 2 0	1 0 0	do	do	
8	142	..	114 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
9	143	..	87 1 0	1 0 0	do	do	
10	144	..	68 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
11	145	..	134 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
12	146	..	126 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
13	147	..	69 1 0	1 0 0	do	do	
14	148	..	78 2 0	1 0 0	do	do	
15	149	..	60 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
16	150	..	68 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
17	151	..	76 3 0	1 0 0	do	do	
18	152	..	97 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
19	153	..	71 2 0	1 0 0	do	do	
20	154	..	34 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
21	155	..	66 1 0	1 0 0	do	do	
22	156	..	68 2 0	1 0 0	do	do	
23	157	..	78 2 0	1 0 0	do	do	
24	158	..	104 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
25	159	..	127 2 0	1 0 0	do	do	
26	160	..	246 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
27	161	..	286 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
28	162	..	250 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
29	163	..	310 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
30	164	..	198 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
31	165	..	165 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
32	166	..	56 2 0	1 0 0	do	do	
33	167	..	56 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
34	168	..	56 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
35	169	..	41 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
36	170	..	40 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
37	171	..	40 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
38	172	..	41 2 0	1 0 0	do	do	
39	173	..	40 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
40	174	..	40 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
41	175	..	183 1 0	1 0 0	do	do	
42	176	..	320 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
43	177	..	237 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	
44	178	..	292 0 0	1 0 0	do	do	

Lithographic Plans of these lands can be obtained at the Police Office, Wagga Wagga, and also at the Survey Sydney, on payment of One Shilling each.
No. 89, 16TH MAY, 1860.—5.

The Government's announcement of the release of blocks of land on the southern fringe of Wagga in 1860. Red Hill Farm comprised portions 170, 171 and 177 (see image on next page).

With the land secured, Margaret and Theophilus Lloyd moved from Goulburn to Wagga Wagga where their first child was born in 1861. Also in 1861, the so-called Robertson Land Acts brought substantial changes to the way Crown land was released. The 40-acre block adjoining Theophilus' land was unsold and the Lloyds wanted to buy it. Either Theophilus was not eligible under the new legislation, given his recent purchase, or Margaret wanted land in her own name, for she purchased the adjoining 40 acres. Under the new Act, she was required

to make a Conditional Purchase, one of the conditions being that she had to reside on the land and make improvements such as building a house, clearing and fencing. Margaret paid the five shillings per acre deposit in May 1862, giving her ownership of the block provided she met the conditions and paid the balance of 15 shillings per acre. She officially gained full title to the block in 1881.⁷



The three portions of Red Hill Farm, shown overlaid on a 1966 aerial image.
A group of trees marks the spot where the Lloyd family home stood.

The residential requirement of Margaret's purchase explains why the Lloyd family home stood on her block (portion 171) and not on Theophilus's adjoining block (portion 170). They built their home on the eastern side of today's Glenfield Road, about 350 metres north of its intersection with Red Hill Road. By 1969 the house had burned down but the remains could still be seen, with a group of trees marking the spot. Aerial imagery from 1966 identifies the site, on the south-western end of today's Flynn Place.⁸ It was a red brick home consisting of a kitchen, two bedrooms and a living room. The kitchen, which predated the house, was located at the front of the house and was built from timber slabs.⁹

In 1868 Margaret Lloyd added more land to Red Hill Farm when she purchased the 237-acre portion 177 across the road from her 40-acre homestead block (see the diagram above).

Margaret purchased the 237 acres from the Crown for £1 per acre, initially paying the 25 per cent deposit of £59 to take possession. She gained title to the block in 1880 when she paid the balance owing and demonstrated she had made the required improvements to the land.¹⁰ This purchase brought Lloyd's Red Hill Farm to its final size of 317 acres.

Today, the suburb of Lloyd takes in Margaret's 237 acres, while Red Hill Road runs along the boundary of the homestead block. These current geographical names memorialise the family's role in the early history of Wagga Wagga.

Telacon's boyhood

At first on Red Hill Farm, Margaret and Theophilus Lloyd probably lived in the timber slab building that became the detached kitchen after the brick house was built. Perhaps their first few children were born in that simple timber building. They had seven children, of whom six reached early adulthood. Only four of them – two boys and two girls – lived into the 1900s. The seven children were:

Theophilus George Lloyd (1861-1885)

Mary Jane Lloyd (1862-1864)

Bathsheba Lloyd (1864-1936)

Jane Lloyd (1866-1940)

Telacon Lloyd (1868-1942)

Grace Darling Lloyd (1869-1890)

John Edward Lloyd (1871-1953)

At times it was an abusive and violent household for Margaret and her young children. In the winter of 1870 Margaret Lloyd plucked up the courage to charge her husband Theophilus with desertion. The case was heard at the Wagga court where Margaret gave evidence that Theophilus had assaulted her and that she was forced to leave him on account of the abuse. Even after he had been released on a good behaviour bond under a court order to "keep the peace", he had struck her again and threatened to break her neck. As a result, Theophilus was ordered to pay 15 shillings per week for Margaret's maintenance.

The domestic turbulence at Red Hill Farm was short-lived. Theophilus George Lloyd snr died in 1872 from chronic bronchitis (probably asthma). According to one report he died in his hut on the Albury Road (now Holbrook Road).¹¹ Evidently he was living apart from Margaret when he died. It is interesting that he was buried in an Anglican ceremony, whereas Margaret was a Catholic. Theophilus died intestate and the court granted administration of his estate to Margaret, his assets valued at £500.¹² Despite his faults, he had left a moderate estate.

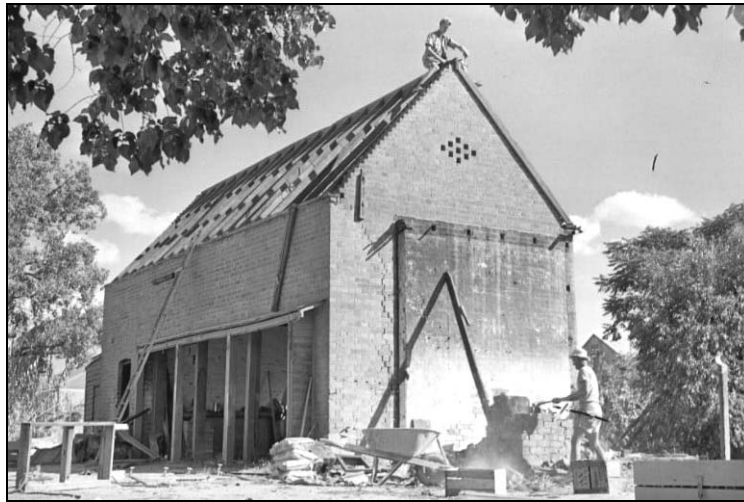
Telacon was only four when his father died. I believe his early childhood in an abusive household, whether from memory or accounts of it from his mother and older siblings, affected Telacon deeply. It moulded him into a temperate, gentle man who never used rough language.

Telacon's older brother, Theophilus, was eleven when their father died, just old enough to help with the farm chores. Margaret had a bachelor brother, Patrick Clarke, who lived and farmed about five kilometres to the southwest of Red Hill Farm. Perhaps he helped Margaret and may have been a father figure or male role model for her young family as she raised them as a single mother. Telacon's uncle Patrick died in 1880 when Telacon was almost a teenager.

Patrick Clarke died without leaving a Will, so the court granted administration of his estate to Margaret Lloyd, who then farmed his 78 acres as an extension of Red Hill Farm until she sold Patrick's land in 1889.¹³ The stock and land returns for 1888 show that Margaret was farming 394 acres, which was Red Hill Farm plus Patrick's land. On it she was running five horses and

46 cattle.¹⁴ Returns for other years show that they also ran a few pigs. Some of the Lloyd's cattle were probably dairy cows, for pigs were often run in conjunction with dairying. Cream was sold and the pigs fed on skim milk. With the increasing population of Wagga Wagga, a number of small dairies would have sprung up around the town.

When the Presentation Sisters arrived in Wagga from Ireland in 1874, they taught school in the stables behind the Catholic Presbytery that had been adapted for the purpose. Telacon attended school there. The building was draughty, uncomfortable and ill-equipped. In 1875, when a school wing was added to the first Church of Saint Michael, across the road from today's St Michael's Cathedral, Telacon attended school there, again taught by the nuns. The Sisters would not have been pleased if they found out that he smoked on his way to and from school, hiding his tobacco and pipe in the bushes during classes.¹⁵

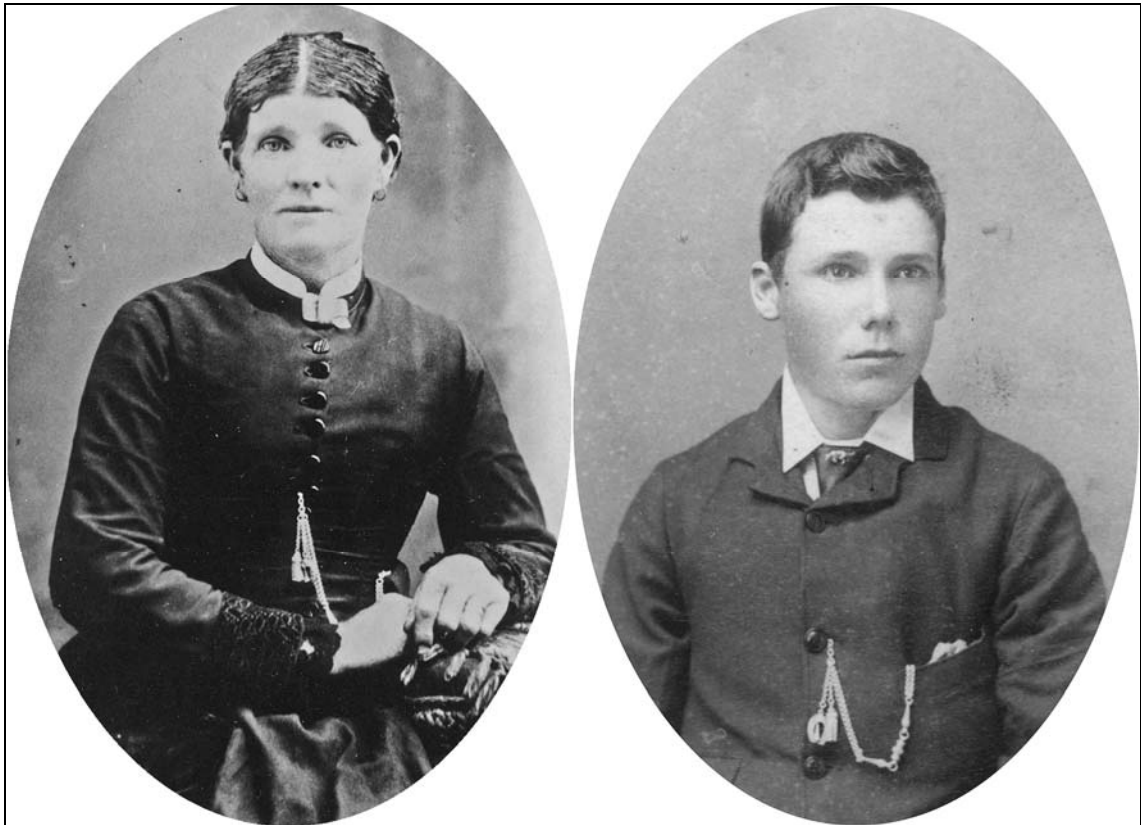


The stables where Telacon first attended school, seen here being demolished in 1959

The school wing of the old church was used as a tuckshop when I went to the Christian Brothers School in the late 1950s. Little did I know when collecting my pie or cream bun that I was standing in the room where Telacon went to school. The old church and school wing were demolished in 1965.¹⁶



The first Church of Saint Michael, with the school wing on the left



Margaret Lloyd and her son, Telacon, in his youth

I suspect that Daniel Maher became a male role model for Telacon as a teenager. The Mahers were neighbours who lived and farmed at Mount Pleasant which joined Red Hill Farm on the northeast. Both families were Catholic and they would have met at Sunday mass every week. Years later, Daniel and Telacon made several parallel investments in Wagga real estate. Daniel Maher also became Telacon's father-in-law when Telacon married Daniel's daughter Catherine (details later).

By the time Telacon turned 16 he was probably working in Wagga as an apprentice butcher. At lunchtime on 11 February 1884 he and several other boys of similar age went down to the Murrumbidgee River for a swim, possibly at the Wagga Beach which is still a popular spot today. One of his friends, Michael Collins, who was the son of a Gurwood Street butcher, could not swim and got into difficulty when the current swept him into deep water. Telacon was evidently a strong swimmer, for he had just swum across the river when he saw Michael in difficulty. Telacon went to Michael's rescue and grabbed him by the hand. Unfortunately the boy pulled Telacon under, forcing him to let go. Another boy also tried to help but was nearly drowned in the process. They were unable to save their friend.¹⁷

Telacon's eldest brother, Theophilus, died in 1885, a month before Telacon turned 17. That left Telacon and his younger brother John to run Red Hill Farm with their mother and sisters. Over the next few years, Telacon's name often appeared in the *Advertiser* when he placed notices of stray animals impounded at Red Hill Farm. He also sold small numbers of horses and cattle, either for Margaret or in his own right. They grew some crops as well, for in 1894 Telacon advertised a "stripper and winnower" for sale at their Albury Road farm.¹⁸

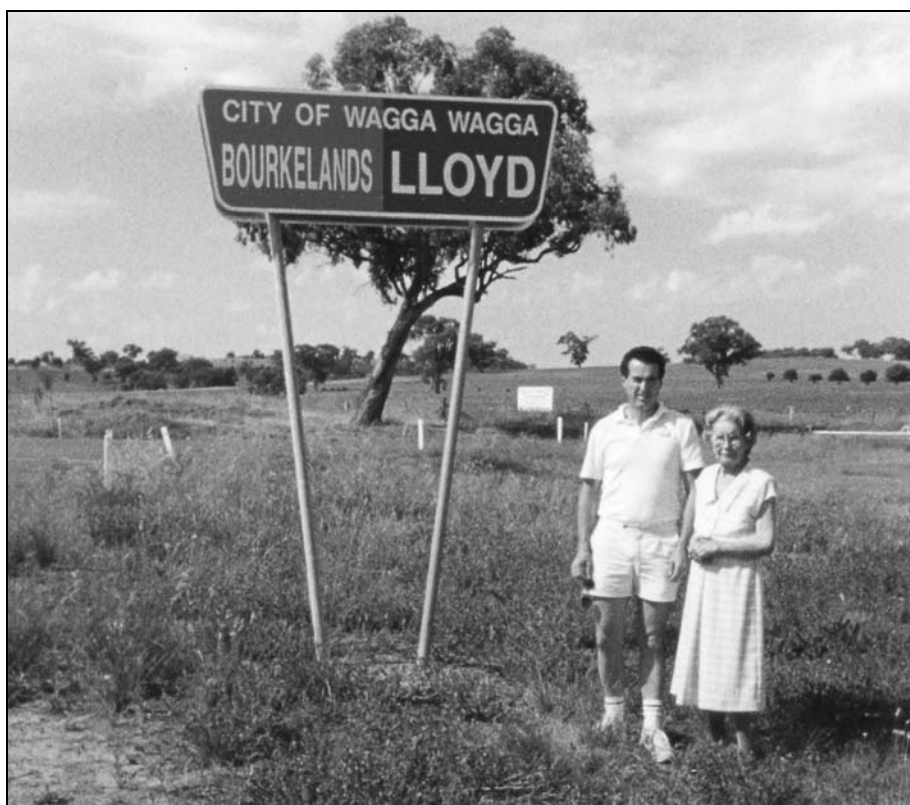


Theophilus George Lloyd jnr who died in 1885 at the age of 23. He was Telacon's eldest brother. Theophilus died when a tree fell on him. He had been sheltering under it during a storm.



Jane Lloyd who was one of Telacon's sisters (courtesy of Philippa Garnsey)

By the early 1890s Margaret's two surviving daughters were married but Red Hill Farm was not big enough to support her and her two adult sons, Telacon and John. It was time for Telacon to make his own way.



Brian Walsh with his mother Sylvia Walsh (nee Lloyd) at the sign for the new suburb of Lloyd, c1990.

¹ Indenture record, also Family Group Sheet for Theophilus George Lloyd and Margaret Clarke, courtesy of Philippa Garnsey.

² Garnsey, *The Lloyds of Warrabinga*, chapter 2.

³ *The Argus* 10 July 1879 page 1.

⁴ Re the Wagga Wagga run – *NSW Government Gazette* pages 1353, 1848.

⁵ *NSW Government Gazette* page 941, 16 May 1860.

⁶ Lot 36 was portion 170 in the Parish of South Wagga Wagga. First title to Theophilus George Lloyd dated 19 September 1860 – Old Systems Grant Register, serial-page: 167-1913.

⁷ Margaret Lloyd's purchase was portion 171 in the Parish of South Wagga Wagga, made under the *Crown Lands Alienation Act 1861*. NSW Torrens title, vol-fol: 523-24.

⁸ Walsh, *The Maher and Lloyd Families*, 51.

⁹ Deceased estate file for Margaret Lloyd, Museums of History NSW, courtesy of Philippa Garnsey. Also notes by Philippa.

¹⁰ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 519-17.

¹¹ *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 18 September 1872 page 2. *Maitland Mercury* 26 September 1872 page 6.

¹² Letters of Administration – NSW Will Books, entry 9761 per findmypast.com.au.

¹³ NSW Torrens title, vol-fol: 495-57. It was portion 132 in the Parish of Uranquinty.

¹⁴ *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 9 February 1888 page 4.

¹⁵ Walsh, *The Maher and Lloyd Families*, 51.

¹⁶ Walsh, *Neath the Mantle of Saint Michael*, 9-10.

¹⁷ *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 12 February 1884 page 2.

¹⁸ *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 29 December page 3.

2 Starting out in the 1890s

The 1890s was a challenging time for a young man to start a business. During this decade Australians experienced the worst economic crisis in the country's European history.¹ The overheated property market collapsed; foreign investors withdrew funds as the global economy stagnated; and wool prices tumbled. In 1893 several Australian banks shut their doors.

Despite the crisis, the expanding population of Wagga Wagga required a steady supply of food and basic necessities. Initially Telacon Lloyd cut firewood and delivered it to the townsfolk by horse and cart. Then in 1894, at the age of 26 he went into the butchery business for himself. He built a covered-in butcher's cart, called a "cutting cart", which displayed his name "T. LLOYD" along its side. At the same time he established a slaughter-yard on Red Hill Farm. He employed Bill Honey as his slaughterman, while Telacon himself drove the cart around Wagga, delivering fresh meat to his customers. During this time, Bill Honey lived with Telacon's family.²

In 1895 Telacon married Catherine (Kate) Maher from neighbouring Mount Pleasant (details in chapter 4). They initially lived with Telacon's mother at Red Hill Farm and shortly afterwards built a weatherboard house on the farm, slightly to the north of his mother's home.³

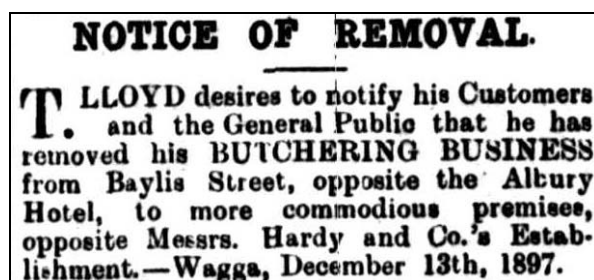
In 1896 Telacon purchased Tilden's butcher's shop in Baylis street. It was located in the precinct known as "Newtown" on account of its location near the railway station and the area's recent growth (the rail line reached Wagga Wagga in 1879). In addition to sales at the shop, deliveries by horse and cart continued. Every morning after Bill Honey had butchered the stock at Red Hill Farm, he drove the horse and cart, delivering meat to Telacon's shop and directly to households.⁴

Telacon's butcher's shop was described in 1897 as a "wood shop and residence" and in modern terms it was located at around 46-50 Baylis Street that was later occupied by Huthwaites. His shop probably equates to 48 Baylis Street.⁵

By the time Telacon began operating his shop, the so-called Federation Drought was impacting his business. This drought, which ran from 1895 to 1903, was the worst in Australia's European history if measured by stock losses. In 1892 Australia had 106 million sheep, two-thirds of which were in the eastern states. By 1903 the national flock had almost halved to 54 million. The nation lost more than 40 per cent of its cattle over the same period.

