

“A Limerick Kinkead”

Robert John Kinkead (1844 – 1922)

As Described in Australian Newspaper Articles
(1875 – 1922)

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Abstract

This paper provides a description of Robert John Kinhead (1844 – 1922) derived from mentions in various Newspapers published in Australia from 1875 through to 1922. As the mentions are compiled it becomes apparent that Robert was an astute businessman, very community minded and a committed Catholic. The articles take the reader through his three marriages and twelve children issued from those marriages to the time of his death.

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Introduction

Robert John Kinkead was born in 1844 in Lackelly, County Limerick, Ireland to parents Samuel Kinkead (1810 – 1885) and Johanna Walsh (1820 – 1893). He was baptized as a Roman Catholic in Emly Parish, County Tipperary, Ireland on 26 February, 1844. Robert was the third of six children, the siblings being Thomas bn 1839, Elizabeth bn 1841, James bn 1847, Bridget bn 1850 and Mary bn 1853.

Robert emigrated to Australia, arriving in Sydney, New South Wales on 21 May, 1867 aboard the ship *'Lightbrigade'*. After spending some time in Sydney, then Parkes, New South Wales, he travelled to the Ballarat/Castlemaine Region of Victoria, where a distant cousin resided, James Kinkead (1837 – 1915), who had emigrated from Lackelly, Ireland to Australia in 1861. James was married to Johanna Alice O'Brien (1853 – 1932).

Robert collected his wife to be, Mary Jane McNamee (1858 – 1896) and her parents, William McNamee (1816 – 1889) and Elizabeth Connolly (1823 – 1890) and returned to Parkes, where they were married in the Catholic Presbytery on 6 January, 1874. Robert was aged 29 years and Mary was aged 17 years. They resided at Tichborne, New South Wales, south of Parkes where they had their first child, Thomas Joseph Kinkead (1875 – 1958). Robert had established a business in Parkes.

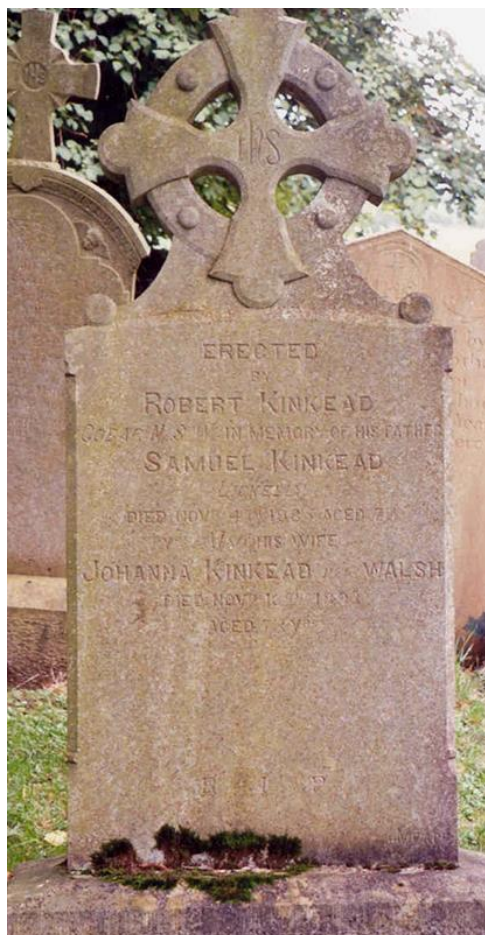


Figure 1 Gravestone of Samuel Kinkead & Johanna Walsh.

A Copper Mining boom had commenced in Cobar, New South Wales. The family moved to Cobar shortly after where Robert established a mining equipment store in Barton Street, Cobar to service miners working at the local mine. (Verbal family history – Stan Kinkead – stated that he operated his initial business from a caravan.) The couple went on to issue a further nine children; Eliza Gertrude (1876 – 1968) aka Mysie; William Patrick (1879 – 1882); Robert John (1880 – 1882); Mary Josephine (1883 – 1976) aka Josephine / Jo; Johanna Agnes (1885 – 1969) aka Agnes / Aggie; James John Benedict (1888 – 1950) aka Jim / Jimmy; Francis Patrick (1890 – 1965) aka Frank; Ellen Florence (1893 – 1970) aka Nell / Nellie; and my grandfather, Elly Stanislaus (1896 – 1982) aka Stan.

Mary Jane Kinkead died from consequences of giving birth to my grandfather on 6 August, 1896. Robert was aged 52 years and Mary was aged 38 years.