In mid 1897, as a result of the shortage of fat stock for slaughter, Telacon and six other Wagga butchers took out a joint press advertisement to announce that, due to the current high prices for stock, they had agreed on a fixed schedule of prices for a range of beef, lamb, mutton and pork cuts.⁶

In December 1897 Telacon moved his butcher's shop to "*more commodious premises*" further north in Baylis Street, equivalent to 98 Baylis Street. Earlier in the year he had purchased the land, which included the shop with a dwelling at the rear (see photo on next page). For a while Telacon, Kate and their young family lived in the house behind the shop. Telacon's father-in-law, Daniel Maher, owned the adjoining shop and dwelling.⁷



Wagga Wagga Advertiser 11 December 1897

Telacon's butchery business made a profit and enhanced his standing in the community. In 1898 "T. Lloyd, Butcher" could afford to donate a trophy, valued at over £5, to the winner of a pigeon shooting match held at the Wagga Bicycle Club's ground. It was an effective way to promote his business.⁸

In September 1900 Telacon sold the butchery business, but not the land and premises, to Charles Henry King. In 1905 fire completely gutted Telacon's shop and house where CH King now operated the butchery. Telacon sold the land to King in 1910.⁹



The butchery and dwelling that Telacon Lloyd sold to CH King in 1900. It is shown here before fire gutted the building in 1905. It was then rebuilt, with refrigeration added (CSU Archives).

The disposal of the butchery business was a pivotal point in Telacon's business life. Since his youth he had gained experience in marketing livestock for Red Hill Farm and had then gained expertise in assessing and purchasing stock for his butchery. Now he would use these skills as the basis for his new venture as a stock and land dealer who would later become known throughout the eastern States for the size and scope of his operations.

Margaret Lloyd's estate

Margaret Lloyd died at Red Hill Farm in April 1899 at the age of 61. According to her death certificate, the primary cause of death was liver cancer and the secondary cause was exhaustion. In her Will, Margaret had appointed her two surviving sons, Telacon and John, as executors. For probate her estate was valued at £1,091. Through thrift, common sense and hard work,

Margaret died debt-free as a property owner with £200 in the bank. It was a remarkable, if exhausting, effort for the woman who had arrived from Ireland all those years ago as an illiterate teenage servant-girl. Margaret's Will directed that her estate be sold and the proceeds divided equally between her four children, namely Telacon Lloyd, John Edward Lloyd, Bathsheba Kelly and Jane Robbins.¹⁰

After Margaret's death, titles to the three portions of Red Hill Farm and a house in Docker Street (purchased in 1893) were transferred to her executors prior to the dispersal of her estate. John Edward Lloyd purchased the two 40-acre blocks (portions 170 and 171) from her estate. Telacon Lloyd purchased the 237 acres (portion 177) but sold it to his brother in 1909 so that John then owned all of Red Hill Farm (see the diagram on page 4). Thomas Robbins, husband of Margaret's daughter Jane, purchased the house in Docker Street (today approximately 163 Docker Street, later acquired by the Army as part of its depot).¹¹



Telacon Lloyd on right, *probably* his brother John on left. From 1909 John owned all of Red Hill farm.

¹ An AI-generated summary indicates that the 1890s was the worst economic crisis in the country's history, but this is myopic and Euro-centric. Aboriginal Australians experienced a far more severe economic and social crisis during the Pleistocene, or Ice Age – see: Brian Walsh, *Before and After 1822*, 3-6.

² Re the start year, 1894 – in 1900 Telacon indicated he had operated the butchery for six years – *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 29 September 1900 page 3. Re Bill Honey – *Daily Advertiser* 20 November 1952 page 2.

³ Walsh, *The Maher and Lloyd Families*, 51.

⁴ *Wagga Wagga Express* 10 December 1896 page 3.

⁵ Wagga Wagga Rate Records and interpretation courtesy of Geoff Burch.

⁶ *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 19 August 1897 page 3.

⁷ NSW Old Systems Title, book-number: 597-92. *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 11 December 1897 page 3. Rate Records and interpretation per Geoff Burch.

⁸ *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 12 March 1897 page 3.

⁹ *Wagga Wagga Express* 29 September 1900 page 2 and 24 January 1905 page 2. NSW Old Systems Title, book-number: 908-240.

¹⁰ Will 17857 in NSW Will Books per findmypast.com.au. Deceased Estate File for Margaret Lloyd, Museums of History NSW per Philippa Garnsey.

¹¹ Torrens Title, vol-fol: 519-17; 523-24; 7264-37/38/39/40; 590-117. Old Systems Title, book-no. 664-407.

3 Dealing in livestock and land

The new century was an opportune time to make money for those who had the skills and the courage to succeed. The Federation Drought ended in 1903 and World War One was more than a decade away. The Drought reduced squatter-dominated pastoralism in New South Wales, due to large-scale bank foreclosures and abandonment of occupation licences. These circumstances, combined with the resumption of leases, led to the subdivision of many large stations for more intensive settlement and agricultural use. The *Closer Settlement Acts* of the early 1900s led to the further break-up of some of the large stations.

As a result, large quantities of freehold agricultural land became available in smaller parcels. It did so at a time when the wheat industry was expanding rapidly, due to the introduction of improved varieties and the advent of more favourable market prospects. In the Riverina in the early 1900s there was a "*mad scramble to raise wheat*". In 1901 there were 1.5 million acres of wheat under crop in Australia but by 1915 there were 4.2 million acres of wheat in New South Wales alone.¹

During the same period, the rail network was steadily spreading across New South Wales, thereby stimulating increased land clearing for wheat production. The rail network also brought the ability to transport livestock over large distances in a relatively short time.

Having favourable conditions was one thing, but profiting from them was quite another. Telacon Lloyd did just that, and in the process he proved to be an astute business man with high-level skills in assessing livestock and understanding markets. He was an energetic man who travelled all over eastern Australia to buy livestock and land. Above all, he had the courage to take risks to reap rewards.

In 1899 Telacon began occasional dealing in stock, in partnership with a Mr Thomson. Their last reported trade was in May 1903 when Lloyd and Thomson sold 2,670 ewes at Wagga Wagga. By this time, Telacon's business partnership with Anthony Brunskill had begun, for in that same month "Lloyd and Brunskill" sold 10,000 sheep at Wagga.²

Lloyd and Brunskill

The partnership of "Lloyd and Brunskill" ran from 1903 to 1912. It was known throughout most States for its mammoth dealings in stock and property. According to Telacon's youngest daughter, Sylvia, it started when the two men met by chance at Flowerdale Lagoon while they were giving their horses water (although no doubt they were already known to each other). Anthony Brunskill said to Telacon "*I know of 8,000 sheep at Barellan which are being offered at a reasonable price. Will you come and look at them with me?*" This was at the end of the Federation Drought and, with the dramatic improvement in outlook, they made a substantial profit.³

"Lloyd and Brunskill" became a winning combination through Telacon's livestock skills and Anthony's widely recognised expertise in wheat growing. They traded extensively in stock and property. Sylvia wrote that "*no mob of sheep was too big for them*". When I first read this, I thought it was an exaggeration by a proud daughter, but it wasn't. In one deal alone, they sold 13,000 young wethers after they had shorn them and sold the wool. Their stock dealings extended to

northern New South Wales, Queensland and as far west as the South Australian border. Table 1 below shows Lloyd and Brunskill's livestock activities that were reported. The table grossly under-represents their activities, as not all were mentioned in the press. The totals reported were nearly 128,000 sheep; 3,600 cattle and 370 horses.

WAGGA WAGGA STOCK SALES.

—◆—

BIG SALES OF ONE-YEAR-OLD WETHERS, OFF SHEARS.

Messrs. Horwood and Raleigh, stock and station agents, Wagga Wagga, report having sold this week:—16,500 two-tooth wethers for The Australian Estates and Mortgage Co., of Brookong Estate, 13,000 two-tooth wethers, for Messrs. Lloyd and Brunskill, of Wagga, and 4,000 two-tooth wethers for Messrs. D. and W. Gibb, of Cocketedong;

The sale of 13,000 wethers for Lloyd and Brunskill (*The Argus* 25 July 1910 page 11)

Table 1: Lloyd and Brunskill's livestock dealings and movements reported in the press

Activity	sheep	cattle	horses	year
sold 10,000 mixed sheep	10,000			1903
93 bullocks, Victoria to Wagga		93		1903
sold 200 bullocks		200		1903
sold 440 bullocks at Wagga		440		1904
3,000 merino ewes, Warbrock to Wagga, via Tumbarumba	3,000			1904
Sold 150 wethers	150			1904
lambled down 3,800 ewes				1904
8 bales wool branded "L & B * Carlisle", grown Condobolin				1904
230 good young steers arrived Carlisle		230		1904
to be sold, 30 draught horses from 4 to 8 years old			30	1904
to be sold, 55 splendid draught horses, 3 to 6 years			55	1905
sold 170 4-year-old bullocks		170		1905
sold 509 mixed cattle		509		1905
sold 200 bullocks		200		1905
special horse sale(L&B and another), direct from northern rivers			150	1905
1,902 wethers from Forbes to Wagga	1,902			1905
30 draught horses, colts and fillies, direct from Richmond			30	1905
1,200 weaner lambs, Four Mile to Wagga via Kyemba	1,200			1906
5,454 sheep, Barmedman to Wagga	5,454			1906
180 cattle, Nathalia to Wagga		180		1906
sold 140 mixed, grown cattle, well-bred		140		1906
to Temora by rail from Mudgee 634 mixed cattle		634		1906
sold 100 young cattle at Wagga		100		1906
sold 4 good draught horses			4	1906
sold at Lockhart 410 cattle (incl 160 bullocks, 200 steers & heifers)		410		1906
sold 100 draught horses, direct from the Northern Rivers			100	1906
sold 100 steers		100		1906
sold 95 steers		95		1906
3378 merino ewes, Hartwood to Wagga via Urana, Lockhart	3,378			1906
sold 95 steers at Wagga		95		1907
sold 1820 wethers, 2060 ewes, 1925 mixed, 14 Lincoln rams	5819			1908
sold 1200 two-tooth merino ewes for South Africa and WA	1,200			1908
sold 8360 wethers and 1675 ewes	10,035			1908
purchased 9000 wethers	9,000			1909

8,500 L & B sheep passed through Kiandra to Cootamundra	8,500			1909
sold 1260 ewes	1,260			1909
sold 1000 merino wethers	1,000			1909
sold 500 merinos	500			1909
sold 33 fat bullocks		33		1909
sold 3500 wethers and 1500 comeback wethers	5,000			1909
3274 sheep from Muttama to Wagga	3,274			1909
sold 3,300 Lincoln cross wethers (reported Kilmore Vic)	3,300			1909
sold 10,780 mixed sheep at Wagga	10,780			1910
sold 1000 merino wethers	1,000			1910
sold 5,500 crossbred weaner lambs	5,500			1910
sold 6000 wethers for L & B for delivery off the shears	6,000			1910
3100 sheep through Gundagai en route Yass to Wagga	3,100			1910
sold 13,000 two-tooth wethers, off shears	13,000			1910
sold 3,500 wethers	3,500			1910
sold 1,640 wethers	1,640			1911
sold 1,350 merino wethers	1,350			1911
sold 1,700 wethers	1,700			1911
sold 1,000 wethers	1,000			1911
sold 1,224 merino wethers	1,224			1912
sold 1,800 wethers	1,800			1912
sold 2,300 wethers, reported 5 October 1912	2,300			1912
Totals	127,866	3,629	369	

Telacon Lloyd did the buying, and Anthony Brunsill did the selling. This meant that Telacon travelled extensively and was away from home for long periods over many years. They moved their purchased livestock large distances across eastern Australia, sometimes between States, mainly using teams of drovers and occasionally the rail network.

On Tuesday 8500 sheep passed through town from Kiandra to Cootamundra, Lloyd and Brunskill owners, J. Ross in charge.

Report in the *Gundagai Independent* 3 March 1909 page 2

For several years in succession they bought young draught horses on the northern rivers of New South Wales and sold them in special sales at Wagga. This was to meet the surge in demand for horses required for wheat growing – for land clearing, ploughing, sowing, harvesting and carting.

The partnership became known almost throughout Australia for the magnitude of its operations. People who had big dealings with the firm always regarded it as a unique partnership, in that the two men always gave to each other their implicit trust. They had the greatest confidence in the integrity and sound judgment of each other, and this was largely the keynote to the outstanding success of their business partnership. The partnership enhanced their reputations. In 1906, by nomination, Telacon gained membership of the Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association. He was described as "*a very well known pastoralist with a great eye for livestock*".⁴

It's interesting, too, that in an era when sectarianism was rife, Telacon was a Catholic and Anthony a Methodist. Both had a wider, more enlightened view of the world than to be affected by arbitrary religious divisions.⁵

LARGE
Special Horse Sale.

MUNICIPAL YARDS, WAGGA.

EARLY IN OCTOBER.

MEURANT and BLAKE have received instructions to sell by public auction, on account of MESSRS. LLOYD and BRUNSKILL,—

80 Draught Horses, Colts and Fillies.

Two to 7 years old, broken and unbroken.
 These Horses are direct from breeders from Clarence River, and are a fine lot.

MEURANT & BLAKE,
 Auctioneers.

Lloyd and Brunskill's draught horses from the Clarence River on sale at Wagga in 1905⁶

LOCKHART
Monthly Stock Sale.

SATURDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,
 At 11.30 a.m. sharp.

1000 HEAD OF CATTLE 1000

Drummond and Co.

WILL hold their usual Monthly Sale on above date, when they will offer—

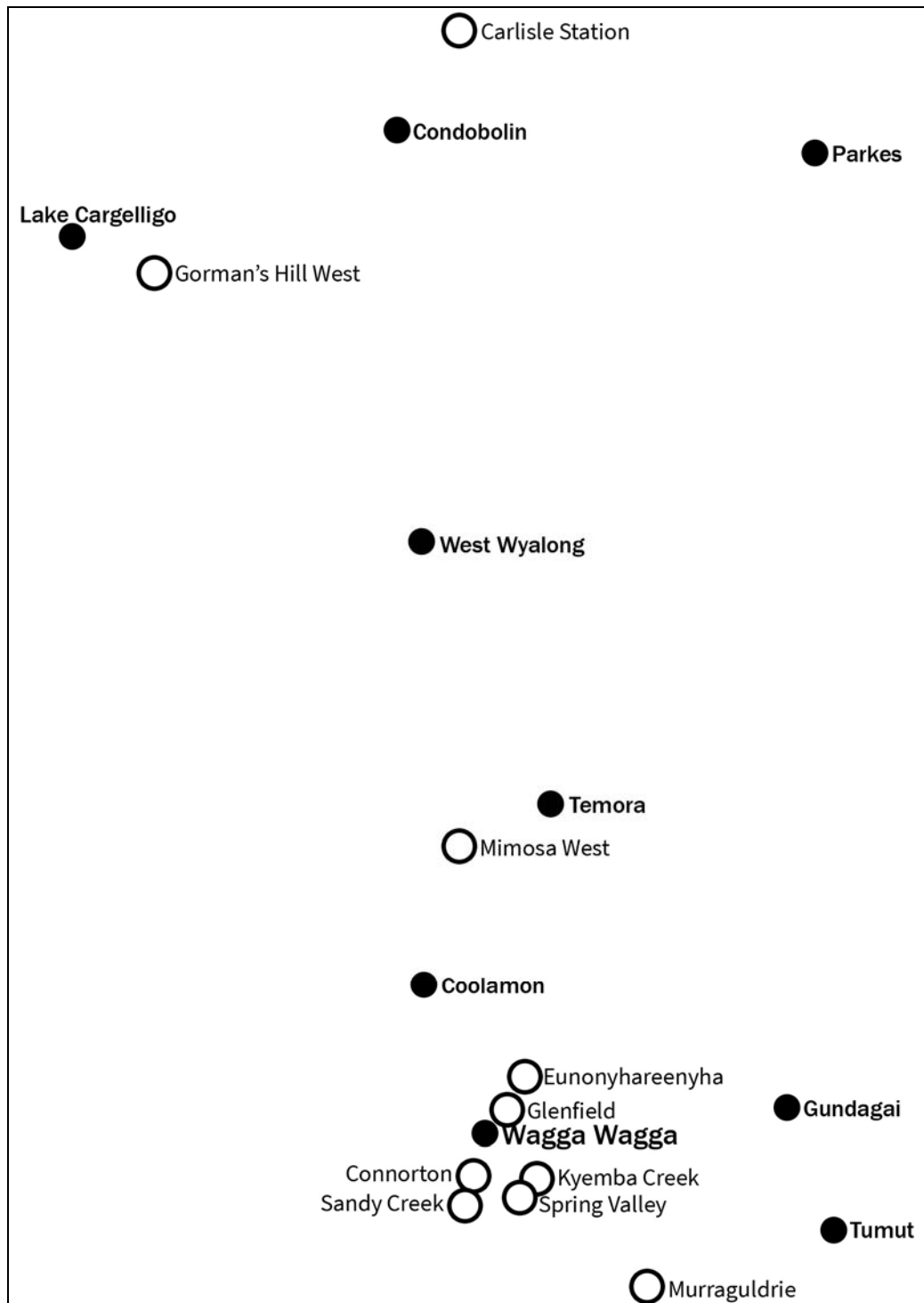
CATTLE.

On account of Messrs. LLOYD and BRUNSKILL, Wagga :

410 Head, comprising 160 3-year-old Bullocks, in forward condition ; 100 2½-year-old Steers ; 50 good Dairy Heifers ; and 100 Young Steers and Heifers.

Lloyd and Brunskill's sale of 410 cattle in 1906 at Lockhart⁷

The partnership of Lloyd and Brunskill purchased its first property in 1904 and sold it in 1907. Table 2 on page 18 lists all their property deals that were reported in the press or have been found in the land titles. This list understates their property dealings, as some of their properties were leasehold and not all have been identified. Their largest property purchases were the 27,000-acre Carlisle Station near Condobolin and the 15,000-acre Gorman's Hill West between Lake Cargelligo and Tullibigeal.



The open circles show the properties purchased by Lloyd and Brunskill. Some properties close to Wagga Wagga are not shown. Glenfield is a different property to the Glenfield property on the southern side of Wagga.

Under their business model, Lloyd and Brunskill purchased properties that had scope for improvement and/or were located in developing areas, particularly areas where the rail network was expanding and wheat could be grown. Often they fenced, cleared and stocked their properties before selling them a few years later. Immediately after purchasing Carlisle Station in 1904 they organised the scrubbing or clearing of 3,000 acres of it.⁸

Messrs Lloyd and Brunskill of Carlisle Station are making arrangements to let about 3000 acres of scrubbing, by contract, on their property. They intend improving the land and going in for cattle instead of sheep, as they assert that it is better adapted for large stock, and during the week Mr Watt their new overseer arrived with about 230 head, chiefly good young steers about 2 years old. Grass is splendid on the run at present.

Lloyd and Brunskill let a contract to clear 3,000 acres of Carlisle Station in 1904

Table 2: Land purchased jointly by Telacon Lloyd and others⁹

Property name and location	Joint owner	Acres	year bought	sold
Kyemba Creek (Ladysmith)	AB	1,100	1904	1907
Carlisle Station (Condobolin)	AB	26,984	1904	1905
Gorman's Hill West (Lake Cargelligo)	AB	15,440	1905	1907
Murraguldrrie Station (Humula)	AB & GB	3,932	1907	1907
Forest Hill Estate	AB	1,146	1907	not known
Spring Valley Estate (Gregadoo)	AB	1,361	not known	1909
Kyemba Creek (Ladysmith)	AB	479	1908	1910
Mimosa and Mimosa West (Temora)	AB	2,015	1908	1910
Glenfield (Oura)	AB	584	1908	1908
Sandy Creek Estate (south of Wagga)	AB	2,666	1909	1910
Connorton (south of Wagga)	AB	3,591	1910	1912
Eunonyhareenyha (NE of Wagga)	AB	5,791	1910	1914
Rockley (south of Wagga)	JEL	180	1925	1926
Commercial Hotel (Romanos)	five others		1928	1942/46
TOTAL ACRES		65,269		

AB: Anthony Brunskill; GB: George Brunskill; JEL: John Edward Lloyd.

As soon as Lloyd and Brunskill purchased Murraguldrrie Station at Humula they called tenders for nine miles (about 15 km) of wire netting fencing and the "*picking up and burning off*" of 2,000 acres of the property.¹⁰

TENDERS.	TENDERS.
TENDERS wanted for Nine Miles of WIRE NETTING, on Murraguldrrie Station. Apply, for particulars, to LLOYD and BRUNSKILL, Wagga; or GEORGE BRUNSKILL, Murraguldrrie.	WANTED Tenders for PICKING UP and BURNING OFF 2000 Acres. Apply GEORGE BRUNSKILL, Murraguldrrie; or LLOYD & BRUNSKILL, Wagga. Tenders close 27th APRIL.