At some point Robert arranged for the headstone of his father Samuel to be replaced in the Castle Jane Cemetery, Knocklong, Ireland. The head stone is inscribed: *'Erected by Robert Kinkead of Cobar, N.S.W.'*

in memory of his father, Samuel Kinkead, Lackelly, died Nov 4th 1885 aged 74, also his wife, Johanna Kinkead nee Walsh, died Nov 16th 1893 aged 73 years.'

Robert married his second wife, Annie Cusack, on 7 November, 1897 at Cobar, New South Wales. Annie died four years later, in 1901. They had no issue. Robert was aged 57 years and Annie was aged 33 years at the time of her death.

Robert married his third wife, Marion Gertrude Flaherty (1874 – 1951), aka Catherine Marion Flaherty, on 4 April, 1904 at Cobar, New South Wales. Robert was aged 60 years and Marion was aged 30 years. The couple issued two children: Olga Gertrude (1905 – 1993) and Robert E. (1906 – 1907).

The couple later moved to 35 Elizabeth Bay Road, Elizabeth Bay, New South Wales. Robert died on 19 October, 1922 at his home at 16 Kensington Road, Kensington, New South Wales, aged 78 years, and is buried in The Rookwood Catholic Cemetery, New South Wales.

Robert John Kinkead is mentioned in more than 500 Australian Newspaper articles throughout the course of his life. (His famous son Jimmy, in many more than that – subject of a future paper). This paper attempts to derive a description of the man from those articles.

Notes

The articles are addressed in chronological order. The initial article on a topic will be referenced. Subsequent articles on the same topic will appear in the Bibliography unless they are particularly noteworthy. Where there has been a lengthy or lifelong participation in a topic, the total discussion on the topic will take place at the time of introduction. Mentions of Roberts spouses and children will be introduced as they appear under their own headings. All articles can be viewed through Trove, provided by the National Library of Australia and its partners: <https://trove.nla.gov.au>.

Description

The first mention of Robert Kinkead in an Australian Newspaper was on 26 June, 1875 in the Freeman's Journal. The article is the first of many highlighting his involvement in the Roman Catholic Church. As the mentions are compiled it can be seen he was an astute businessman, owning stores in several locations and shares in many of the Copper & Gold Mines in the area. He was on the board of directors for many years in several of those companies. Robert was a great community man, serving on the Municipal Council, P & A Association, Hospital Board, and many other community-based organizations. He served as a Justice of the Peace and a Magistrate and was one of half a dozen Magistrates responsible for establishing the Childrens Court in Australia. Robert was the primary driver in the establishment of the Nyngan-Cobar Railway. He had three wives and twelve children. The mentions follow some of their progress during his lifetime as well.

The Roman Catholic Church

On 26 June, 1875, a St Patricks Branch No. 101 was legally opened by the Archbishops Deputy. Sixteen members were initiated and duly installed. Robert Kinkead was elected president.^[1]

5 November, 1887.

“Dr Dunne, Bishop of Wilcannia, is at present making a visitation tour of his vast diocese. On arriving at Cobar, his Lordship met with a most cordial reception. Every available buggy was put into requisition to meet his Lordship some miles outside the township, and escort him to the town. The general congregation and school children were assembled in the church, where a most formal welcome was tendered in the shape of an address from the Catholics of Cobar and the district.”

Dr Dunne presided over a meeting in the Presbytery which included Robert Kinkead. Robert advised that he and others would be left with a heavy debt on the Church Property. When the Church Buildings were contracted, Cobar had bright prospects. On the collapse of the Copper Industry, funds from the town were no longer available. Robert proposed that with the permission of the bishops of other diocese, Dr Dunne could prevail on the brethren to assist in covering the debit. Dr Dunne agreed. The debt on Cobar was £1800 and with liabilities in other places in the mission would amount to £2300. Cobar's reduce population and slender resources only allowed them to raise £300.^[30]

17 August, 1895. Mr & Mrs Robert Kinkead were sighted at a mass given by the Reverend Father Kevin, C.P. of Sydney who has been holding a series of very successful missions in various towns throughout the back blocks.^[84]

21 August, 1895. Dr Dunne, Roman Catholic Bishop of Wilcannia, paid Mount Hope a flying visit on Saturday, leaving on Sunday in company with Mr Robert Kinkead for Cobar.^[85]

15 August, 1896. The Reverend Father King attended Cobar to say Mass. In attendance were Mr Kinkead, Miss Kinkead & Family.^[92]

14 April, 1900. A meeting was held at Lew's Hall, Wrightville by members of the Roman Catholic Church for the purpose of forming a Church Committee to erect a Church there. Robert Kinkead donated a site for the Church Building.^[165]

20 April, 1900. Sympathy with Dr O'Haran. Vigorous Speeches.

(By way of background, Rev. Dr. O'Haran was a high dignitary in the Roman Catholic Church. In the Divorce Courts in Sydney, Arthur Conyngnam, an ex-Queensland Test Cricketer, accused O'Haran of adultery with his wife. The charges were dismissed and O'Haran exonerated of any wrongdoing. Conyngnam would later be convicted of fraud in New Zealand operating under an alias.)

On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in Council Chambers attended by 40 gentlemen, including Robert Kinkead. A motion was put forward.

“That the sympathy of that meeting of citizens of Cobar and Wrightville be conveyed to the Very Rev Dr O’Haran in the mental anguish he had suffered through the diabolical charge made against him; also that the meeting of citizens congratulated him on the result of the trial at the hands of Mr Justice Owen and a mixed jury of his countrymen”.

Mr R. Kinkead seconded the resolution and stated:

“No doubt a very hard blow had been struck at the Catholic Church, but very fortunately it had been proven that it was as false as could be”.^[202]

3 May, 1902. On Monday evening in the Masonic Hall about 80 gentlemen assembled to bid farewell to the Rev Father Frank Tracy who was being transferred to Deniliquin. In his farewell speech he enumerated Messrs Hogan, Kinkead and Duffy, from who he had received many kindnesses.^[234]

23 August, 1902. Bishop Dunne arrived in Cobar on Thursday from Wilcannia. Rev Fathers Hughes and Treacy, and Messrs Hogan, Kinkead, D’Aspice and Duffy were appointed to a sub-committee to prepare a report on the most suitable place to build a new convent for the Sisters of Mercy. They visited the convent grounds for that purpose on Friday morning.^[242]

8 November, 1902. Bishop Dunne held a dinner at the Convent schoolroom. Three Bishops were present. He made several toasts. Mr Kinkead was the first to respond. He went back to the early days when all denominations held services in the same building.^[246]

21 March, 1903. Robert Kinkead was on the Collection Committee for the St Patricks Day Sports Carnival.^[263]

8 April, 1904. Robert Kinkead donated 10s 6d for Father William Treacy who was leaving the Wrightville Parish.^[286]

27 August, 1904. A meeting was held at the Convent School Room last Monday to open a new branch of the Hibernian Catholic Benefit Society. Robert Kinkead & Thomas Kinkead were both present.^[296]

1 November, 1907. Robert Kinkead attended a banquet on Monday evening for visiting prelates of the Catholic Church. The visitors were Archbishop Kelly, Bishop Dunne and Dr Gallagher. Robert Kinkead proposed a toast to the health of Bishop Dunne.^[359]

30 July, 1909. Father Hughes, who has recently returned from a long spell of typhoid fever, was made the recipient of a presentation from friends and parishioners in the town and district. The function took place at the Convent on Monday evening. Mr Robert Kinkead spoke briefly, but to the point.^[397]

23 August, 1910. Departure of Father Hughes.

There was an attendance of about 30 at the meeting held at the Council Chambers on Thursday evening in connection with the testimonial to Father Hughes, prior to his departure from Cobar in October on a visit to Ireland for the benefit of his health. Mr R. Kinkead said that outside Father Hughes’ clerical position Cobar had no better townsman. He looked after the morality of the town and everything that was good. Cobar people should present

him with a worthy testimonial. Messrs Kinkead & Monahan moved a motion, carried unanimously, to open a subscription list and appointed a sub-committee to make all arrangements. About £40 was promised in the room. Fr Hughes leaves Cobar about October 20, Sydney on the 29th and Melbourne on Nov 1st.^[414]

18 October, 1910. Robert Kinkead put in an apology for not attending Fr Hughes send-off.^[416]

12 March, 1912. Welcome to Father Hughes.

On Thursday evening last, a welcome home was extended to Father Hughes in the Convent school room by well wishers after an absence from Cobar for the past 16 months. About 40 gentlemen attended. Mr Kinkead said Father Hughes had worked not only for his church, but anything that was for the welfare of the town. He hoped that he would be spared for many years to reside in Cobar to work for the benefit of the town as he had done in the past.^[439]

19 March, 1912. Send-Off to Father Carroll.

On Thursday evening many parishioners of the R.C. Church assembled at the school room to say au-revoir to Father Carroll, who has been station in Cobar for the last 17 months during the absence of Father Hughes. Robert Kinkead made a toast.^[441]