Tenders for fencing and clearing timber on Murraguldrrie Station at Humula in 1907

Lloyd and Brunskill purchased Mimosa West in 1908 and immediately called tenders for clearing and grubbing of 800 acres, followed by a further 500 acres in 1909. When they sold Mimosa West in 1910 they advertised it as "*every acre fit for cultivation*" (see press clippings on the next page).

T E N D E R S. TENDERS wanted for CLEARING and GRUBBING about 800 Acres MIMOSA WEST. Tenders CLOSE 5th AUGUST. Particulars from LLOYD and BRUNSKILL, Wagga ; or WILLIAM PULLEN, Mimosa West.	TENDERS wanted for GRUBBING and CLEARING 500 ACRES, in Blocks, for the Plough, on MIMOSA WEST. Apply to PARCEL, Mimosa Homestead ; or LLOYD & BRUNSKILL, Wagga Wagga.
--	--

Calling tenders to clear Mimosa West in 1908 and 1909 ¹¹

J. H. SEYMOUR, in conjunction with J. J. CRAWFORD, Terang, Victoria, have been favored with instructions from Messrs. Lloyd and Brunskill, of Wagga, to sell by public auction on 19th February, on Freehold basis, that snug Property known as

“ Mimosa West,”

Containing 1500 Acres, rich, chocolate soil ; box and pine country ; three large tanks ; nearly all wire netted ; every acre fit for cultivation ; 14 miles from Arianah Park Railway Station.

Advertisement for the sale of Mimosa West in 1910. By then every acre was "*fit for cultivation*".¹²

Lloyd and Brunskill's final recorded joint property purchase was 5,791 acres of Eunonyhareenyha Station near Wagga in 1910.

By the early 1900s Eunonyhareenyha Station comprised about 18,000 acres, with frontage to the northern side of the Murrumbidgee River to the north and east of Bomen, which is now a northern suburb of Wagga. The station was a far cry from the former Eunonyhareenyha squatting run of 92,600 acres. Since the 1860s it had been whittled down by free selection under various Acts to encourage the break-up of large stations. After the financial depression of the 1890s and the Federation Drought, Eunonyhareenyha Station was owned by the Australian Mortgage, Land and Finance Company (AML&F). In 1909 Telacon Lloyd was share-farming part of Eunonyhareenyha.¹³

In January 1910 the AML&F decided to voluntarily subdivide and sell Eunonyhareenyha's remaining 18,000 acres, starting with 10,000 acres.¹⁴ In 1910 Lloyd and Brunskill purchased 5,791 acres, which represented about a third of the whole station. Their part of Eunonyhareenyha was to the east and north, away from the river (see diagram on next page).

At some stage after 1910, Lloyd and Brunskill's part of Eunonyhareenyha became known as "The Pinnacle". In December 1914, Telacon sold his half share to Anthony, Allan and George Brunskill. This was the final transaction of the Lloyd and Brunskill partnership. Later the Brunskills sold The Pinnacle to Barclay Hayley who in turn sold to the Schiller family in 1925.¹⁵



The part of Eunonyhareenyha that Lloyd and Brunskill purchased is shown edged in thick white.
Bomen is at bottom left.

When the partnership of Lloyd and Brunskill ended by mutual agreement, both men were middle-aged and had done well from their business dealings. In addition, Telacon now had a large family (see next chapter). Another reason that the partnership may have ended was Telacon's increasing deafness that would eventually become profound. Although the stock and station agents at Wagga learned to speak on their hands in order to communicate with him, his deafness would have made it more difficult for him to travel widely to inspect and buy stock.

Anthony Brunskill – a brief biography

Before he entered into partnership with Telacon Lloyd, Anthony Brunskill had enjoyed success and State-wide recognition, followed by downfall and recovery. He had learned firsthand the brutality of financial markets and drought. No doubt he was wiser and stronger for it.

Anthony Brunskill was born in England in 1859 and arrived in Australia with his family as assisted immigrants in 1877. Anthony's family settled at Flowerdale in 1879 and he made his start by contract harvesting wheat and oats. He married Elizabeth Baker at Lake Albert in 1884 and in 1889 he purchased the 2,500-acre Bon Accord Station which was on the eastern side of the railway line at Uranquinty, opposite the Pomingalarna estate. By 1890 he had more than a thousand acres of his own land under cultivation and also engaged in share-farming.

In 1891 he won the Department of Agriculture's initial prize for the best-managed farm in the south-west. Brunskill then fell victim to the 1890s financial crisis and in 1894 he made the tough decision to sell Bon Accord to clear his debt and keep his good reputation intact. He saved some of his farming equipment from the clearing sale and used it to get back on his feet. He undertook large-scale wheat cropping as a share-farmer, particularly for Mackay and Copland at Pomingalarna and George Paterson Wilson at Big Springs where he farmed large areas.¹⁶

He then bought Allonby, a 4800-acre farm near Forest Hill and by 1900 he was the largest wheat-grower in the district with 3000 acres under crop. Through Brunskill's commonsense farming practices and system of stock management, Allonby became known nationally, and it was one of the show-places of the Riverina. Brunskill's Border Leicester sheep stud was among the best in New South Wales. In 1907 he won the *Sydney Mail* prize for the best farm in the southern districts.



Anthony Brunskill c1910 (Aust. Dict. Biography)

A doyen of Riverina wheat growers and tireless advocate of fodder conservation, Brunskill was the driving force behind the Royal Agricultural Society's fodder-conservation competitions. He was a member of the New South Wales Sheepbreeders' Association, the Murray Lands Advisory Committee (1922) and the Federal Pastoral Advisory Committee (1928). When Anthony Brunskill died in 1936, Telacon Lloyd attended the funeral.¹⁷

¹ King, *Outline of Closer Settlement*, 115-116, 121, 125.

² *The Australasian* 9 May 1903 page 3.

³ Walsh, *The Maher and Lloyd Families*, 52. Sylvia is incorrect about the year in which the partnership started. She says Anthony Brunskill was returning from his clearing sale at Bon Accord in about 1899. His clearing sale was held in 1894. He then left Bon Accord but continued to share-farm in the area.

⁴ *Daily Advertiser* 4 September 1942 page 2. Wilson, *Along the Boundary Fence*, 67.

⁵ Wade, *The Methodists of Wagga*, various mentions of Anthony Brunskill.

⁶ *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 26 September 1905 page 3.

⁷ *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 30 August 1906 page 3.

⁸ *Lachlander and Condobolin and Western Districts Recorder* 19 October 1904 page 8.

⁹ Torrens Titles, vol-fol: 1915-234; 2109-152; 1710-61; 1659-11/12; 1808-226; 1870-237; 1915-228/229; 1443-213; 1441-202; 1974-215/216; 2234-158; 2234-219; 2723-99; 2261-128; 2261-130; 3719-63/4; 3297-219; 4145-182; 5691-93. Old System Tiles, book-number: 768-561; 794-192; 828-227/228/229; 845-873/874; 980-78/79; 852-852; 908-447;

¹⁰ *Wagga Wagga Express* 18 April 1907 page 3 and *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 8 August 1907 page 3.

¹¹ *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 28 July 1908 page 3 and 20 March 1909 page 7.

¹² *Coolamon-Ganmain Farmers' Review* 11 February 1910 page 2.

¹³ Pastoral map of Eunonyhareenyha squatting run per hlr.v.nswlrs.com.au. *Sydney Mail* 5 February 1908 page 330. *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 11 February 1909 page 3.

¹⁴ *Wagga Wagga Express* 1 January 1910 page 2. Re 19,000 acres – Swan, *A History of Wagga Wagga*, 136.

¹⁵ Torrens Titles, vol-fol: 2261-128; 2261-130; 2615-168/170; 3801-74/75.

¹⁶ *Albury Banner* 13 September 1889 page 4 & *Wagga Wagga Express* 8 February 1896 page 2, courtesy of Geoff Burch. Wilson, *Along the Boundary Fence*, 9, 44.

¹⁷ John Atchison, "Anthony Brunskill (1859-1936)", *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol. 7, 1979. *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 5 August 1893 page 2. *Smith's Weekly* 7 August 1937 page 17. *Daily Advertiser* 14 December 1936 page 4.

4 Family and residences

Telacon Lloyd married Catherine Maher at St Michael's Catholic Church (later Cathedral), Wagga Wagga on 23 December 1895. They were aged 27 and 26 respectively. Catherine, known as Kate, was the third daughter of Daniel and Harriet Maher of Mount Pleasant. The two families had been neighbours for decades, as Red Hill Farm shared a boundary with Mount Pleasant. There are more details on the Mahers and Mount Pleasant in appendix 3.

Telacon and Kate's marriage occurred on a Monday, two days before Christmas. It was probably a low-key affair and, although both families were well-known, it was not reported in the press. There was good reason – Kate was nearly five months pregnant. This would not raise an eyebrow today but back then many thought it improper for a young woman to become pregnant out of wedlock. It was also a paradox, for Kate's unwavering Catholic faith underpinned her married life.



Telacon and Kate Lloyd at Warrabinga

Telacon and Kate's child, a boy named George, was born on 5 May 1896. He was the first of eight children, all of whom were born at Wagga. More details can be found in appendix 2. The children were:¹

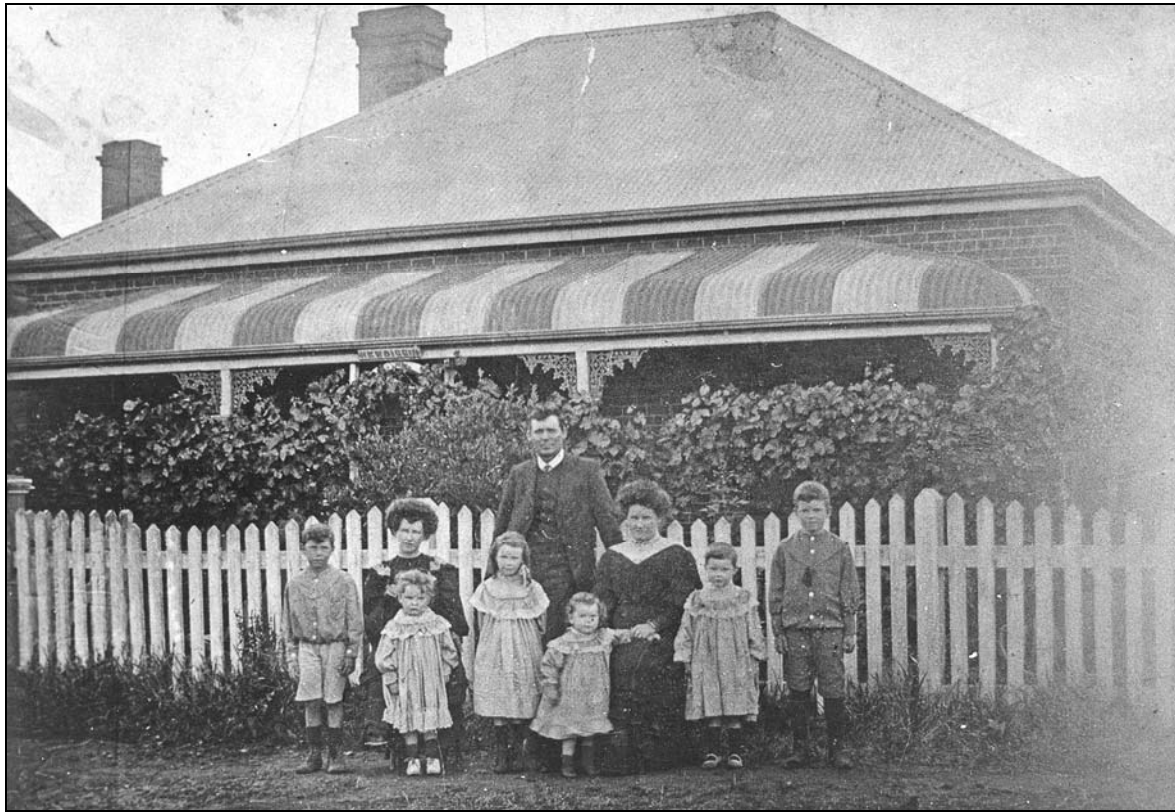
George Aloysius, born 5 May 1896;
William Thomas, born 14 September 1897;
Irene Constance, born 25 March 1899;
Alice Kathleen, born 26 September 1900;
Gladys May, born 17 May 1902;
Myrtle Josephine, born 28 December 1903;
Doreen Esperence, born 10 February 1907;
Mary "Sylvia", born 5 June 1911.

After their marriage, Telacon and Kate lived for a short time with Telacon's widowed mother at Red Hill Farm before building a weatherboard house slightly north of his mother's house. They then moved to the residence at the back of Telacon's butcher's shop in Baylis Street (there is a photo of the house on page 11). When Telacon sold the business in 1900 they probably lived in his late mother's house at approximately 163 Docker Street, about 170 metres from its intersection with Gurwood Street.

In 1903 Telacon Lloyd purchased a house at approximately 18 Fitzhardinge Street, Wagga, a few houses north of where their final home together, Warrabinga, would later be built.² Their 1903 purchase was named "Newbiggin" and in 1907 they renovated and extended it. They lived there until Warrabinga was completed in 1911.³



The Lloyd children in about 1905. Left to right: Irene, William, Myrtle, George, Alice, Gladys (courtesy of Philippa Garnsey)



Family photo outside NewBiggin in about 1905. Telacon Lloyd is standing beside Kate. Sarah Maher is the adult at left. The children, left to right are: Bill, Gladys, Irene, Myrtle, Alice and George.

Warrabinga

The name "Warrabinga" is synonymous with Telacon and Kate Lloyd. This large home testified to Telacon's success in business and his journey from struggling young farmer to wealthy gentleman who could afford to raise his family in style and comfort. It also represented a rite of passage for Kate, from farm girl to well known Wagga matriarch who could now entertain civic dignitaries in fine fashion.

By 1910 Telacon and Kate had lived in five different houses in 15 years, and with each move the family had grown larger. The partnership of Lloyd and Brunskill had by now sold all but two of its properties, so Telacon found himself in a strong financial position. It was time to build a suitable family home.

In April 1910 Telacon purchased a block of land on the corner of Fitzhardinge and Edward Streets, Wagga. He paid for the block without taking out a mortgage. In October that year, Wagga architect WJ Monk called tenders for the erection of a brick residence for "T Lloyd Esq.". The residence was completed in 1911 and Telacon named it "Warrabinga" which was an Aboriginal word meaning "retired man".⁴ Telacon and Kate's youngest child, Sylvia, was born at Warrabinga in June 1911.

On occasions as the years went by, Warrabinga hosted various functions. They included a farewell to a Wagga bank manager in 1924 that was attended by 40 people, a benefit night in aid of Wagga Hospital in 1929, and for the same cause, a house party in 1930 attended by the Mayoress, Mrs EE Collins and many others.⁵ For the most part though, Kate led a private life that focused on family and religion.



Warrabinga in about 1920



Warrabinga c1925

Kate became involved in fund-raising for Catholic causes. They included several events for St Michael's building fund, the Christian Brothers Monastery furnishing fund and St Michael's Tennis Club. Telacon also participated in Catholic activities. He was a member of the St Michael's Branch of the Hibernian Australian Catholic Benefit Society, which was a church-based support network founded by a group of Irish immigrants. At a Wagga funeral for one of its members in 1899, Telacon and other members dressed in the full regalia of the Society, carried the coffin to the graveside.⁶

Kate was possibly her own worst enemy, a woman who set lofty standards for herself and those around her. She was remembered as a strict disciplinarian who attended Mass each morning, always immaculately dressed. When going to Mass on Sundays, if the children weren't ready to go when she was, she drove away and left them to walk. Her grandson, Bill Purtell,

remembers *"the delightful story, from his mother, of Telacon arriving home late from his property for dinner one evening and Kate being very annoyed, red in the face and increasingly angry. Telacon turned to his children and said, 'Bit wild I think'. Kate threw the frying pan at him"*.⁷

Kate found it difficult to retain domestic staff. Consequently she ran a large household and family by herself, with the help of her daughters. Over many years Kate placed scores of advertisements in the Wagga newspapers seeking domestic servants, cooks and washerwomen. Sometimes the same advertisement reappeared a few months later, indicating that the position had been filled but the person did not stay for long. This is verified by the recollections of Kate's daughter, Irene, who said that Kate had no help in the house. Later, all of Kate's daughters got jobs before they married, except Irene and Sylvia. Irene helped her mother while Sylvia helped her father with his business dealings.⁸

Kate was a courageous woman. In 1925 she drove her own car from Wagga to Sydney and back with Sylvia and another daughter. In terms of gender roles at the time, along with the shocking state of the roads and the relative infancy of motor transport, this was a remarkable and newsworthy feat for a woman, particularly one of genteel society. According to the report in the *Daily Advertiser*, *"Mrs. Lloyd was at the wheel for the whole journey ... going via Macquarie Pass and round by Wollongong. The return trip was done in under 13 hours"*.⁹

For his part, Telacon pursued hobbies of dog breeding and horseracing when he could find the time. For several years he entered a working dog in the Wagga Wagga show, winning first prize in the smooth-coated Collie Dog section in 1907 and second prize in that same section in 1909. In 1912 he won second prize in the Barb or Kelpie section. In 1906 Telacon won the first Wagga Wagga Picnic Race Cup with his horse "Intuition", ridden and trained by Frank McAlister. The following year he won "the Bracelet" with the same horse.¹⁰

Telacon and Kate's children were intelligent and capable. Each of them learned to play a musical instrument, some reaching a high level of proficiency. Thanks to Kate's rigid discipline, the Lloyd children were also fastidious with their school work. At the Wagga show in 1909 Bill and his sister Irene each won first prize for the best-kept exercise book in their respective age ranges while their sister, Alice, won second prize in her age group. Later that year their eldest brother, George, won a gold medal for best attendance at Sunday School. The medal was presented during the annual prize-giving at St Joseph's where he attended school. Telacon donated the medal to the school and then had the pleasure to present it to his son.¹¹

During George Lloyd's school years, the Christian Brothers School was not yet operating in Wagga. George was taught by the nuns (Presentation Sisters) at St Joseph's Boys School, Wagga. He then went to high school at St Patrick's College, which was a Catholic boarding school operated by the Christian Brothers at Goulburn NSW. In his final year there, he won a gold medal for maths.

After leaving school, George passed his university entrance exam in 1913 and his Public Service entrance exam in 1914, resulting in his appointment as a cadet draftsman (engineering) in the Lands' Office in Coffs Harbour.¹² Evidently George had decided to pursue a career outside of agriculture rather than follow in his father's footsteps. A month after the Public Service examination results were published in 1914, World War 1 broke out. Two years later George joined the army.¹³

World War 1

George Lloyd joined the army in Wagga Wagga in May 1916 at the age of 20, with the consent of his father, Telacon. George's enlistment papers state his occupation as cadet draftsman (engineering) and describe him as being 5 feet 5¾ inches tall, with fair complexion, blue-gray eyes, auburn hair and a tattoo on his right arm. The tattoo was a heart with a dove above it, and the word "love" written across the heart.¹⁴

It's interesting that George had a tattoo, for back then they were not widely accepted in polite society. But this was wartime, when conventions were overlooked and boundaries blurred as young men left home to fight for King and Country. Tattoos became popular among soldiers during World War One, often as a declaration of love for family and friends back home.



George Lloyd in 1916

Long before George enlisted, Kate threw herself into the war effort on the home front. In 1915 she organised a garden fete for "*the Gallant Belgians*", with the proceeds going to the Red Cross League. The fete was held at Warrabinga where the lawn was decorated with flags and bunting and illuminated with lanterns and fairy lights. Next Kate was rostered on the gates of Newtown Park during another fete held there by the Red Cross League to raise funds to purchase Christmas gifts for the troops serving overseas. The gifts were packed in billycans to be shipped abroad, so the fundraiser became known as "Billies for the Boys".¹⁵

A photo was taken of Kate working with two of her daughters (Myrtle and Irene) and many others in Wagga as they packed "comforts" for the local soldiers who were serving overseas. The photo (see the next page) was made into postcards, and Kate sent one to George while he was fighting in France. It obviously meant a lot to him, for he kept it and brought it home with him. Kate finished the postcard by sending George love and kisses. Under that veil of sternness, Kate had a softer side.

Kate's postcard is shown below and the transcript of the writing on the back is as follows:

Dear George, I hope you will spend your Xmas happy & new year victorious & may you soon return to us with peace & victory dear George. This P. C. is a photo at the Comforts Committee. You will see me, Irene & Myrtle. I am at same table as Irene but the other side so I hope you will be able to tell me.

With love & kisses from your loving Mother.



Members of the Wagga Wagga Comforts Fund packing parcels for soldiers serving overseas during World War One. Kate Lloyd is seated on the left at the right-hand table, while her daughters Myrtle and Irene are seated across the table from her, with Irene at the far right.

Prior to his departure for overseas in September 1916, a farewell function for George was held at Warrabinga. According to the press report *"The Rev. Father Murphy occupied the chair and during the evening presented Gunner Lloyd with a wristlet watch and fountain pen on behalf of his friends. The chairman, speaking in eulogistic terms of their friend, said that he was not going because he had to. He was leaving father, mother, sisters, brothers, a fine home and a good position, to take up arms and assist in a noble cause"*. Two months later Telacon received a cable to say that Driver George Lloyd had arrived safely in England and was in good health.¹⁶



Sylvia Lloyd dressed as a nurse, aged 3 or 4, as part of fundraising for the Red Cross during WW1



George Lloyd with his mother Kate and youngest sister Sylvia before his departure in 1916. In this poignant image, both mother and son look sad and concerned.

As a driver for the 116th Howitzer Battery, George served nine months on active duty in France in 1917, returning to Britain on leave towards the end of the year. He spent some of his leave in Scotland where he met "*a nice little lass*". He went back to France in February 1918 where he got into strife for being absent without leave for four days. He forfeited 15 day's pay as punishment. He served the remainder of the war in France and, according to a press report, experienced all the major battles there, coming through unscathed. There is no record of injury or sickness in his army service record.¹⁷

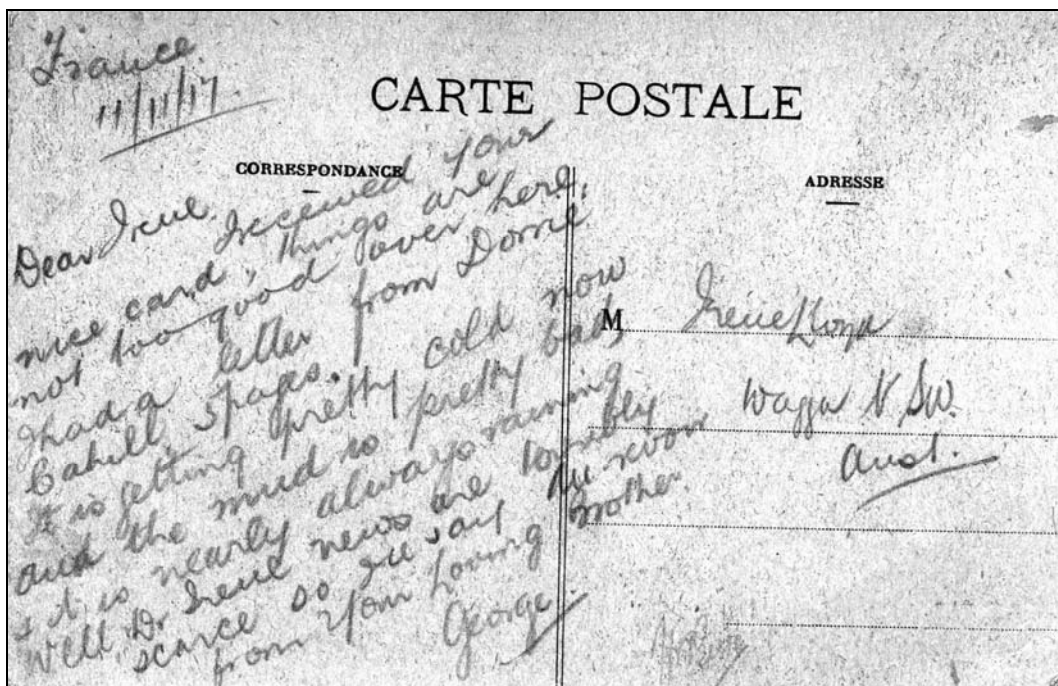
While George was overseas, Kate and her daughters were busy fundraising. In July 1917, Kate and other women ran a farmers' stall outside the Pastoral Hotel, with the proceeds going to support distressed widows and orphans in France. Later that year Kate ran yet another stall in aid of the Red Cross.¹⁸

While on active service in France, George received many letters from home and was able to write back to family, although due to wartime censorship he was obviously limited in what he

could say. A postcard that he wrote from France to his sister Irene in November 1917 reads as follows:

Dear Irene,

I received your nice card, things are not too good over here. I had a letter from Dorrie Cahill, 5 pages. It is getting pretty cold now and the mud is pretty bad and it is nearly always raining. Well, dear Irene, news [is] terribly scarce so I'll say au revoir from your loving brother, George.



Postcard from George to his sister Irene in 1917 (courtesy of Philippa Garnsey)

In another postcard to Irene, dated 17 March 1918, George asks her to tell Marie Armstrong to write.

Although the war ended in November 1918, George remained with his unit in France until April 1919. George was a skilled violinist and took his violin with him overseas. Perhaps it was

during peacetime that, according to family lore, he played the violin at High Mass in Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris. When George returned to Britain prior to being repatriated, he was again charged by the army, this time for boarding a goods train while it was in motion, and for travelling on a train with a road pass. It was a trivial offence but he was docked a further seven day's pay. George returned to Australia on the troopship *HT Darwin* and was discharged in Sydney in September 1919. He received the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. After the war he kept up his violin playing and was a member of an orchestra in Wagga in the 1930s.

Weddings

Between 1919 and 1934, all but one of Telacon and Kate's children married, most of them at Wagga. Irene, the eldest daughter, was the first. In July 1919 she married Reginald ("Reg") Purtell at St Michael's Cathedral, Wagga. Next was Bill who married Dulcie Honey later that same year. After a three-month engagement, George married Marion Armstrong at St Michael's in April 1920. They initially lived on Telacon's property Merton Park at Oura.



Darcy Ryan and Gladys Lloyd on their wedding day in 1928 (courtesy of Philippa Garnsey)

Alice married Francis Jackson at St Michael's in 1924, followed by Gladys who married Darcy Ryan in 1928. In 1930 Doreen ("Dorrie"), broke with tradition when she married Oswald ("Ossie") Purtell in a quiet wedding at St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney. None of Doreen's siblings were in the bridal party. Myrtle married John ("Jack") Ryan in Sydney in 1934.¹⁹

These couples were my aunties and uncles. As a boy I spent a fair bit of time with many of them. I remember them fondly and value that time. They were happy memories. Unfortunately I did not get to know my uncles George and Bill or my aunty Doreen. Apparently George and Bill's drinking was too much for their sisters and consequently the sisters avoided them. For a different reason, Doreen was also avoided.

A Family Group Sheet in appendix 2 provides details of spouses, marriages and deaths of Telacon and Kate's children.



The dining room at Warrabinga, set for the wedding reception of Irene Lloyd and Reg Purtell in 1919. In his later years Jack Walsh, who married Sylvia Lloyd, wrote on the back of Sylvia's copy of this photo: "*The mirror is over a marble fireplace. I spent my very happy courting days in this room and played Telacon Lloyd cards here. The cedar dining table under the windows is 12 foot long*".



Bill Lloyd in 1916 at the age of 18

© Brian Walsh



Telacon and Kate Lloyd seated, daughters Myrtle (?) and Gladys standing, Sylvia in front, c1923

In the mid 1920s Kate Lloyd kept the family's milking cow in a paddock on the southern end of Best Street, near Mount Erin Convent. Kate's youngest daughter Sylvia attended high school at Mount Erin and everyday on her way home, she collected the cow. It obligingly ambled in front of Sylvia and her school friends as they made their way along Edward Street, across Baylis Street and into the backyard at Warrabinga. It's a delightful scene that is hard to imagine in today's bustling city of Wagga Wagga.²⁰

¹ Family group sheet and genealogical research by Philippa Garnsey.

² Telacon's purchase was the northern section of lot 6, section 62, bought 1903, sold December 1910. It equates to approximately 18 Fitzhardinge Street. Torrens Title, vol-fol: 182-95.

³ *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 13 April 1907 page 6. Sylvia in her writings refers to the house as Wilbriggins, but a photo confirms it was Newbiggin.

⁴ Torrens Title, vol-fol: 24-194 & 2060-51. *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 15 October 1910 page 3. Walsh, *The Maher and Lloyd Families*, 53.

⁵ *Daily Advertiser* 10 April 1915 page 4, 25 October 1924 page 4, 23 April 1929 page 2, 4 June 1930 page 4.

⁶ *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 26 January 1899 page 2. *Wagga Wagga Express* 26 January 1899.

⁷ Garnsey (edit), *The Lloyds of Warrabinga*, chapter 2.

⁸ Garnsey (edit), *The Lloyds of Warrabinga*, chapter 2.

⁹ *Daily Advertiser* 25 January 1925 page 4.

¹⁰ *Wagga Wagga Express* 22 August 1907 page 3. *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 26 August 1909 page 3. *Daily Advertiser* 21 August 1912 page 2. Walsh, *The Maher and Lloyd Families*, 55.

¹¹ *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 26 August 1909 page 3; 21 December 1909 page 3; 27 November 1916 page 2.

¹² Garnsey (edit), *The Lloyds of Warrabinga*, chapter 3.

¹³ *Daily Advertiser* 16 August 1913 page 4; 18 June 1914 page 2.

¹⁴ National Archives Australia, service record for George Lloyd, service number 29103.

¹⁵ *Daily Advertiser* 10 April 1915 page 4; 7 October 1915 page 2.

¹⁶ *Daily Advertiser* 13 September 1916 page 2.

¹⁷ Postcard from George Lloyd to his sister Irene. *Daily Advertiser* 15 July 1919 page 2.

¹⁸ *Daily Advertiser* 16 July 1917 page 2; 1 December 1917 page 5.

¹⁹ *Daily Advertiser* 18 July 1919 page 4; 29 November 1919 page 3; 20 November 1924 page 2; 5 January 1920 page 2; 20 October 1921 page 3; 17 January 1925 page 8; 30 October 1928 page 6; 21 February 1930 page 7.

²⁰ Recollections by Sylvia Lloyd's school friend, Sheila Tearle (nee Byrne).

5 Telacon's land

Apart from his landholdings in the partnership of Lloyd and Brunskill, Telacon Lloyd became a substantial landholder in his own right. He made his first purchase in 1897 and continued to buy real estate, mainly rural properties, for the next three decades. In the 1930s he consolidated his holdings closer to Wagga by selling his largest properties, namely Merton Park and Connorton, a total of just under 9,000 acres. His final purchase was Hillside in 1936. When Telacon died in 1942, he owned 4,370 acres and a house in Wagga. There is a summary in table 3 below.

Table 3: Land held by Telacon Lloyd as the sole owner

Property name or address	Acres	year owned	sold/died
48 (?) Baylis Street	n/a	unknown	c1897
98 Baylis Street	n/a	1897	1910
Red Hill Farm (part)	237	1900	1909
Edward Street West	183	1901/02	1902-1910
Newbiggin (18? Fitzhardinge St)	n/a	1903	1910
Four-Mile	48	1908	1942
Baylis Street	0.75	1909	1909-12
Glen Oak	889	1909	1942
Back Glen Oak	770	1910	1942
Warrabinga	n/a	1910	1935
Connorton	3,916	1912	1934
Merton Park	4,688	1918	1937
Sunnyside	982	1925	1942
Podgers	318	1926	1942
Mount Pleasant	204	1928	1942
Glenfield	600	1930	1942
128 Kincaid St (Warrabinga 2)	n/a	1935	1942
Hillside	789	1936	1942

48 and 98 Baylis Street, Wagga

In early 1897 Telacon advertised for sale a three-roomed weatherboard house in Baylis Street, Newtown, Wagga. The rate records suggest it was located at around 46-50 Baylis Street which was later occupied by Huthwaites.¹ Also in 1897, probably after selling that house, Telacon purchased land and premises at 98 Baylis Street, consisting of a butcher's shop with a house behind it. He sold it in 1910. There are details and a photo in chapter 2.

Part of Red Hill Farm (1900-1909)

The first rural land that Telacon Lloyd owned was the 237-acre block that formed the largest part of his mother's Red Hill Farm. There is a diagram of the block on page 4. After his mother died in 1899, Telacon purchased the 237 acres from her deceased estate and obtained title to it in 1900. Telacon sold it to his brother John in 1909, and it was still in the Lloyd family in 1966.²

Edward Street West (1902-1908/1910)

In 1901/1902 Telacon Lloyd purchased seven adjoining blocks on the western end of Edward Street, Wagga, with frontage to the Murrumbidgee River and Flowerdale Lagoon. They totalled 183 acres. The land titles show the purchases by "Telacon Lloyd of Wagga Wagga, stock dealer". He sold four of the blocks in August 1902 and the remainder in 1908 and 1910.³



Telacon's land at Edward Street West comprised seven adjoining blocks. The above diagram shows the land overlaid on a modern satellite image in Google Earth.

18 Fitzhardinge Street, "Newbiggin" (1903-1910)

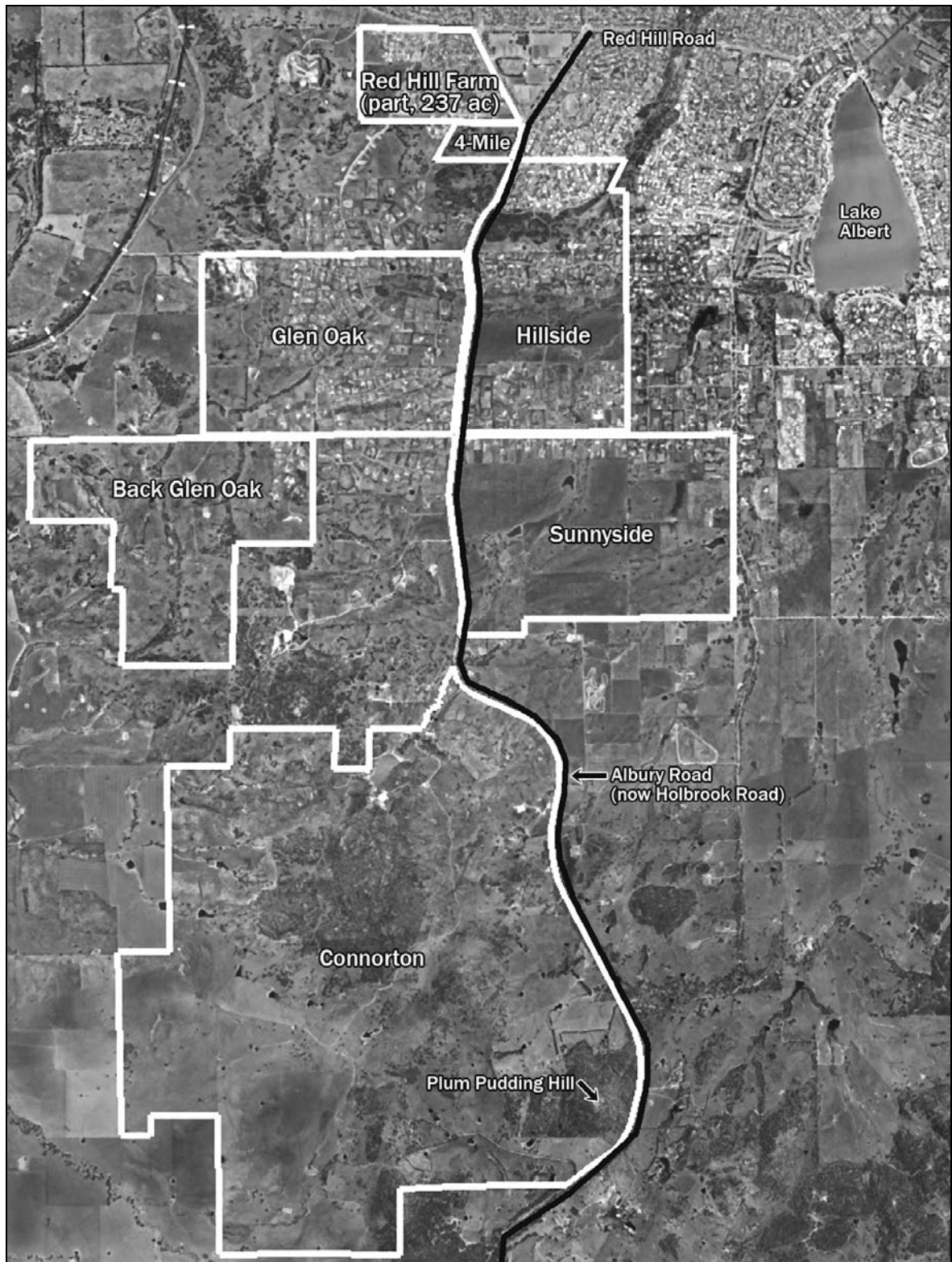
In 1903 Telacon Lloyd purchased a house in Fitzhardinge Street, a few houses north of where Warrabinga would later be built. The 1903 purchase was the northern section of lot 6 in section 62 of the old town plan. It probably equates to today's 18 Fitzhardinge Street, although the old plan does not overlay precisely on a modern map. Telacon and his family lived there until he sold the house in 1910.⁴ When he sold it, Warrabinga was still being built. Until it was completed, Telacon lived at the Carrington Hotel for a few months while Kate and the children lived with her parents at Mount Pleasant.⁵

14	George Hassett	George Hassett	1
	0.2.0	0.2.0	
13	John McInlosh	John McInlosh	2
	0.2.0	0.2.0	
12	S.A. Phillips	William Charlton	3
	0.2.0	0.2.0	
11	Phillips	James McDonald	4
	0.2.0	0.2.0	
10	W.36 Sarah Fox	Daniel Maher	5
	0.2.0	0.2.0	
9	Robert Maccon	W. Phillips	6
	0.2.0	0.2.0	
8	Robert Maccon	Sarah Fox	7
	0.2.13	0.2.15	

Newbiggin was part of lot 6 in section 62 of the old town plan of Wagga Wagga



Kate Lloyd's sister, Sarah Maher, outside Newbiggin in late 1904 with Telacon and Kate's children. Sarah is holding Myrtle. Those standing are, left to right: Irene, Bill, Alice, George and Gladys. In a zoomed-in version of the photo, you can read the house name "Newbiggin" on the gutter.



Telacon Lloyd's properties to the south of Wagga Wagga. Most of them had a boundary to what was then Albury Road, now Holbrook Road. He sold Connorton and Red Hill Farm before he died. The boundaries have been derived from the land titles and are shown overlaid on a modern satellite image in Google Earth.

Four-Mile (1908-1942)

Telacon Lloyd purchased this 48-acre block fronting the former Albury Road (later renamed Mangoplah Road and now Holbrook Road) from his father-in-law, Daniel Maher, in 1908. Daniel had purchased it in 1896. Four-Mile adjoined the 237 acres that were previously part of Red Hill Farm (see diagram on previous page).

The family referred to this block as "four-mile" because the four-mile post for Albury Road was on its eastern boundary. Mile posts marked the official distances from the Wagga Post Office that was then located near the Court House in Fitzmaurice Street. In the 1990s the Post Office was moved to Baylis Street. I remember well the six-mile post on the old Albury Road, as it was on the western boundary of my parents' property at Sunnyside.

Telacon still owned Four-Mile when he died in 1942. His executors sold it to Herbert Dennis in 1943. In 1955 it was resumed and gazetted as a travelling stock reserve (TSR).⁶

Baylis Street (1909-1912)

In March 1909 Telacon Lloyd bought half an acre (2 roods) on the eastern side of Baylis Street just north of Edward Street. He also purchased a one-rood block on the northeast corner of Edward and Baylis Streets. At the same time, his business partner Anthony Brunskill bought the block in between Telacon's two blocks. Somehow they subdivided the land into seven lots, as registered subdivision DP855. Telacon sold his lots between December 1909 and August 1912. Lots two and six remain in today's land titles as 2/855 and 6/855.⁷

Glen Oak (1909-1942)

Telacon Lloyd purchased Glen Oak in 1909 in five separate titles that totalled 889 acres. Glen Oak was on the old Albury Road (now Holbrook Road) at the five-mile post (see the diagram on previous page). After Telacon's death, his executors transferred a consolidated title to three of Telacon's daughters as joint owners, namely Irene Purtell, Gladys Ryan and Myrtle Ryan. Irene then received the bottom portion of Glen Oak in her own name, along with part of Hillside. The top portion of Glen Oak, 559 acres, went to Myrtle Ryan.⁸

Back Glen Oak (1910-1942)

Telacon Lloyd purchased the 770-acre Back Glen Oak in 1910. As the name suggests, it adjoined Glen Oak on the southwest. When Telacon died, his executors transferred joint title of Back Glen Oak to his daughters Irene, Gladys and Myrtle. They sold it to Kitchener Frank Donelan in 1951. Robert and Dorothea Dunn purchased it in 1953.⁹

Corner of Edward and Fitzhardinge Streets, "Warrabinga" (1910-1935)

In June 1910 Telacon Lloyd purchased a block on the corner of Edward and Fitzhardinge Streets and built a large home as the residence for himself and his family. They named it Warrabinga. Following the death of his wife Kate in 1931, he sold Warrabinga in January 1935. It was demolished in 1958 to make way for a service station.¹⁰ There are several photos of Warrabinga elsewhere in this book.