Horse Racing

24 May, 1879. The Cobar Annual Races were to be held on 4 & 5 June, 1879. Robert Kinkead will hold the position of Clerk of the Scales.^[2]

24 March, 1900. Five vacancies are available on the Committee for the Cobar Turf Club. Robert Kinkead was one of eight nominees for the positions.^[161]

31 March, 1900. Robert Kinkead was elected to one of five positions available on the Committee for the Cobar Turf Club. The Winter Meeting to be held on 16th & 17th May.^[163]

5 May, 1900. Robert Kinkead attended a meeting where it was decided the Winter Meeting of the Cobar Turf Club would be abandoned. They only had five nominations for the first race and four for the second. The Nyngan Show and the Cobar District Court were to be held on the same day as the races.^[170]

9 June, 1900. At the annual meeting of the Cobar Turf Club, the entire retiring committee was re-elected.^[177]

13 October, 1900. Robert Kinkead attended a committee meeting of the Cobar Turf Club at Doughty's Hotel last Wednesday. The purpose of the meeting was to organize the upcoming Cobar Races. The secretary, Mr Williams, resigned due to a transactional error that appeared to be nothing more than a mistake and without criminal intent.^[185]

20 October, 1900. Robert Kinkead attended a committee meeting of the Cobar Turf Club at Doughty's Hotel last Thursday after the annual races held on Tuesday & Wednesday. The races were deemed to have good weather, excellent racing, but poor attendance.^[186]

18 May, 1901. Robert Kinkead attended a committee meeting of the Cobar Turf Club at Doughty's Hotel Monday evening. The programme for the winter meeting was discussed and the date set for July 3rd.^[205]

31 August, 1901. Robert Kinkead attended a meeting of the Cobar Jockey Club on Tuesday where the secretary resigned. The meeting was adjourned until Thursday, where it took place at the Commercial Hotel. It was agreed to rent the course to the Wrightville Jockey Club on Boxing Day with all privileges for £5 5s, rescinding a previous minute stating that the course could be rented for one guinea a day.^[215]

21 December, 1901. Robert Kinkead attended a meeting of the Cobar Turf Club on Tuesday evening at the Grand Hotel. It was decided to hold a race meeting on 27 January, 1902.^[221]

25 July, 1903. Robert Kinkead attended a meeting of the Cobar Turf Club on Wednesday evening at the Grand Hotel. It was decided the current committee should give up office and a new committee be elected at a meeting next Tuesday.^[270]

1 August, 1903. Robert Kinkead was nominated for election to the Committee of the Cobar Turf Club to be held on the 4th August.^[271]

8 August, 1903. At a meeting of the Cobar Turf Club held at the Grand Hotel on Monday evening, Robert Kinkead was elected to the Committee with 36 votes.

Business

On 14 July, 1879 Robert Kinkead commenced the process of making an assignment to secure a loan from his creditors.^[3]

22 November, 1883. Robert Kinkead, listing his address as Mount Hope, is granted a licence to store explosives.^[12]

11 February, 1887. This event was reported as having occurred in Robert Kinkead's store.

"One day last week, as one of the employees in Mr Kinkead's establishment was in the act of serving a customer with a pair of boots, a large carpet snake was found coiled up comfortably in a draw of which the articles required was kept. The young man who hails from a land where all such vermin are vanished ages ago, and who being a new arrival, had never seen 'the like' before, was thrown into a great state of alarm at his discovery, and, in his anxiety to find out what it was, would have allowed it to escape, but for the timely arrival of Mr Kinkead on the scene, who, seizing the first thing he could lay his hands on (a swingle bar) make for the reptile, which had left the drawer and had taken up a position of defence in a boot trunk, from which, however, Mr Kinkead soon dislodged and despatched it. The drawer in which the snake was found was a close fitting one in front, but with a small opening at the back, through which it is supposed the reptile crawled; but how it got up to the opening is a puzzle, as the drawer is nearly four feet from the floor, and there was nothing to aid it in its ascent."^[27]

15 January, 1889. John Wylie, formerly a bookkeeper for Robert Kinkead at both Mount Hope and Cobar, was killed when he was thrown from a horse on New Years Day.^[38]

2 June, 1894. The Belaraboon Correspondent, when describing a sketch of Cobar, stated:

"The leading storekeepers are Messrs R. Kinkead, Barton & James, Pierce, Goold and Farquhar and Crow. The establishments of these firms are extensive and well stocked and would do no discredit to some of the larger provincial towns".^[71]