Connorton (1912-1934)

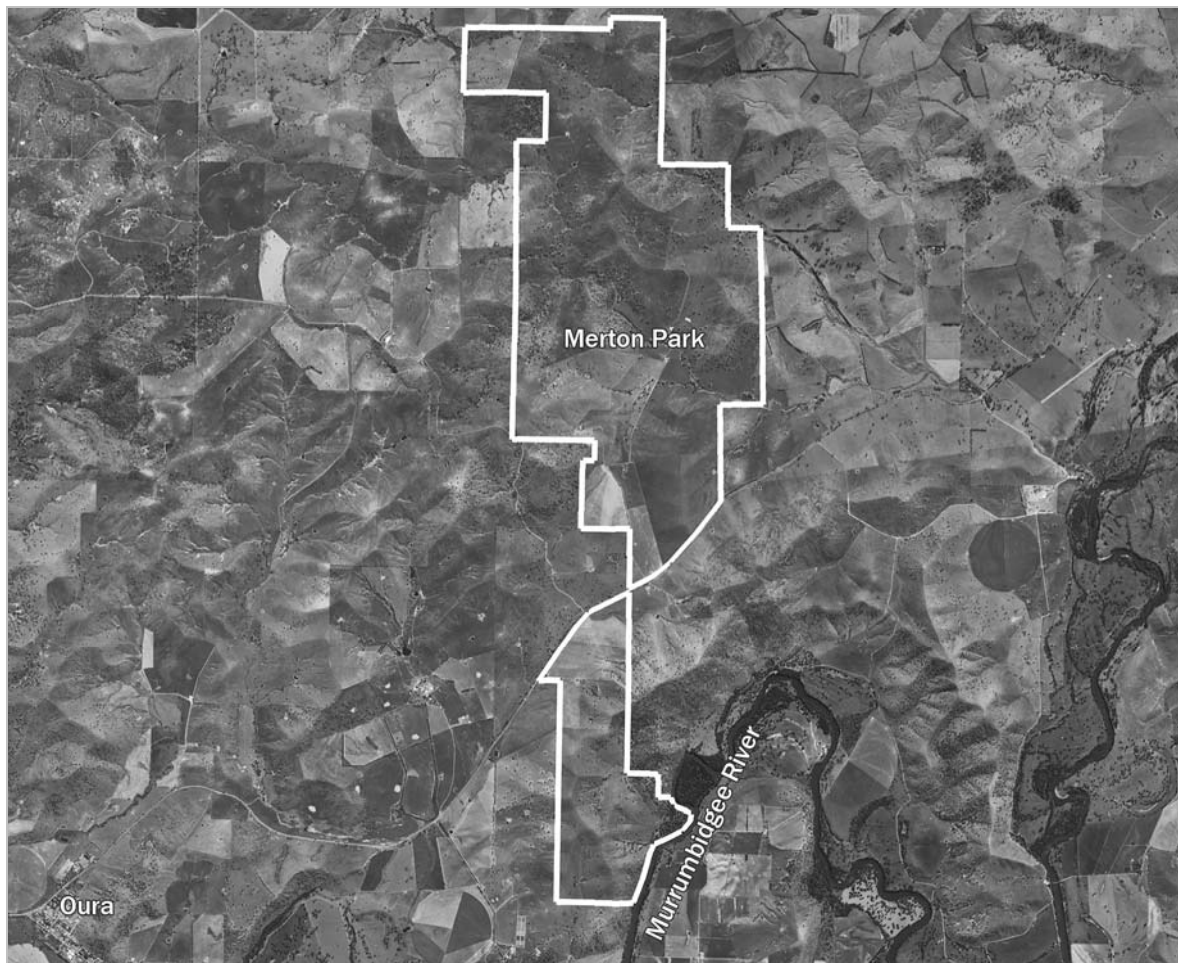
Connorton as owned by Telacon Lloyd comprised 3,916 acres. He initially owned 3,590 acres of it jointly with his business partner, Anthony Brunskill. In 1912 Telacon bought out Brunskill's share to become sole owner. Telacon then added three adjoining blocks in 1920 and 1924 to bring the total to its final 3,916 acres as shown in the diagram on the previous page. In

1934 Telacon sold all of Connorton to Charles, Jessie and Eric Foster. The sale was part of Telacon's strategy to consolidate his properties closer to Wagga Wagga.

The well known topographical feature "Plum Pudding Hill" is located on the south eastern part of Connorton.¹¹

Merton Park (1918-1937)

At 4,688 acres, Merton Park was the largest property that Telacon owned by himself. It was located at Oura, on the Gundagai Road (now Oura Road) about 26 km from Wagga Wagga. Merton Park was the jewel in Telacon's rural crown, for here his wool-growing activities reached their peak. On Merton Park, Telacon shored 26,000 sheep in one season alone. There were two shearing sheds in operation at the same time, one on the southern end and the other on the north.¹²



Merton Park's 4,688 acres as owned by Telacon Lloyd. It was 11 kilometres from the top to the bottom. Part of its eastern boundary fronted the Murrumbidgee River. Oura Road ran diagonally through the centre of the property. The village of Oura can be seen at bottom left.

Merton Park was originally part of the 36,000-acre Oura squatting run. Later it became part of Oura Station that by the early 1900s comprised just over 21,000 acres of freehold land. In 1913 Oura Station shored 28,000 sheep in its 14-stand shearing shed. Between 1908 and 1913 Oura Station was broken up by private subdivision.¹³

Telacon leased Merton Park for at least four years before he purchased it in 1918. In 1914 he sold 140 bales of wool from Merton Park, and his Merton Park wool was mentioned in the press again in 1916.¹⁴

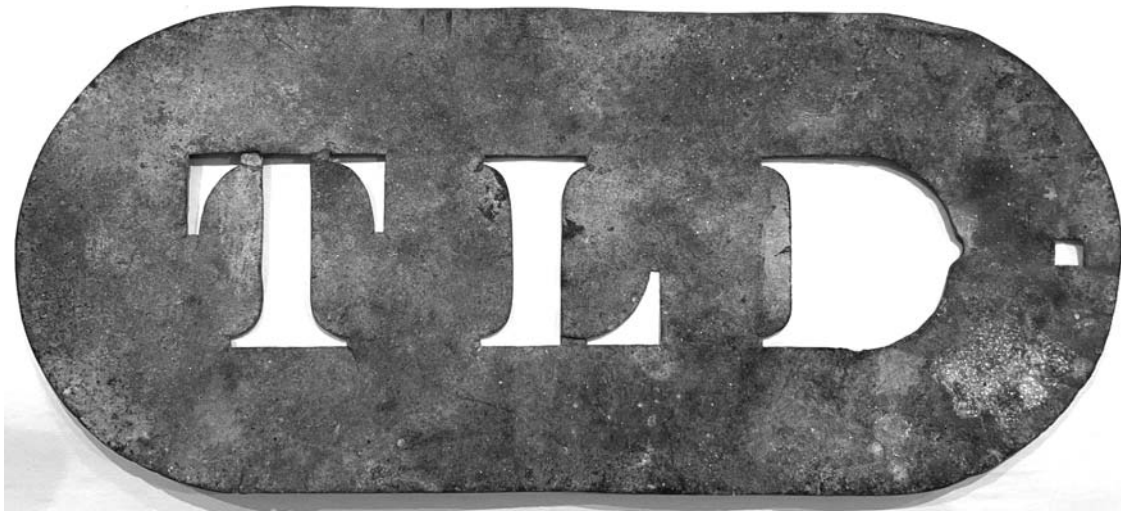
In 1918 Telacon Lloyd purchased Merton Park from Frank Pilkington, Brett and Arthur Hooper. Telacon then expanded it by purchasing two blocks of adjoining Crown land – 32 acres in 1921 and 18 acres in 1934. This brought the total area of Merton Park under Telacon's ownership to 4,688 acres.¹⁵

Telacon also ran cattle there, for in 1923 he topped the Wagga market with 45 prime bullocks from Merton Park. But it was in wool production that Merton Park excelled. In 1924 and again in 1926 Telacon achieved top price in the Sydney market for his Merton Park wool.¹⁶

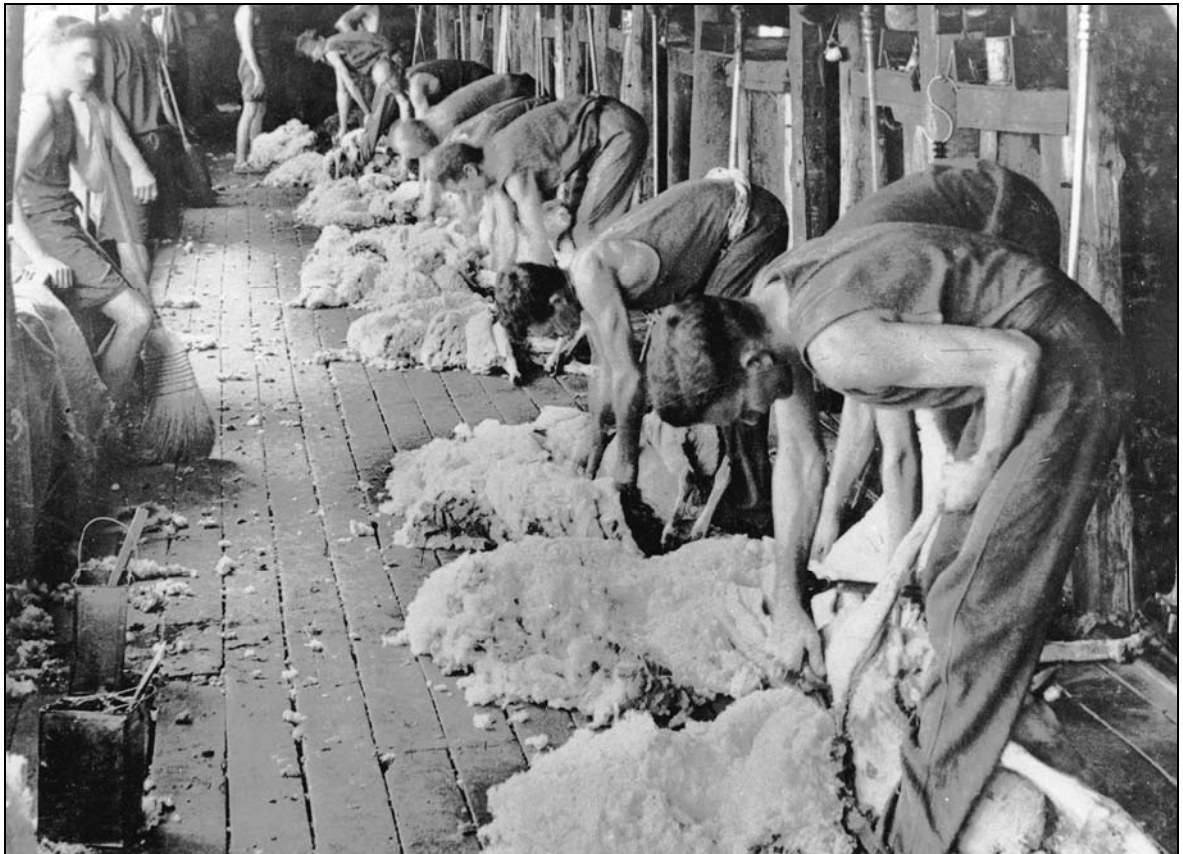
In 1937 Telacon sold all of Merton Park to Henry Joseph Leahy and Francis John Leahy.¹⁷ It was part of his strategy to concentrate his land holdings closer to Wagga Wagga.



Telacon Lloyd (centre) and his son George (at right) working sheep in the yards at Merton Park. George Lloyd married Marian Armstrong in 1920 and they lived at Merton Park for a while.



Telacon Lloyd's metal stencil, used to identify his bales of wool. There would also have been a "Merton Park" stencil to identify the property, and smaller stencils to indicate type of wool.



This eight-stand shearing shed shows what shearing time would have been like for Telacon Lloyd at Merton Park, with two sheds in operation, one at each end of the property (State Library, Qld)

Sunnyside (1925-1942)

Telacon Lloyd purchased Sunnyside in 1925. It consisted of 982 acres, consolidated from eight separate titles, the first of which was issued to Henry Angel senior in 1867. Sunnyside was six miles or ten kilometres from Wagga on the old Albury Road, now Holbrook Road, and also on Plumpton Road (see diagram on page 37).



Henry Angel, his wife Frances and their 11 children at Sunnyside homestead in about 1898

Telacon's son George and his family lived at Sunnyside for a while in the late 1920s. Telacon held Sunnyside until his death in 1942.

In 1943 Telacon's youngest daughter, Sylvia Walsh, became the owner as a beneficiary of Telacon's deceased estate.¹⁸ On Sunnyside, Sylvia and her husband Jack ran sheep, cattle and some cropping. In the early 1950s Sylvia and Jack Walsh built a brick home on Sunnyside that was demolished in recent years.

In the late 1960s I became the third generation to class Sunnyside's wool clip. Telacon always classed his own wool, followed by his daughter Sylvia (my mother) and then me. Both Sylvia and I were qualified wool-classers. A few years later we stopped running sheep, and Sunnyside's shearing shed fell into disuse.

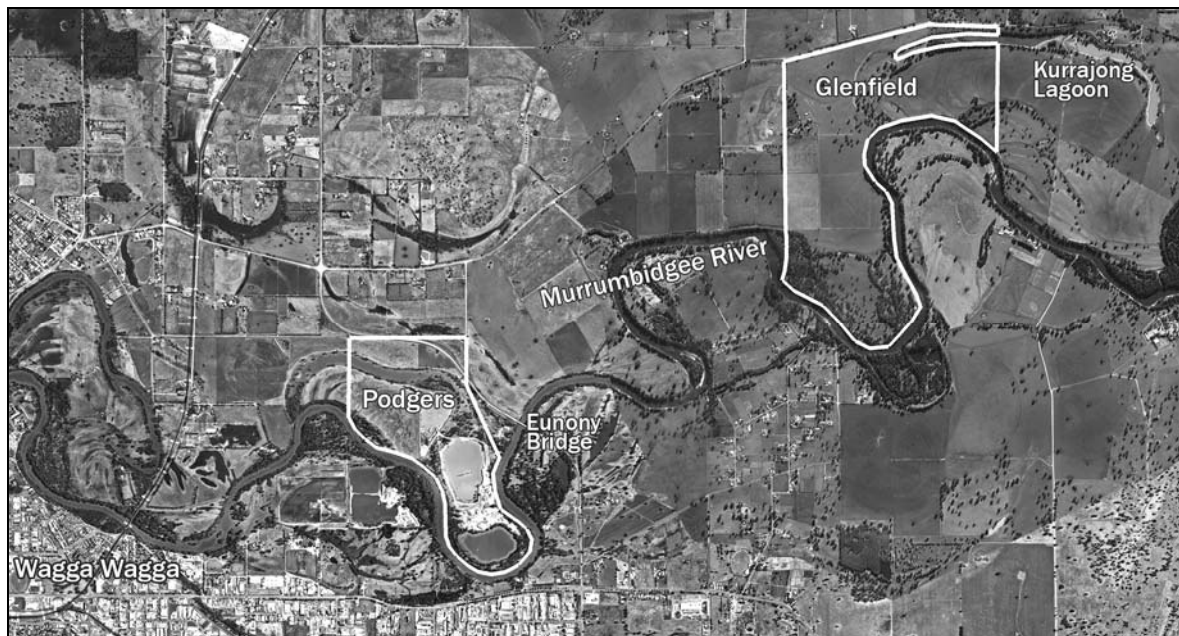


Shearing in Sunnyside's three-stand shed in the 1960s

Podgers (1926-1942)

"Podgers" was named after one of its former owners, Lauchlin Podger. It comprised 318 acres on the Murrumbidgee River, about five kilometres from Wagga Wagga by road or three kilometres in a direct line. Its eastern boundary was 300 metres downstream from today's Eunony Bridge, and Eunony Bridge Road runs through part of the former property (see diagram on next page).

Telacon Lloyd purchased Podgers in 1926 and retained it until his death in 1942. It was then jointly owned by his adult children Doreen Purtell and George Lloyd. In 1950 Doreen became the sole owner, and she sold it in 1953.¹⁹



Podgers and Glenfield both had frontage to the Murrumbidgee River east of Wagga Wagga. Today's Eunony Bridge Road runs through the former Podgers land. Kurrajong Lagoon was resumed from Glenfield, thereby creating an irregular eastern boundary to the property.

Mount Pleasant (Telacon Lloyd's component) 1928-1942

After Telacon Lloyd's father-in-law, Daniel Maher, died in 1927, Daniel's Mount Pleasant estate was sold in 1928. At the sale, Telacon Lloyd purchased three adjoining lots. They were portion 99 which contained the original Mount Pleasant homestead where his wife, Catherine (Kate), was born; and portions 169 and 100, all in the parish of South Wagga Wagga. The three lots totalled 204 acres.

According to family tradition, Telacon purchased the homestead block out of sentiment because it was Kate's birthplace. It's unlikely that this was his motive, for shortly afterwards he sold roughly half of the homestead block, including the homestead itself, to Ernest Pumpa. Telacon retained the remainder of his Mount Pleasant purchases until his death in 1942. After his death, these were transferred to his daughter Alice Jackson. For details, see the diagrams in appendix 4.

Two well known Wagga Wagga landmarks are located on portion 100 which is bounded by Fernleigh Road and Bourke Street. They are The Haven (aged-care facility) and Mount Austin Public School. Although the school is located on Mount Pleasant, it is named Mount Austin (because of Mount Pleasant Public Schools elsewhere in New South Wales).²⁰

Glenfield (1930-1942)

Glenfield is on the Murrumbidgee River about nine kilometres from Wagga Wagga on the Oura Road (see diagram above). Glenfield was originally part of the Eunonyhareenyha squatting run. In the 1860s William McIntyre moved into the area and selected over 1,000 acres of Eunonyhareenyha. This land became the nucleus of the McIntyre family's Glenfield estate.²¹

Telacon Lloyd owned Glenfield twice. In 1908 he purchased it jointly with Anthony Brunskill but they resold it in a matter of weeks. Some two decades later, Telacon travelled to Roma in Queensland where he purchased a large mob of cattle. He brought them back to a dry spell in Wagga. This prompted him to purchase Glenfield, as 400 acres of it were irrigated from the Murrumbidgee River. In 1930 Telacon purchased Glenfield on a walk-in/walk-out basis for

£22 10s per acre.²² *Telacon's Glenfield should not be confused with his brother's Glenfield on Wagga's southern outskirts* (see appendix 4).

After Telacon's wife Kate died in 1931, he and his unmarried daughter Sylvia went to live at Glenfield, as Warrabinga had become too big for the two of them. At this time Telacon's son Bill was also living at Glenfield with his own family. Telacon and Sylvia did not stay there for long. Sylvia wrote "*in less than 12 months my father had retired to town where he lived in Kincaid Street ... he missed the companionship, the daily chat with his friends and visits to the agents' offices*".²³

In early 1942, shortly before he died, Telacon purchased an unused road contained 13 acres that ran through Glenfield. This brought Glenfield to its final size of 607 acres under his ownership. In 1943 Telacon's executors transferred Glenfield to his son Bill under a new title of 597 acres. It excluded Kurrajong Lagoon that had been resumed.²⁴

Philippa Garnsey recorded the following about Glenfield:²⁵

The house at Glenfield was large with six bedrooms. The house burnt down in a bushfire in about 1952. Bill and Dulcie [Lloyd] were living in Trail Street when it happened. Because of the bush fire Bill couldn't get past the railway bridge at North Wagga to see what had happened. In addition to the house, all the sheds were lost during the fire. The only structure which remained was the chimneystack, which stood for years after ... In 1952 the bushfire was started by a spark from a steam train. The fire jumped the road and burnt the house.

In the 1950s Bill Lloyd's brother-in-law, Reg Purtell, managed Glenfield for Bill who by this time was living in town. Bill Lloyd died at Wagga in 1977 and Glenfield remained in the Lloyd family until it was put on the market in 1980. The sale poster is shown on the next page. Glenfield officially changed hands in 1981.



Bill Lloyd (centre) at the gates of his Glenfield property (courtesy of Philippa Garnsey)

WAGGA WAGGA — AUCTION

THURSDAY, 9th OCTOBER 3 P.M.

RENOWNED RIVER FRONTAGE PROPERTY

241 ha

596 ac

“GLENFIELD”

ON OURA ROAD — 4 kms FROM CITY BOUNDARY

ON ACC. ESTATE LATE W. T. LLOYD

“Glenfield”, in the heart of some of Australia’s richest country, is to be sold at the Commercial Club as above. 241.5 ha. (596 ac) unrestricted freehold land, with 3½ miles frontage to Murrumbidgee River. Heavily pastured, studded with yellow box and red gum. Rates \$972. Good set cattle yards with loading ramp.

IDEAL CATTLE AND SHEEP FATTENING, CROPPING, VEGETABLES. HORSE STUD — CLOSE TO RACE COURSE, SALEYARDS AND ABBATOIRS.

“Glenfield” is well fenced into nine paddocks, watered by River, lagoon and well (bricked but not equipped). Tremendous supplies of underground water at shallow depths.

CROPS: Half share of about 300 acres growing wheat crop will pass to purchaser (share agreement this year only).

REMARKS: “Glenfield” has been owned by the Lloyd family for over 60 years and is recognised as some of the pick land in Australia. Only for sale to wind up the Estate, this sale offers a tremendous opportunity to buy top country with great potential. Magnificent entrance to drive of potential Homestead site. (Original site of “Glenfield” Homestead and buildings).

REBATE: 20% rebate to outside agent introducing successful purchaser in writing prior to sale.

BROCHURES AVAILABLE

INSPECTIONS: Through Auctioneers only.



Hore & Davies

16 Fitzmaurice St., Wagga

PHONE 212113 or 252288 after hours



17 GURWOOD STREET, WAGGA

Phone 212001 or 284528, 252234 After Hours

Poster for the sale of Glenfield in 1980 to finalise Bill Lloyd's deceased estate

128 Kincaid Street ("Warrabinga 2", 1935-1942)

In 1935 Telacon Lloyd purchased a house at 128 Kincaid Street as his home after his wife Kate had passed away and he had moved out of Warrabinga. Apparently he also named the new residence "Warrabinga". Title passed to his daughter Alice Jackson in 1945 and she sold it in 1948.²⁶

Hillside (1936-1942)

Telacon Lloyd purchased the property Hillside in 1936. It was 789 acres, bounded by Lloyd Road (earlier Lloyd Lane) on the south and today's Holbrook Road on the west (see diagram on page 37).

After his death in 1942, the northern part of Hillside, 560 acres, was transferred to Gladys Ryan (nee Lloyd) as a beneficiary of his deceased estate. It remained in Gladys' family until 1981. The southern part was transferred to Irene Purtell (nee Lloyd) along with part of Glen Oak which adjoined it on the west. This part remained in Irene's family until 1976.²⁷

¹ Rate records courtesy of Geoff Burch. *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 4 February 1897 page 3. NSW Old Systems Title, book-number: 597-92 and 908-240.

² NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 519-17.

³ The blocks were portions 188 to 193 and 110, Parish of South Wagga Wagga. NSW Torrens Titles, vol-fol: 1311-218; 1301-85; 274-40 and 274-41. NSW Old Systems Titles, book-number: 847-96 and 921-331.

⁴ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 182-95

⁵ *Daily Advertiser* 13 May 1911 pages 3 and 5.

⁶ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 484-33. Four-Mile was portion 253 in the parish of South Wagga Wagga.

⁷ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 1951-239; 1951-240; 1951-241.

⁸ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 1744-152; 1532-71; 1709-250; 1740-149; 1741-185; 5604-216/217/218; 6534-225/226.

⁹ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 1737-138; 1750-147; 5604-216/217/218; 6288-9.

¹⁰ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 2060-51. Re demolition – *Daily Advertiser* 20 November 1958 page 2.

¹¹ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 4670-63/64/65 and earlier titles noted therein.

¹² Walsh, *The Maher and Lloyd Families*, 55.

¹³ Pastoral map of Oura squatting run. Swan, *History of Wagga Wagga*, 136. *The Worker* 4 June 1913 page 1.

¹⁴ *Australian Town and Country* 28 October 1914 page 7. *Wagga Wagga Express* 9 November 1916 page 4.

¹⁵ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 2854-81; 2852-133; 2852-134; 3171-31; 4651-204.

¹⁶ *Albury Banner and Wodonga Express* 9 February 1923 page 21. *Daily Advertiser* 13 November 1924 page 4 and 26 November 1926 page 2.

¹⁷ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 4883-3/4. The Leahys consolidated Merton Park into a single title.

¹⁸ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 3710-61.

¹⁹ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 2099-163; 5594-142/143; 6157-233.

²⁰ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol 15-172. Old Systems Title, book-number 1555-329; 1539-564; 2020-668. See also: Burch, *Daniel Maher of Mount Pleasant*.

²¹ Swan, *A History of Wagga Wagga*, 97. Morris, *Wagga Wagga – A History*, 48.

²² Walsh, *The Maher and Lloyd Families*, 54.

²³ Walsh, *The Maher and Lloyd Families*, 56.

²⁴ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 3169-225/226; 5307-36; 5546-110.

²⁵ Garnsey (edit), *The Lloyds of Warrabinga*, chapter 4.

²⁶ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 4004-193. In the old town plan, the land was lot 3, part of allotment 3 of section 31, Kincaid Street,

²⁷ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 4742-58; 6534-224; 6534-225

6 Telacon's aerodrome and hotel

One of the earliest aircraft to land at Wagga Wagga was a mail flight from Melbourne to Sydney in 1914. It mistakenly landed on the pony racecourse near the Farmers' Home Hotel before taking off to land again on the Murrumbidgee Turf Club's racecourse in town. There was no dedicated landing strip or aerodrome until 1929 when a paddock owned by James Salmon, on the western end of Edward Street, was approved for use. It became Wagga's first official aerodrome.¹

Telacon Lloyd had an unexpected brush with aviation 12 years before the first aerodrome was approved. In 1917 a single-engine Bristol Scout, based at the Central Flying School at Point Cook, attempted the longest non-stop flight up to that time in Australia. The plane was to fly from Melbourne to Sydney as an advertisement for wartime Liberty Loans. The aircraft was the same type as those then being flown by the Royal Fighting Corps on the Western Front in World War One to gather intelligence and scout enemy positions. These aircraft were recognised as "the eyes of the Army".

On the record-breaking attempt, fuel-pressure problems near Culcairn required a brief landing in a paddock before taking off again. Above Uranquinty, the engine's magneto suddenly failed. Now powerless, the aircraft began a long glide towards Wagga before making a forced landing in a paddock on the side of a hill at Telacon's Four-Mile property. The Bristol Scout came to rest upside down but fortunately the pilot, Lieutenant Galloway, was uninjured although severely shaken. A farmer, possibly Telacon, took him into Wagga in a sulky. The plane itself suffered significant damage. It was dismantled, loaded onto a horse-drawn wagon and hauled away (probably to be put onto a train).²



The Bristol Scout biplane that suffered engine failure in 1917 and was forced to land in Telacon Lloyd's paddock at Four-Mile near Wagga. Telacon is standing on the right in the right-hand photo.



Another photo of the Bristol Scout upside down in Telacon's paddock at the Four-Mile in 1917

In the early 1930s the Wagga Flying School operated from the Edward Street aerodrome, along with Air Taxis Ltd which offered passenger charter flights to Sydney and Melbourne. It soon became clear that the official aerodrome was not fit for purpose. Its access road was impassable in wet weather and the surrounding country generated dangerous turbulence and air currents. When the Council's lease of the site expired in 1933 it was not renewed, leaving Wagga without a public aerodrome.³ Until this situation was remedied, Wagga could not be linked to capital cities by regular air services. The town had fallen behind Cootamundra which was already a stopover for flights from Melbourne to Adelaide and Perth.



Sylvia Lloyd at left is standing beside her sister Myrtle. The photos were probably taken in 1929 at Wagga's first airport on the western end of Edward Street. The de Havilland DH-50A, registration VH-UMN, was built in Melbourne in 1929 and then went on a tour of the eastern States. It was later re-engined and served in Papua New Guinea until written off in a crash in 1937.

In early 1936 the Council began negotiations with Telacon Lloyd to procure a site for Wagga's official aerodrome. They chose portion 100 of Telacon's land at Mount Pleasant (details on page 65), on the then Albury Road where The Haven aged care facility now stands. In February 1936 the Department of Civil Aviation inspected the site and reported that it was suitable for all types of aircraft, provided that some trees were lopped and the ground prepared. In July 1936 Council agreed to lease Telacon's site and begin ground work, the cost estimated to be £165. In support of the decision, one alderman commented that this was the first step towards establishing a first-class aerodrome at Wagga.⁴

On 14 December 1936 the inaugural daily Melbourne-Wagga-Sydney passenger service began from Wagga's new official aerodrome on Telacon Lloyd's property. It was operated by Australian National Airways. The daily service, excluding Sundays, left Essendon airport in Melbourne at 7.30am and flew to Sydney via Wagga and Canberra, returning via the same route to arrive back in Melbourne late in the day. For this route, ANA used four-engine de Havilland DH-86s and later two-engine DH-89 Dragon Rapides. It was unable to use larger aircraft because Telacon's landing strip was too short.⁵

When Telacon's daughter Sylvia flew on an ANA plane from Wagga to Sydney in October 1937, airport check-in and security were simple. She and the other passengers simply stood in the paddock and had a coffee while the cattle were hunted off the landing strip. Her father, Telacon, had insisted on maintaining grazing rights to the aerodrome.

Here in her own words are Sylvia's recollections of her flight from Wagga to Sydney in 1937:⁶

There was no concrete landing strip, only grass; no control tower, only a wind sock. Well-known taxi driver, Mr Dave (Sonny) Binfield was given the contract for taking mail and passengers to and from the plane which, if my memory serves me correctly, was an eight seater or thereabouts.

He also carried refreshments. As there was no protection from the elements, the passengers drank their coffee while standing near the plane. Another important task which Mr Binfield had to perform was to clear the landing place of cattle. So, when the plane was approaching the town his car could be seen speeding around the paddock in hot pursuit of the cattle which he herded into a corner.

Passengers then faced a slow, bumpy flight to Sydney in an un-pressurised aircraft. In December 1937 an accident at Telacon's aerodrome brought its inadequate length into sharp focus. The ANA flight from Melbourne on the DH-86 aircraft "Lepena", registration VH-USW, landed safely but towards the end of its landing roll it veered off the end of the strip, damaging its undercarriage. The official report into the accident concluded that the landing strip was too short for this type of aircraft and that the pilot was forced to veer off the runway to avoid the fence at the end. In any case, by now ANA wanted to use bigger aircraft such as the DC3, and so it pressed Wagga Council for a new airport.



One of ANA's de Havilland DH-86s that linked Wagga to Sydney and Melbourne with daily services in the late 1930s. Its sister ship "Lepena" was damaged in 1937 at Telacon's aerodrome when it swerved to avoid the fence at the end of the runway, highlighting the need for a bigger airport.⁷

In January 1938 at Gumly Gumly, work began on Wagga's third airport. In March 1938 the ANA flight from Melbourne landed at the new aerodrome for the first time.⁸ Telacon's cattle could now graze in peace. Today's aerodrome at Forest Hill is Wagga's fourth official airport.

The Commercial Hotel (now Romano's)

the only steer I could not fatten (Telacon Lloyd)

Wagga's Commercial Hotel was built in 1864 and first licensed in 1865. It stood in a prime location, on the corner of Fitzmaurice Street and Little Gurwood Street (later Sturt Street) in the busiest part of town. As such, it soon became one of Wagga's best known landmarks, and it remains so today. Over the decades, the hotel underwent a series of extensions, renovations and re-modellings, such that it now bears little resemblance to its original form.

In 1926 the hotel, then known as Bellair's Commercial Hotel, was leased to Tooth & Co., thereby ending the trade with the Victorian breweries. The hotel was then reputed to be "the best house in town" and a "trump card" for Tooth & Co. According to Geoff Burch who has researched the history of the hotel:⁹

The Commercial Hotel was not just somewhere to have a drink. It was the best accommodation in town, where the most prestigious guests would stay; it was a place for doing business; it was a place where community groups met; and it was a place where illegal betting was carried on. Many political speeches were delivered from the balconies of the hotel, especially after the 1913 remodelling. Visiting specialists (dentists, doctors, optometrists, et al) and travelling salesmen conducted their business out of the hotel premises. It was a constant hive of activity, with a cab rank facing the Little Gurwood Street façade, and probably the busiest intersection in town facing the Fitzmaurice Street façade. Other hotels shared similar activities but at nothing like the volume or quality experienced by the Commercial – it was the premier hotel.

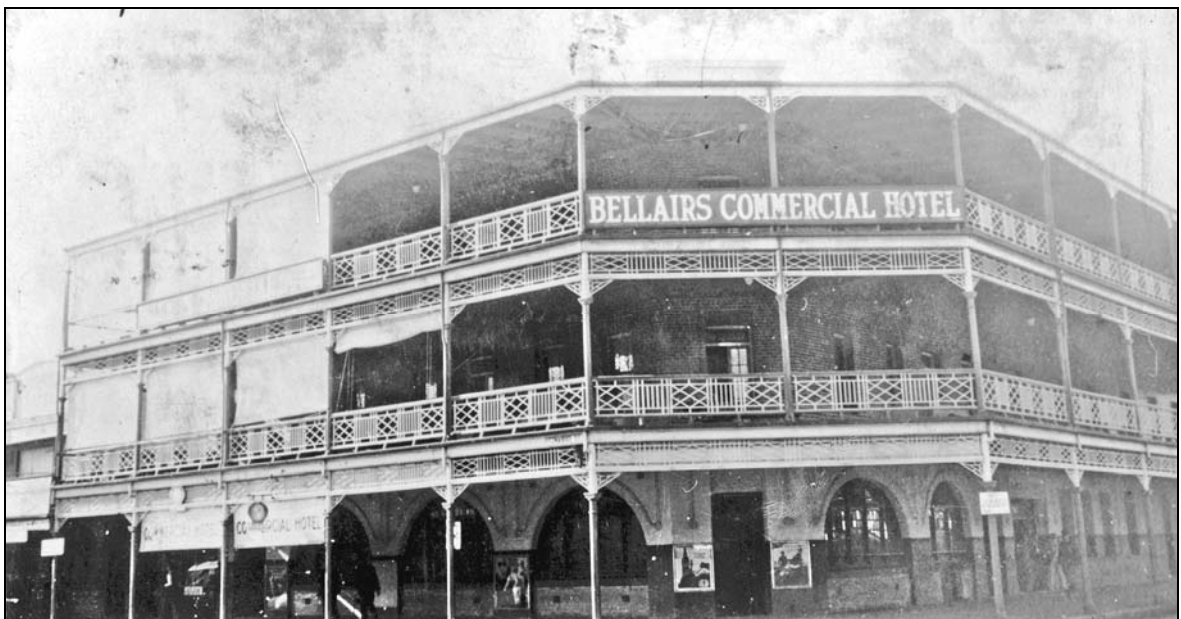
In March 1928 a syndicate of six men, including Telacon Lloyd, purchased the Commercial Hotel from the Bellair family. Two of the men – James Joseph Scott and Mark Mongan – were then appointed as managers. Mark Mongan, who held a one quarter share of the hotel within the syndicate, had leased the hotel from the Bellair family from May 1922 so he was no stranger to its operation. Mongan was also one of Telacon's old school mates. The full syndicate comprised:¹⁰

James Joseph Scott (one sixth)
Percy Williamson (one twelfth)
Mark Mongan (one quarter)
John Ewart (one sixth)
William Wait (one sixth)
Telacon Lloyd (one sixth)



The Commercial Hotel prior to its rebuild in 1929

When Telacon Lloyd bought a share in the hotel in 1928, he had been buying livestock and properties for decades, then respectively fattening or improving them, before selling them for a profit. Evidently the Commercial Hotel did not conform to this pattern. He ruefully referred to it as "*the only steer I could not fatten*". Part of the reason was the syndicate's huge outlay on improvements and remodelling, followed by the "great depression" from the late 1920s into the 1930s. After the Wall Street crash of 1929, the Australian economy collapsed and unemployment reached a peak of 32 per cent in 1932. This was followed by the lean war years (1939-1945) during which many men were fighting overseas and petrol rationing curtailed travel and the demand for accommodation by those who remained. It was not a good time to own a hotel.



The Commercial Hotel in 1941 when Telacon was part-owner (Tooth's Yellow Cards, ANU Archives)

After purchasing the hotel in 1928, the syndicate completely remodelled it (see photos on previous page). In fact it was closer to a rebuild than a remodel. The main bar space was doubled, the private bar enlarged, a new entrance hall added and provision made for an electric lift. The smoking, sitting and lounge rooms were all enlarged, and the entire second floor was devoted to bedrooms and bathrooms. All bedrooms now included a radio, telephone and a hand basin with hot and cold water. Businesses within the hotel complex in the 1930s and 1940s included an agent's office, barber's shop, and an on-site motor garage.¹¹

Tooth's records show the changing fortunes of the hotel during the syndicate's ownership. The hotel's annual turnover on alcohol sales was £5,058 in 1928 when the syndicate bought it. In the depths of the Great Depression, this fell to £3,483 in 1931 and recovered to £5,484 in 1938 before WWII broke out. Alcohol sales increased between 1941 and 1944 when the RAAF took over the hotel's accommodation. Apparently the airmen and ground crew were thirsty people. Alcohol turnover was £7,401 in 1944 but during peacetime it increased to £10,166 in 1948.¹²

After Telacon Lloyd died in 1942, his share of the hotel was transmitted to the executors of his deceased estate, namely his son Bill Lloyd and son-in-law Jack Ryan. In October 1946 the syndicate, which now included Telacon's executors, sold the hotel to Azzalin Orlando Romano. The hotel still trades as "Romano's" today.¹³ The sale did not include half an acre on the eastern end. The syndicate sold this in 1951.

¹ Burch and Dunn, *A History of Wagga Wagga Airports*, 2.

² *Daily Advertiser* December 1992. Walsh family papers and photographs.

³ Burch and Dunn, *A History of Wagga Wagga Airports*, 8-18.

⁴ *Wagga Wagga Express* 8 February 1936 page 5; 22 February 1936 page 5; 4 July 1936 page 3. *Daily Advertiser* 4 September 1936 page 5.

⁵ *Wagga Wagga Express* 27 November 1937 page 13. C Byrne, *Max & Jeff Brown – Tasmanian Pilots 1930-1938*, Tasmanian Aviation Historical Society, August 2021. <https://www.aussieairliners.org/ANA/ana.html>.

⁶ Article by Sylvia Walsh in *The Leader*, unknown date. *Daily Advertiser* 25 October 1937 page 4 and 31 December 1937 page 4.

⁷ <https://airwaysmuseum.com/Holymans%20DH86s%20VH-usw%20&%20VH-UUB.htm>.

⁸ Burch and Dunn, *A History of Wagga Wagga Airports*, 24.

⁹ Burch, *Romano's*, 26.

¹⁰ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 2272-125; 4145-182. Morris, *Wagga Wagga – a History*, 148. Walsh, *The Maher and Lloyd Families*, 51.

¹¹ Burch, *Romano's*, 28-30.

¹² Tooth's Yellow Cards, ANU Archives. Reporting of value of annual alcohol trade was mandated by the Licenses Reduction Board.

¹³ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 4145-182 and 5691-93. Note that half an acre on the eastern end of Romanos was not part of the 1946 sale. Bill Lloyd and Jack Ryan, along with the rest of the syndicate, sold that parcel to Austin and Mary Montague in 1951 (vol-fol: 5691-98).