17 May, 1895. A criminal was arrested and remanded in custody for forging cheques and presenting them at several businesses in Cobar. He stole £7 12s from Robert Kinkead.^[81]

8 December, 1900.

"Kinkead's Xmas Sale is now in full swing. 4s in the £ returned".^[192]

2 March, 1901. The Municipal Council granted Mr Blundell's application to rebuild Mr Kinkead's verandah in Barton Street, providing it was the regulation width of 12ft without wooden flooring.^[196]

24 May, 1902. Public Notice.

*"We, the undersigned members of the Cobar Storekeepers' Association, hereby notify that from the 20th instant all goods supplied up to Pay-day will be entered and included in accounts for the then current pay. On no account will orders be booked forward. Signed E. James * Co., R. Kinkead, W.G. Phillips, T.E. Farquhar, Ward, Bushell & Co., Pierce Goold"*.^[236]

15 October, 1904. A Barton Street Bolt.

“The monotony of a spring afternoon in Barton Street was broken on Tuesday by a horse attached to Mr Kinkead’s delivery van, who put up good time along the eastern footpath. He also broke other things, including a limited number of such unconsidered trifles as downpipes and verandah posts, and finished his course alongside the School of Arts. The horse feed this season is excellent”.^[298]

24 December, 1907. Considering the Carter.

“We congratulate storekeepers on the step that they have taken in regard to the delivery of goods ordered at the stores on Saturday nights and on Wednesdays. By an advertisement which appears in this issue the public are notified that Messrs Kinkead, Farquhar, Alley and Phillips, and Ward, Bushell and Co. have determined, from the 1st January next, only to deliver orders left at the stores up to 8’o’clock on Saturday nights, and only those orders left on Wednesdays before 11 am will be delivered. Cobar is a very scattered locality, and the carters have been frequently compelled to work far into the early hours of the morning in the delivery of orders left by people who are chiefly democrats and people believing in the principle of eight hours. In justice to one very prominent official of the AMA, it may be stated that he has always refused to take delivery of an article sent to his place after 6 pm on ordinary days. This is a pleasing example of living up to ones professions. He has his opinions like other people profess to have their opinions about a White Australia, the difference being that the one man practices his while the other prostitutes those he claims to have. We feel sure that the people of this town will recognise the generous action of the storekeepers, and assist them by making their purchases in keeping with the conditions in the notice above referred to”.^[365]

15 August, 1911. Under Mr Tom Hood’s capable hands, Mr R. Kinkead’s store in Barton Street has been made to look quite a different building.^[429]

10 March, 1915. Robert Kinkead was a successful tender to supply groceries to the Cobar District Hospital for the ensuing year.^[468]

28 July, 1915. At the Cobar District Hospital monthly meeting it was decided that Robert Kinkead be permitted to charge the Government rates for butter; also that a letter be written to the Coastal Farmers Co. asking them to allow sufficient supplies to the contractor for the Hospital.^[469]

14 December, 1915. Correspondence was received from Thomas Kinkead stating that he was not prepared to continue the contract entered into by Robert Kinkead. It was decided that the matter of a claim in connection with the Estate of Robert Kinkead stand over until next meeting.^[470]

Correspondents & Editorials

The Flaneur – Acta Populi

The Flaneur was a nom de plume of a journalist who wrote a humorous column, Acta Populi, for the Freeman's Journal. He first mentioned the Kinkead family on 11 June, 1881. He initially makes a sarcastic description of Cobar:

Had I been asked seven days, ago to write all I knew about the land of Cobar, I would have rattled off something like the following notice with all the supreme confidence of the man who holds four aces : — "Cobar is a small swamp about the size of a piece of chalk or a lawyer's conscience. It is situated, in the 'Never Never' country, and it's population numbers about fourteen souls, including water-tanks and Mongolian gardeners. It is bounded on the N. by a dry lagoon, on the S. by a heavy mortgage, on the E. by a cockatoo fence, and on the W. by a dead bullock. It's principal exports are good deputations, dried blackfellows, 'possum skin bed clothes, and potted delirium tremens. From the immense quantity of syenite, potogine, and other plutonic formations found at Cobar, it is reasonable to suppose this village was made about the same time as the present world, and it's general appearance would lead us to further suppose its inhabitants are conservative enough to be thoroughly satisfied with the customs and fashions which existed in the good old days before the deluge. Generally speaking the natives are limited to two sexes, and if they believe in a future state at all, it's a second edition of the 'Never Never' country. Such is Cobar as described by our best historians.'

He then goes on to compliment the women of Cobar who raised significant funds for the Roman Catholic Presbytery at a Bazaar. He credits Mrs Blakey, Mrs Kinkead and Miss Martin of sticking up and relieving their victims of 150 solid sovereigns.^[5]

14 April, 1883 the Flaneur reported on the death of Mrs Hayes, the highly respected proprietor of the Commercial Hotel in Cobar and a very active philanthropist. Robert Kinkead was a pall bearer at her funeral.^[9]

John Dwyer-Aglauna

On 22 February, 1896, John Dwyer-Aglauna wrote an article, "Doing A Cash Trade In The Back-Blocks" for the Freeman. The article was inspired by a recent letter from the pen of Mr Robert Kinkead, Cobar, which appeared in the Storekeeper. It read as follows:

"Trade Journals was grandly and wildly eloquent on the advantages of strictly adhering to a 'cash trade'. But even that system, carried out to the bitterest of ends, may have some disadvantages. Mr Richard Blewson and Mr Henry Snorgins found this out. The pair were shearers, and during several good seasons had successfully withstood the fascinations of bush whiskey. Consequently, they stood behind a 'bit of stuff'. Counting over their accumulated funds one day, it occurred to them that they had acquired sufficient capital to enable them to forsake the woolshed, the unions, and the strikes, and to embark in some pursuit which would not only make them 'Fat Men', but also yield lucre more expeditiously, abundantly, and comfortably than barbering the fiery, untamed merino. Finally, they decided that the shortest and surest way to opulence was to establish themselves in a wayside pub. Finding a convenient establishment of this description to

let, they rented it, and blossomed out into joint landlords of the Shearer's Arms, which as everyone knows, is situated in a central and commanding position out in the 'Never Never'. They stocked it with a choice assortment of variegated patent liquors, and when they had paid their various accounts, they found that their cash amounted to one solitary, albeit bright and shining shilling. It was the 'off' season in the back country and trade appeared to be 'off' too. No one passed by but old and dead broke swagmen. One day Snorgins, who had constituted his larboard trousers pocket the treasury of the firm and had the 'Colonial Robert' safely stowed therein, remarked to his partner, "It's awfully slow; suppose we have a drink?" The other promptly agreed. Blewson went behind the counter, and Snorgins, 'breasting the bar', plonked down the shilling and shouted for himself and partner. Blewson then took the shilling from the counter, and coming around to the front, while Snorgins went behind, returned the shout. They continued this system of cash trade – all drinks being paid for by the same old shilling – until all the grog had vanished. The rent falling into arrears brought the landlord down, and that soft-hearted individual, after seizing the furniture and fixings, fired out the members of the enterprising firm on to the sandy loam. Camped at a waterhole a couple of nights afterwards, Snorgins pensively remarked:- "Well, business is a curious thing. They say, if you do a cash trade, you can't go wrong, but are bound to make money. Well, I guess we did a cash trade all the time – and, hang it, if I haven't got the cash still", he said, producing the shilling; "but we've lost everything we had, and are now on the wallaby". "Yes", observed Blewson, "doing a cash business has broke us worse than we've ever been before". Snorgins then struck up 'Rule Brittanyer' ".^[87]

The Cobar Committee

On 9 October, 1880 Robert Kinkead was listed as being a member of the Cobar Committee whose purpose was to improve the conditions of Cobar's residents.^[4]

The Progress Association

25 October, 1881. On the previous Saturday Robert Kinkead was one of 15 members elected from 43 nominations to form the Progress Association.^[6]

17 February, 1883. *"One of the largest and most influential public meetings that ever assembled in Cobar met on the 9th instant at the courthouse for the purpose of electing a progress committee".* The progress committee was lobbying for Cobar to become a Municipality. Many of the inhabitants backed by the Great Cobar Copper Mining Company were opposed to this. At a previous meeting 50 freeholders had decided to petition the Government to be granted a Municipality. It was stated that the initial committee had done a great deal of good, however the subsequent committee had not even had a meeting. Robert Kinkead was elected to a new Progress Committee receiving 18 votes. Issues concerning the committee: *"The completion of the new public school and police barracks. The old canvas tent that is at present used for a public school is a disgrace, and the police station is even worse. I have been informed that full-grown cats can pass in and out through the cracks in the place where prisoners are confined. The progress committee are agitating for a supply of good pure water, a new post and telegraph office, and a building for holding quarter sessions in Cobar, as police, witnesses, prosecutors, and defendants have to go to Bourke, a distance of 120 miles."*^[8]

13 October, 1883. A petition is presented to the Governor describing an area of 36 square miles around Cobar requesting the area be made the Municipality of Cobar. Robert Kinkead is one of 54 signatories to this petition and is listed as a freeholder.