7 Later years

Kate Lloyd died of a stroke (cerebral haemorrhage) in Lewisham Hospital, Wagga Wagga, in October 1931 at the age of 61. The following is a transcript of her obituary that appeared in the *Daily Advertiser*.¹

MRS. TELACON LLOYD

The death occurred last night at the Lewisham Hospital, after a short illness, of Catherine Frances Lloyd, wife of Mr. Telacon Lloyd, of 2 Fitzhardinge Street, Wagga, at the age of 61 years. Mrs. Lloyd, who was born at Wagga, was the third daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Maher of Mount Pleasant, and was one of a family of 16 children. No death occurred among the children until early this year, when Mrs. Lloyd's sister, Mrs. D. McCormack, of Wyalong, died. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd took place in 1895, the ceremony being performed by the late Monsignor Buckley at St. Michael's Church, Wagga. She was an assiduous worker for the church, and for the Wagga District Hospital. She was greatly respected, and very popular with a very wide circle of friends. Mrs. Lloyd leaves a husband and two sons, (Messrs. George Lloyd, of Sunnyside, Albury road, Wagga; and William Lloyd, of Gleneld, Oura road, Wagga); and six daughters, Mrs. Reg. Purtell, Kincaid Street, Wagga; Mrs. Frank Jackson, Homebush, Sydney; Mrs. Darcy Ryan, Jackson Street, Wagga; Miss Myrtle Lloyd, Fitzhardinge Street, Wagga; Mrs. Oswald Purtell, Coleman Street, Wagga; Miss Sylvia Lloyd, Fitzhardinge Street, Wagga. She is survived by eight sisters, Mrs. J. Christie, Bondi; Mrs. J. Halloran, Oura; Mrs. G. B. Sheehan, Wagga; Mrs. Saf Angel, jun., Wagga; Mrs. Hillier, Sydney; Mrs. W. Keer, Bondi; Mrs. E. J. Fitzgerald, Kincaid Street, Wagga; Mrs. K. Cohen, Wagga Experiment Farm; and six brothers, Messrs. Patrick, Narrandera Road, Wagga; Daniel, Griffith; James, Wagga; Michael, Wagga; William, Cootamundra; and John, Waverley.

Kate's sudden death was the beginning of a new chapter in Telacon's life. When she died, all of Telacon's daughters except Myrtle and Sylvia were married. As a result, Telacon soon found that Warrabinga was too big for him. A few months after Myrtle married in 1934 he advertised Warrabinga for sale, as this clipping in the *Daily Advertiser* shows:²

Mr. Telacon Lloyd's

Magnificent Brick Residence

KNOWN AS "WARRABINGAH"

Corner of Edward and Fitzhardinge Streets

To be Offered by Public Auction

AT A.M.L. & F. CO'S WAGGA SALEROOM

Next Saturday, September 8, at 12 Noon

"WARRABINGAH" is a most faithfully built house, containing 7 main rooms, kitchen, pantry, servery, bathroom, laundry, store room, gauzed in back verandah, front and side verandahs, 2 sleepouts, garage, and sheds, and fitted with every convenience, standing on land having a frontage of 90ft. to Fitzhardinge-street by a depth of 165ft.

Advertisement for the sale of Warrabinga in September 1934

In January 1935 Telacon sold Warrabinga to Wagga farmer, Francis John Le Lievre. He also sold his surplus furniture that same month. By early February he and Sylvia had moved to his property Glenfield on the Oura Road where they lived with his son Bill and family.³ It did not work out for Telacon, as he missed the regular chats with his friends, stock agents and probably his Wagga-based family and grandchildren. In October 1935, after less than 12 months at Glenfield, Telacon bought a house at 128 Kincaid Street, Wagga and moved back into town with Sylvia.⁴ The house was opposite the racecourse that was also used as a golf course. Telacon was a member of the golf club.

Telacon sold his more distant properties such as Merton Park and Connorton but retained 4,370 acres within ten kilometres of Wagga. Although he had consolidated his rural holdings, retirement was the furthest thing from his mind. Until a few years before his death he continued to make large stock deals, an activity that no doubt he found immensely rewarding. He sometimes travelled to Queensland where he purchased special train loads of young cattle that he fattened on his properties at Wagga. He also continued to class the large wool clips from his properties until his final years when his daughter Sylvia took over the role.

Sylvia wrote *"during the last years of his life he travelled each day either to 'Podgers' or 'Glenfield'. He loved to walk amongst his cattle. He carried a hoe to cut any thistles that may have been missed. He said he would make 'Glenfield' look like a park"*.⁵



Telacon Lloyd with his six daughters in about 1940. Front left: Irene; front right: Alice; back row from left: Sylvia, Myrtle, Gladys and Doreen (courtesy of Philippa Garnsey)

Telacon was devoted to his many grandchildren and loved to visit them in Wagga, usually bringing them ice-creams that had melted by the time he arrived. At times he had to calm troubled waters. When Bill Lloyd separated from his wife Dulcie, their young son Athol went to live with Bill's brother George and family at Sunnyside. This did not work out, so Telacon collected Athol and raised his grandson. He did so with Kate until her death in 1931, and then by himself with the help of his daughters (Athol's aunties). At the age of 13, Athol returned to his parents when they got back together in about 1933. Athol's grandparents, Telacon and Kate, were the people dearest to Athol as they nurtured him when he was a child.⁶

No one could accuse Telacon of parsimony, for he was willing to spend money on leisure activities, including several Pacific cruises. The *Daily Advertiser* reported that in 1936 he took a cruise to Fiji on the *Strathaird* with his daughter Sylvia, and his daughters and sons-in-law

Doreen and Ossie Purtell and Myrtle and Jack Ryan. A year later Telacon took another cruise on the *Strathaird*, this time to Suva with Sylvia and others.⁷



Above: one of the *Strathaird* cruises. Telacon with three of his daughters and a son-in-law. From left: Ossie and Doreen Purtell, Irene Purtell, Alice Jackson and Telacon Lloyd.



From left: Sylvia Lloyd, Jack Walsh and Doreen Purtell, possibly on the cruise to Suva in 1937.
Jack and Sylvia married in 1940.

When Sylvia married in 1940, her sister Alice Jackson who was by then separated from her first husband, came to live with Telacon at his Kincaid Street home.

In July 1942 George Lloyd, who was then the licensee of the Railway Hotel in Lockhart, was summoned to Wagga on account of the serious illness of his father, Telacon. Although Telacon rallied for a while, he died of a stroke or cerebral haemorrhage on 3 September 1942 at the age of 74 years. His obituary in the *Daily Advertiser* reads as follows:

OBITUARY

MR. T. LLOYD

The death occurred at Lewisham Hospital, Wagga, early yesterday morning of Mr. Telacon Lloyd, of 128 Kincaid-street. Mr. Lloyd, who was aged 74 years, was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Theophilus Lloyd and was born at "Granite Farm", Albury road, Wagga. Throughout his long lifetime Mr. Lloyd resided in the Wagga district and became known throughout practically all the States of the Commonwealth for his almost mammoth dealings in stock and property. As a young man Mr. Lloyd entered the butchering business, and his shop was situated in Baylis Street on a site now embraced in the large business premises of Messrs. W. G. Huthwaite & Co. The keen business trait, which brought him into such prominence in later years was early evident, and after prospering in his first business Mr. Lloyd disposed of that business and started out as a stock-dealer. Mr. Lloyd later joined the late Mr. Anthony Brunskill in partnership, and under the title of "Lloyd and Brunskill" the firm dealt extensively in stock and property for a great number of years. Their stock dealing extended right to the north of New South Wales, into Queensland, and as far west as the South Australian border. Among many large properties purchased in Western New South Wales by the partnership was "Gorman's Hill," near Condoblin. The partnership became known almost throughout the Commonwealth for the magnitude of its operations. Nothing was too big for these men to handle. People who had big dealings with the firm always regarded it as a unique partnership, in that the two men always gave to each other their implicit trust. They had the greatest confidence in the integrity and sound judgment of each other, and it was this that was largely the keynote to their outstanding success in their business partnership. On his own account Mr. Lloyd later purchased many properties in the Wagga district "Connorton," and "Rockley" on the Albury road, and "Merton Park," Oura road, had been disposed of by him before his death but Mr. Lloyd still retained his interest in "Glenfield" and "Podgers" (Oura road) and "Hillside," "Sunnyside" and "Glen Oak" (Albury road). In more recent years Mr. Lloyd retired from extensive dealings and his main business interests were grazing stock on his several properties. Mr. Lloyd had the honor of winning the first Cup at the Wagga Picnic Races when his horse, Intuition, won in 1906. Intuition was third in the Cup again in 1908, but was successful in winning the Ladies' bracelet in that year. Mr. Lloyd married Miss Catherine Frances Maher, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Maher, of Mt. Pleasant. His wife predeceased him 11 years ago. He is survived by two sons, George (Lockhart), William Thomas ("Glenfield," Wagga), six daughters Mrs. R. Purtell (Irene), Mrs. A. K. Jackson (Alice), Mrs. Darcy Ryan (Gladys), Mrs. John Ryan (Myrtle), Mrs. O. Purtell (Doreen), Mrs. John Walsh (Sylvia), all of Wagga, and one brother, Mr. John Lloyd, of Wagga.

Telacon's grandchildren remembered him as a tall, quiet, loving, gentle man with red hair. At least two of his children, George and Irene, also had red hair.

In his final Will made in 1935, Telacon appointed his son William ("Bill") and son-in-law John ("Jack") Ryan as his executors. Telacon's Will directed that all his assets and possessions be sold and the proceeds divided equally between his eight children. For probate, his estate was officially valued at £66,744. Today that equates to between six and thirty million dollars,

depending on which method of calculation is used. As his portfolio included valuable rural properties, thirty million dollars is more realistic.⁸

As part of the administration of his deceased estate, a clearing sale was held at Wagga Wagga in August 1943 to sell Telacon's 6,600 sheep and 300 cattle. The sale attracted buyers from places as far afield as Geelong, Corowa, Albury, Cootamundra and Gundagai. According to a press report "*the whole of the offerings were sold out under the hammer in quick time, the general agreement being that the realisation in both sheep and cattle was the most successful from all points of view conducted at Wagga for a considerable period*". The sale was followed two weeks later by a clearing sale of Telacon's plant and equipment at Glenfield.⁹

Only a small amount of Telacon's land was sold in order to wind up the estate. His estate included just over £10,000 of cash in the bank. Telacon probably deliberately held this amount in order to offset death duties which were payable at an eye-watering 20 per cent of the value of his deceased estate. After some adjustments, final death duties were set at £13,474. This is probably why his executors sold Four-Mile, so they had sufficient cash to pay the death duties.

The split-up of Telacon's estate has already been covered in the descriptions of his properties in chapter 5. In summary, Bill Lloyd received Glenfield; Doreen Purtell and George Lloyd shared Podgers; Gladys Ryan, Myrtle Ryan and Irene Purtell jointly received Glen Oak, Back Glen Oak and part of Hillside which they later split amongst themselves; Gladys received the northern part of Hillside on her own; Alice received parts of Mount Pleasant and Telacon's final home in Kincaid Street, Wagga. Sylvia Walsh received Sunnyside which is the property where I grew up.

Telacon's estate was not finalised until 1951 when a parcel of land on the eastern side of Romano's hotel, in which Telacon's executors still held a one-sixth share, was sold.

LARGE UNRESERVED CLEARING SALE

ACCOUNT ESTATE LATE TELACON LLOYD
AT "GLENFIELD," OURA ROAD, WAGGA

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18 at 1 p.m.

THE offerings will include: I.H.C. Tractor, 15-30 h.p., good order; Moline Tractor, 2 Double Horse Lorries, McCormick Mower (perfect order), McCormick Hay Rake (new), 5 furrow Mitchell Stump Jump Plough, Tractor Pull, 4 furrow Mitchell Set Plough, 3 furrow Mitchell Set Plough, 2 Furrow Mitchell Set Plough, Garden Plough, Tank Sinking Plough, Gaston 14 Disc Cultivator, Massey Scarifier, power lift, 15 Hoe Massey Drill with lucerne seed box attached, Hay Rake, Sawbench, 3ft. saw, set 6 Harrows, set Drill Harrows, set Pasture Harrows, 3 Scoops, 16ft. Fertiliser Spreader, 2 Grindstone Platform Scales, Spring Cart, 2 Furphy Water Carts, 8 h.p. Ronaldson Tippet Engine, Koertz Woolpress, 1 Wool Table, 2 stand Portable Wolseley Shearing Plant, 4 stand Wolseley Overhead Gear, Grinder, quantity Blacksmith Tools, including Anvil, 2 large Vices and 1 small Vice, quantity lin. Piping, Corrugated Iron, Battens, Harness, Saddles, Copper, quantity Salt, Shovels, Crowbar, Picks, and a host of Sundries; Chevrolet 1927 Truck, with hurdles and sides; 3 Hacks, 3 Draught Horses, 2 Milking Cows, 10 stacks Mixed Fodder.

NOTE: As this sale is an estate realisation, everything is for unreserved sale.

Australian Mercantile Land & Finance Co. Ltd., Wagga.
Younghusband Ltd., Wagga.

The 1943 clearing sale of Telacon's plant and equipment at Glenfield

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED ESTATE
Stock Clearing Sale
6600 Station Bred Sheep in Lines 6600
 (ALL OFFERING IN THE WOOL)
300 Great Quality Cattle 300
 On Account of the Estate of the late Telacon Lloyd
 AT WAGGA MUNICIPAL SALEYARDS
MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1943, at 1.30 p.m.
 A rare opportunity to acquire top quality Station Sheep in the
 wool and high class Cattle.
FULL DETAILS LATER ISSUES
YOUNGHUSBAND LTD., Wagga,
AUSTRALIAN MERCANTILE Land & Finance Co. Ltd

The sale of Telacon's livestock in 1943 to wind up his estate



Telacon Lloyd in his later years

¹ *Daily Advertiser* 2 October 1931 page 2.

² *Daily Advertiser* 4 September 1934 page 5.

³ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 2060-51. *Daily Advertiser* 21 January 1935 page 5 and 9 February 1935 page 4.

⁴ NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 4004-193.

⁵ Walsh, *The Maher and Lloyd Families*, 55-56.

⁶ Garnsey (edit.), *The Lloyds of Warrabinga*, various pages.

⁷ *Daily Advertiser* 2 April 1936 page 4 and 2 April 1937 page 4.

⁸ Will 275660 in NSW Will Books per findmypast.com.au. Deceased estate papers for Telacon Lloyd, no.

A.47849, Museums of History NSW (State Records). www.measuringworth.com/calculators/australiacompare/

⁹ *Daily Advertiser* 20 July 1943 page 3 and 7 August 1943 page 4.

Appendix 1: Family Group – Theophilus Lloyd and Margaret Clarke¹

Name: Theophilus George LLOYD
Birth: 21 May 1836 Manchester, Lancashire, England
Christen: 2 Jun 1836 Manchester, Lancashire, England
Death: 16 Sep 1872 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Burial: 18 Sep 1872 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Occupation: Farmer
Father: Hugh Humphrey LLOYD (1813-1900)
Mother: Jane JONES (1806-1889)
Marriage: 4 Jan 1860 Goulburn, NSW

Spouse: Margaret CLARKE
Birth: 1838 Danesfort, Co Kilkenny, Ireland
Christen: 30 Apr 1838 Annamult, Co Kilkenny, Ireland
Death: 4 Apr 1899 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Burial: Wagga Wagga, NSW
Father: James CLARKE (~1808-1864)
Mother: Bridget BRYAN (1816-)

Children

1 M: Theophilus George LLOYD
Birth: 24 Jun 1861 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Death: 16 Feb 1885 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Burial: 17 Feb 1885 Wagga Wagga, NSW

2 F: Mary Jane LLOYD
Birth: 26 Oct 1862 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Death: 29 Feb 1864 Lloyd's Farm, Wagga Wagga, NSW
Burial: Wagga Wagga, NSW

3 F: Bathsheba LLOYD
Birth: 8 Jun 1864 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Death: 2 Sep 1936 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Burial: 3 Sep 1936 RC Cemetery, Wagga Wagga, NSW
Spouse: John KELLY (1864-1930)
Marriage: 30 Nov 1886 St Michaels, Wagga Wagga, NSW

4 F: Jane LLOYD
Birth: 12 Jun 1866 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Death: 2 Aug 1940 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Burial: 4 Aug 1940 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Spouse: Thomas ROBBINS (1859-1927)
Marriage: 11 Oct 1893 St Michaels, Wagga Wagga, NSW

5 M: Telacon/Tilasin LLOYD
Birth: 28 Mar 1868 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Death: 3 Sep 1942 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Burial: 4 Sep 1942 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Spouse: Catherine Frances Xavier MAHER (1869-1931)
Marriage: 23 Dec 1895 St Michaels, Wagga Wagga, NSW

6 F: Grace Darling LLOYD
Birth: 25 Dec 1869 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Death: 10 Jul 1890 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Burial: 12 Jul 1890 Wagga Wagga, NSW

7 M: John Edward LLOYD
Birth: 31 Jul 1871 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Death: 22 Jul 1953 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Burial: 23 Jul 1953 RC Cemetery, Wagga Wagga, NSW
Spouse: Frances Jane WITHERS (1874-1944)
Marriage: 2 Aug 1896 Mrs Lloyds, Wagga Wagga, NSW

Appendix 2: Family Group – Telacon Lloyd and Catherine Maher

Name: Telacon/Tilasin LLOYD

Birth: 28 Mar 1868 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Death: 3 Sep 1942 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Burial: 4 Sep 1942 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Occupation: Farmer & grazier
Father: Theophilus George LLOYD (1836-1872)
Mother: Margaret CLARKE (1838-1899)
Marriage: 23 Dec 1895 St Michaels, Wagga Wagga, NSW

Spouse: Catherine Frances Xavier MAHER

Birth: 17 Oct 1869 Mt Pleasant, Wagga Wagga, NSW
Death: 1 Oct 1931 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Burial: 2 Oct 1931 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Father: Daniel MAHER (1837-1927)
Mother: Harriet FITZGIBBONS (~1847-1926)

Children

1 M: George Aloysius LLOYD

Birth: 5 May 1896 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Christen: 19 Jul 1896 St Michaels, Wagga Wagga, NSW
Death: 10 May 1960 Darlinghurst, NSW
Burial: Rookwood cemetery, Sydney, NSW
Spouse: Marian Colville Irene ARMSTRONG (1894-1959)
Marriage: 28 Apr 1920 St Michaels, Wagga Wagga, NSW

2 M: William Thomas LLOYD

Birth: 14 Sep 1897 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Christen: 16 Oct 1897 St Michaels, Wagga Wagga, NSW
Death: 27 Jul 1977 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Burial: 29 Jul 1977 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Spouse: Dulcie Sarah Giles HONEY (1900-1959)
Marriage: 26 Nov 1919 St Michaels, Wagga Wagga, NSW

3 F: Irene Constance LLOYD

Birth: 25 Mar 1899 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Christen: 23 Apr 1899 St Michaels, Wagga Wagga, NSW
Death: 23 Nov 1991 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Burial: Wagga Wagga, NSW
Spouse: Reginald Thomas PURTELL (1890-1978)
Marriage: 16 Jul 1919 Wagga Wagga, NSW

4 F: Alice Kathleen LLOYD

Birth: 26 Sep 1900 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Christen: 30 Nov 1900 St Michaels, Wagga Wagga, NSW
Death: 23 Jul 1968 Sydney, NSW
Spouse: Francis Robert John Anthony JACKSON (1903-1974)
Marriage: 25 Dec 1924 St Michaels, Wagga Wagga, NSW
Divorce:
Spouse: Frederick Arthur NAYLOR (~1896-1980)
Marriage: 1954 Hong Kong

5 F: Gladys May LLOYD

Birth: 17 May 1902 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Christen: 22 Jun 1902 St Michaels, Wagga Wagga, NSW
Death: 25 Nov 1972 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Burial: Wagga Wagga, NSW
Spouse: D'Arcy Luke RYAN (1901-1972)
Marriage: 17 Oct 1928 St Michaels, Wagga Wagga, NSW

6 F: Myrtle Josephine LLOYD

Birth: 28 Dec 1903 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Christen: 31 Jan 1904 St Michaels, Wagga Wagga, NSW
Death: 13 Aug 1989 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Burial: 16 Aug 1989 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Spouse: John D'Arcy RYAN (1895-1976)
Marriage: 28 Mar 1934 Sydney, NSW

7 F: Doreen Esperence LLOYD

Birth: 10 Feb 1907 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Christen: 7 Mar 1907 St Michaels, Wagga Wagga, NSW
Death: 2 Jan 1963 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Burial: 4 Jan 1963 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Spouse: Oswald Geoffrey Hume PURTELL
Marriage: Feb 1930 Sydney, NSW

8 F: Mary Sylvia Rita LLOYD

Birth: 5 Jun 1911 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Christen: 24 Jul 1911 St Michaels, Wagga Wagga, NSW
Death: 23 Oct 1996 Wagga Wagga, NSW
Burial: Wagga Wagga, NSW
Spouse: John Phillip WALSH (1911-2001)
Marriage: 1 Jul 1940 Wagga Wagga, NSW

¹ Genealogical research and Family Group Sheets courtesy of Philippa Garnsey.