6 March, 1884. A deputation consisting of Robert Kinkead and others waited on Captain Dunstan in a public meeting at the Cobar Company office. The deputation advised Captain Dunstan that the Cobar Water Supply could not last many days. Water in the tank was so impregnated with impurities it could hardly be pumped to the surface. The deputation prevailed upon Captain Dunstan to provide the residents of Cobar drinking water in the event the supply gave out. Captain Dunstan advised that the Cobar Company had invested £8000 on the conservation of water since the last drought and the Government had not invested a penny in Cobar. The Cobar Company's supply is rapidly decreasing however will supply residents of Cobar with drinking water providing it is not to the detriment of the Company.^[14]

Land & Property Holdings

On the 12 November, 1881 it was reported that “*Mr Kinkead, one of our oldest residents, has sold out to Messrs. Barton and Goold*”.^[7]

24 September, 1887. Robert Kinkead was issued a certificate for conditional purchase of land by the local Land Court.^[28]

5 September, 1893. Robert Kinkead’s large assembly room at Mount Hope was used for a sendoff for Mr & Mrs Griffith.^[68]

4 November, 1899. The following appeared in the Local and General Column:

“Land Sale – Attention is directed to the sale of allotments of land situated in the rising township of Gladstone. These will be sold publicly on Nov 25, or privately in the meantime by Mr R. Kinkead, storekeeper, Cobar. The opportunity is a splendid one for those in search of a home”.^[147]

23 February, 1902. The Gladstone Council decided to ask Mr Kinkead to remove all stumps and rubbish from the streets crossing the Gladstone estate, after which the dedication of the streets to the Council would be considered.^[195]

15 June, 1901. The Wrightville Turf Club decided to hold a race meeting two days after the Cobar Races. The racecourse was to be laid in Kinkead’s Paddock.^[212]

5 October, 1901. The Gladstone Council decided to make a request of Mr Kinkead for a map of the Gladstone Estate.^[216]

16 November, 1901. At a meeting of the Gladstone Council, the Mayor and Alderman Milston stated that they had seen Mr Kinkead, who was quite willing that the streets should be dedicated to the Council. The decided to write to Mr Kinkead demanding the clearing and dedication of all streets on the Gladstone Estate.^[218]

22 February, 1902. At a meeting of the Gladstone Municipal Council, the Mayor mentioned that Cobar Street had not yet been dedicated to the Council by Mr Kinkead. Alderman Hunt said the Council should not take over the street from Mr Kinkead until it was placed in proper repair.^[226]

20 September, 1902. At a meeting of the Gladstone Council, the Works Committee reported a rubbish depot site has been selected some 400 yards eastwards of the corner of Kinkead’s paddock, the drainage of which would flow from Wrightville.^[244]

12 September, 1903. At a meeting of the Wrightville Council last Wednesday, the council received correspondence from R. Kinkead offering to dedicate streets in the Gladstone Estate subdivision to the Council. The offer was considered, and it was decided that the Council accept the control of 40 links of land improving the width of Cobar Street, but that until the other streets are formed control will not be taken by the Council.^[276]

11 November, 1905. Important Land Sale.

“In this issue Mr J.M. Scott announces that he will sell, on behalf of Mr R. Kinkead, 66 allotments of land situated in the flourishing township of Wrightville. These allotments are for absolute sale, there being no reserve whatever, and the lots will be knocked down to the highest bidder. The sale takes place on Monday 17th November, at Daley’s Hotel, at the hour of 2.30 pm”.^{[315][316]}

10 January, 1908. Concentrates.

“In connection with the application by the Great Cobar Ltd to run a race across Mr Kinkead’s land at Wrightville, after an extensive enquiry the Warden has arrived at the following finding: Rent at £1 per acre per annum; assessment £4, to be paid to Reinshagen only. Conditions (special) – 1. Ground 25ft wide; 2. Surface width of channel not less than 2ft.; 3. Depth of channel not less than 1 ft; 4. Four crossings 10 ft wide at places to be indicated by owner of land. 5. Other mines to use the race on terms to be agreed”.^[366]

19 May, 1908. Thomas Canavan, a dairy farmer from Western Australia, has leased Mr Kinkead’s paddock at Dapville and will be running dairy cows on it.^[374]