Appendix 3: Daniel and Harriet Maher

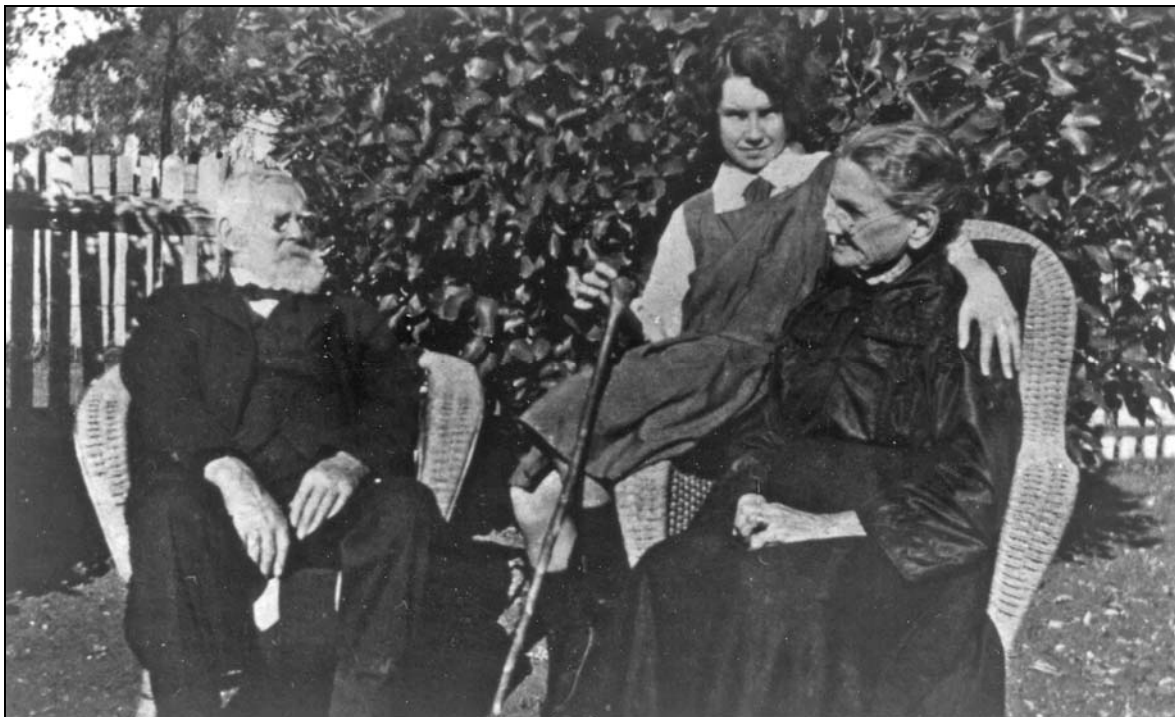
Daniel and Harriet Maher of Mount Pleasant, Wagga Wagga, were the parents of Catherine (Kate) Maher who married Telacon Lloyd.

Daniel Maher came from Newmarket in County Clare, Ireland. His parents were Patrick Maher and Julia Burns. Daniel was probably born at Newmarket-on-Fergus in 1837. Before emigrating, he was employed by Lord Inchiquin as head gardener at Drumoland Castle. Daniel arrived in New South Wales on the ship *Emma* in January 1857 at the age of 19. He was a Catholic who could read and write.

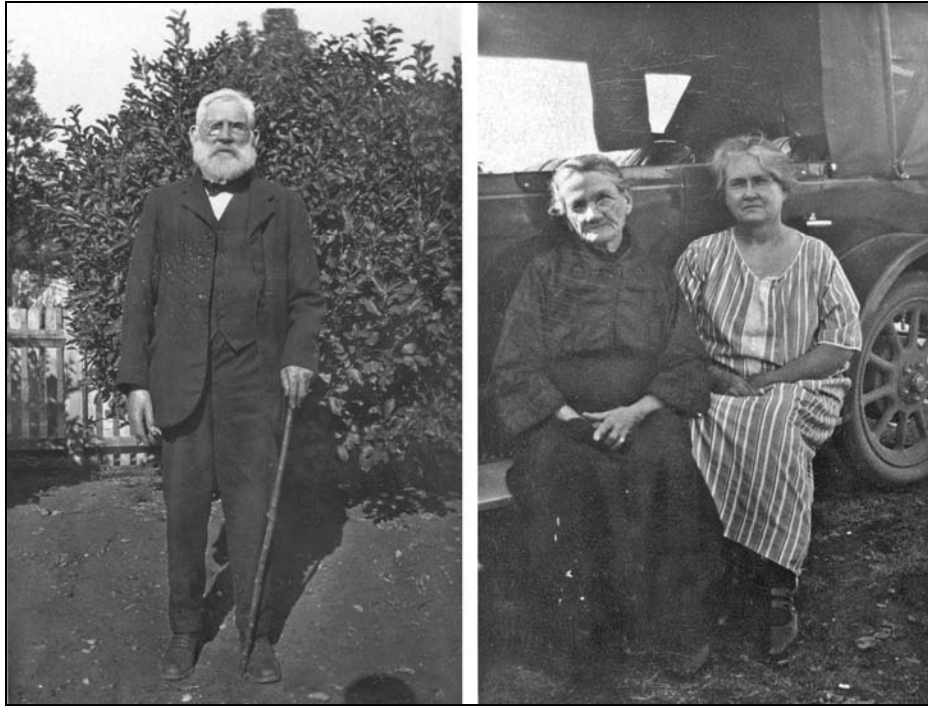
Only nine days after arriving in the colony, Daniel paid a deposit on his first parcel of land in Wagga, a 68-acre farm block on the town's outskirts. Over the next 15 years he purchased several adjoining parcels of land that together comprised his Mount Pleasant estate. Details of Mount Pleasant are in appendix 4.

According to family tradition, Daniel then went to the goldfields where he enjoyed some success. At some stage he met Harriet Fitzgibbons who had been born in Victoria in about 1847. Harriet and Daniel's first child was born at Wagga Wagga in 1865 and the couple married there in 1867. They went on to have a total of 16 children, all of them born in Wagga. Their third child, Telacon Lloyd's future wife, Catherine Frances Maher (Kate) was born on 17 October 1869.

Harriet Maher died at Wagga in September 1926. Daniel Maher died at Wagga in December 1927. His Mount Pleasant Estate was subdivided and sold the following year.¹



Daniel and Harriet Maher with their granddaughter Sylvia Lloyd, c1923



Left: Daniel Maher. Right: Harriet Maher and her daughter Kate, 1920s

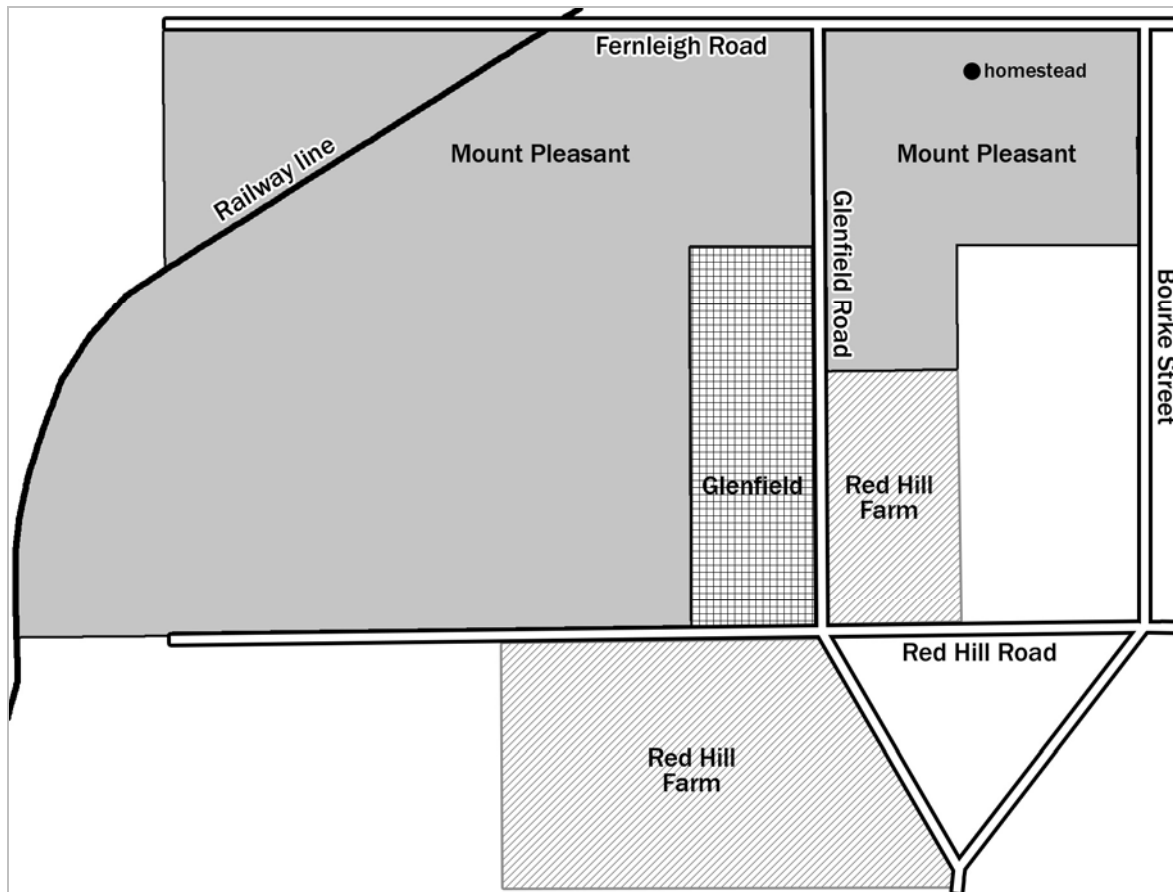


The Maher family at Mount Pleasant homestead in the 1920s

¹ *Daily Advertiser* 2 September 1926 and 29 December 1927, both page 2.

Appendix 4: Mount Pleasant and the "other" Glenfield

The diagram below shows Mount Pleasant under Daniel Maher's ownership. It was just over 1,000 acres, excluding roads and rail. After his death, it was subdivided and sold in 1928. The press advertisement for the sale is also shown below.¹



MOUNT	PLEASANT
1007 Acres	1007 Acres

RICH HIGHLY IMPROVED FREEHOLD LAND FOR GENUINE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTATE DISTRIBUTION ON ACCOUNT OF EXORS. ESTATE LATE DANIEL MAHER

Auction will take place at Australian Mercantile Land & Finance Co's. Wagga Salerooms

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1928, at 3 p.m.

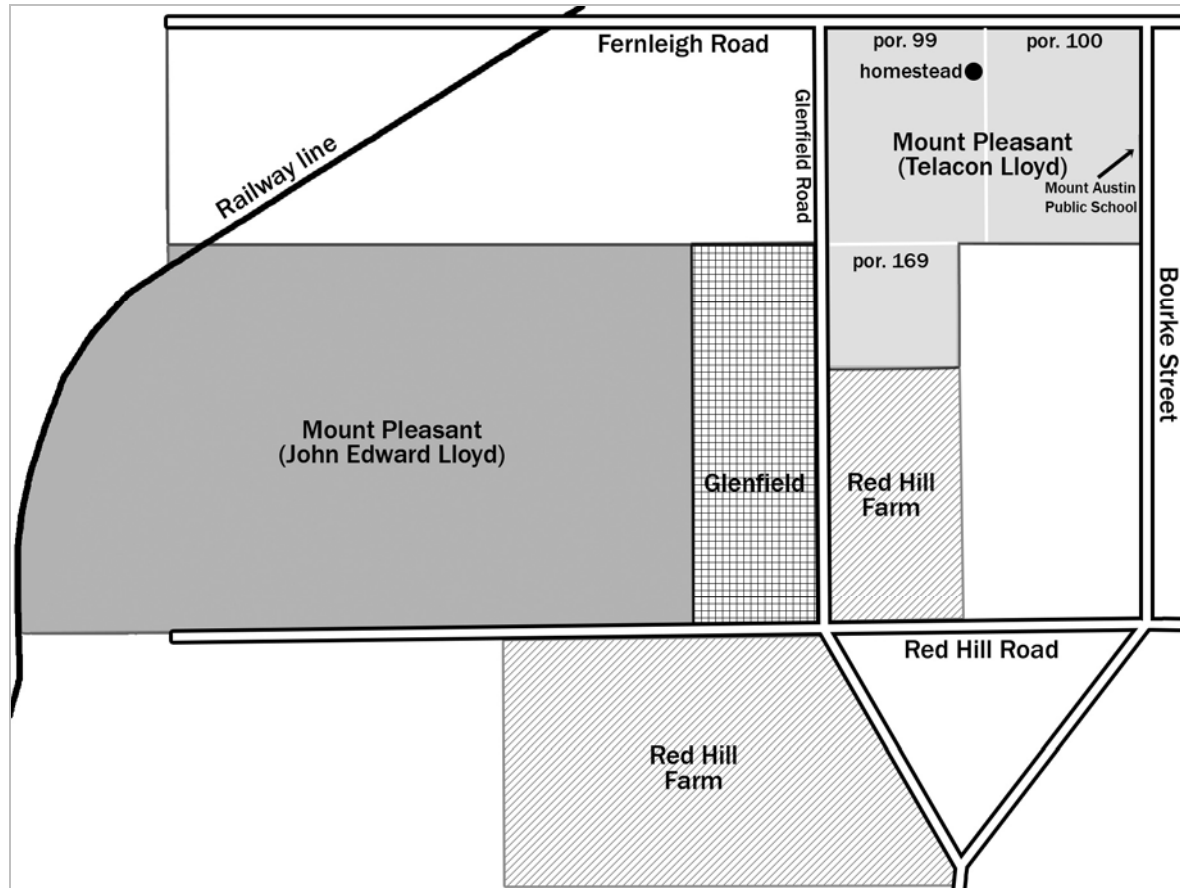
Observe the Remarkable Terms: Quarter Cash, Balance over Four Years at 6½ per cent.

AUSTRALIAN MERCANTILE LAND & FINANCE CO. LTD (incorporating Meurant, Blake, Watts, Clark, Ltd.) in conjunction with BYRNES, BEST & CO., under instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late DANIEL MAHER, will submit for sale as a whole or alternatively in subdivision that choice property known as "MOUNT PLEASANT" containing 1007 acres Freehold, situated about half a mile from Wagga's municipal boundary, fronting Albury and Great Southern Road, all rich high-class cropping, heavy carrying and fattening country; 600 acres cleared for plough, nice shade trees reserved, also good supply of firewood; watered by 5 splendid tanks, never failing supply; excellently fenced and subdivided into 12 convenient paddocks; charming homestead of 7 rooms in brick, picturesquely set amongst trees and garden, also cottage, barn, stables, sheds, sheep yards, etc.

Parts of Mount Pleasant owned by Telacon Lloyd and his brother John

At the 1928 sale of Mount Pleasant, Telacon Lloyd purchased three adjoining portions (numbers 99, 100 and 169) that totalled 204 acres. Soon afterwards, he sold the homestead and 35 acres around it, which was nearly half of portion 99. He retained the rest of his Mount Pleasant land until his death. The homestead, which has not survived, stood in today's terms at approximately 13 Dove Street, Mount Austin. The Haven aged care facility and Mount Austin Public School now stand on portion 100.

As shown in the diagram below, his brother John Edward Lloyd purchased a large part of Mount Pleasant at the 1928 sale. By this time John also owned the "other" Glenfield, Red Hill Farm and the land between the northern block of Red Hill Farm and Bourke Street.



The parts of Mount Pleasant purchased by brothers Telacon and John Lloyd in 1928

The "other" Glenfield

It's confusing in the Lloyd family history that there were two properties named Glenfield. Telacon's Glenfield was on the Oura Road, fronting the Murrumbidgee River to the east of Wagga. His brother John's Glenfield was on the southern outskirts of Wagga, between Mount Pleasant and Red Hill Farm (see diagram above). Both properties were named by previous owners many years before Telacon and John purchased them.

John Lloyd's Glenfield consisted of portions 172, 173 and 174 in the parish of South Wagga. This Glenfield was advertised for sale in July 1903 following the death of its owner, Louisa Tompson. John purchased the three adjoining lots, a total of 123 acres, from Louisa Tompson's deceased estate in 1904.² Glenfield Road is named after this property. The advertisement for the 1903 sale of Glenfield is shown on the next page.

TUESDAY, JULY 28th, 1903.

HORWOOD & RALEIGH have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the **AUSTRALIAN HOTEL**, at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, July 28th,

The well-known Property,
"GLENFIELD,"

Situated about 4 miles from Wagga Wagga, and near the Albury Road, now occupied by Mr. H. G. Dennis, consisting of a good Brick House of 6 rooms, and 120 Acres of first-class Agricultural Land.

TERMS AT SALE.

Advertisement for the sale of Glenfield in the *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* 25 July 1903

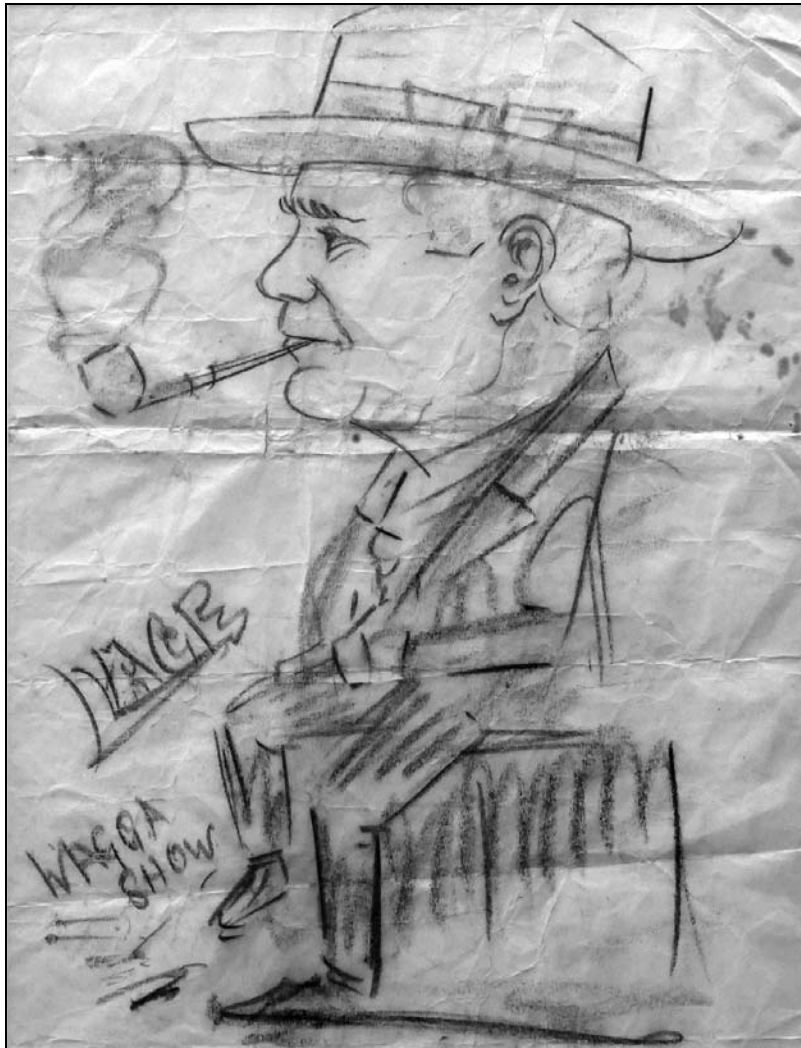
¹ *Daily Advertiser* 29 September 1928 page 3.

² NSW Old Systems Title, book-number: 755-403. NSW Torrens Title, vol-fol: 1152-158 & 1531-145.



Four generations, 1921. From left: Harriet Maher, Irene Purtell with daughter Carmel, Catherine Lloyd.

(Photo courtesy of Philippa Garnsey)



Sketch of "Lace" (Telacon Lloyd) made at Wagga Wagga Show in 1927



Left: Telacon Lloyd and his youngest daughter, Sylvia, at Warrabinga c1923. The Federal Hotel is in the background. Right: Catherine Lloyd (nee Maher).

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