10 November, 1908. A Blaze.

“Volumes of dark smoke and the clanging of the fire bell attracted a large crowd to the rear of Mr. Geo. Payne’s Metropolitan Hotel on Friday afternoon, about 5.30, when it was found that a cottage which has been used for a washhouse, and contained one or two bedrooms, had by some means or other caught fire. The local fire brigade was on the scene without the slightest delay, although the flames had in an incredibly short space of time enveloped the building. The risk was that there was a strong wind blowing at the time, and the residence of Mr. R. Kinkead — a few yards away — was in imminent danger. Some 300ft. of hose was attached to a 4-inch main near Mr N. Morrison’s, and in a very short space of time two streams of water were playing on the burning building from the east and south, and from the first dash of the water it was seen that the flames would be confined to the one building. The firemen worked like Trojans, some of them working under most trying heat. None of the contents were saved, but the charred frame of the building now stands to show where it had been. It must be very satisfactory indeed to property owners to find so many firemen turning up so promptly when the call is given, and there has been no exception for a long time. We understand that the building was uninsured, and the loss in any case is not a very heavy one”.^[380]

16 July, 1909. Foxes are increasing in the vicinity of Wrightville. A dead fox was found in Kinkead’s paddock, adjacent to Dapville. It appears the fox may have picked up a poisoned bait laid by the dog poisoning fiend.^[393]

27 August, 1909. During the week the allotment belonging to Mr W.J Hogan situated between the Police Station and Mr R. Kinkead’s store, was fenced. For years this has served the purposes of a street leading to the Catholic church, and its fencing shows up the grave neglect in not providing a cross street from Barton Street West.^[399]

22 October, 1909. An Outlet to West Cobar. The Cobar Municipal Council received a report that the purchase of land from Mrs Hogan having a 10ft frontage to Barton Street and another 6ft near Mr. Kinkead's would make a right of way 16 ft wide.^[403]

14 January, 1910.

"The glorious rains which fell on Monday night and Tuesday last were probably the finest and most beneficial which have fallen here for a long time past. The water flowed in dense volume across the Hillston road, near the Mount Pleasant Mine, forming, indeed, a fair-sized river. This continued on past the cricket ground across the Occidental flat and into Mr Kinkead's paddock. All pedestrian traffic from the eastern suburbs into Wrightville was suspended throughout Tuesday".^[406]

15 April, 1913. On Wednesday an inquest was held into the death of William Randell, who was killed because of the collision of a train with a bus. The accident occurred at Kinkead's crossing. One of the witnesses described the bus turning at Kinkead's corner and they could see the train approaching. Randell, the bus driver, was killed as he fell from the bus.^[453]

2 December, 1914. The residence of Mr Robert Kinkead, of Cobar, at Elizabeth Bay Road, Elizabeth Bay, Sydney, was entered by a burglar one-night last week and £50 worth of jewellery and clothing taken.^[464]

28 November, 1916. Messrs Snelson and Daley will hold an important sale of household furniture and effects at the residence of Mr R. Kinkead, Barton Street, tomorrow afternoon, commencing at 3.00 pm.^[478]

1 December, 1916. Messrs Snelson and Daley report having held a most successful sale of household furniture and effects on account of R. Kinkead, Esq, at his residence, Barton Street. As it was found impossible to dispose of all the furniture, etc, it was decided to continue the sale on Wednesday afternoon next. Mr T.O. Daley was the auctioneer.^[479]

30 July, 1918. Robert Kinkead is currently living in Edgecliff.^[486]

27 October, 1922. The Obituary of Robert Kinkead stated that he died in his home at 16 Kensington Road, Kensington, Sydney at the age of 78 years.^[493]

 Legal

3 October, 1883. Robert Kinkead to be granted probate along with the other executors in the Will of Daniel Maher, namely the Reverend Lawrence Bolger, Roman Catholic Clergyman and William C. McKay.^[10]

25 January, 1884. In the Mount Hope Small Debts Court, R. Kinkead v John Skelly for £10, settled. R. Kinkead v Michael Connelly £4 15s, settled.^[13]

16 March, 1885. At the Supreme Court Prothonotary's Office, Kinkead v Young 12.00 – 12.30 pm.^[17]

2 November, 1885. At the Supreme Court Prothonotary's Office, Kinkead v Ryan 12.00 pm^[21]

5 July, 1889. At the Supreme Court. Chamber List. Kinkead v Young, Commercial Banking Company garnishees.^[41]

15 February, 1890. Robert Kinkead J.P. provided a written testimonial for John Hunt who was charged with stealing £80 at the Court House Hotel.^[48]

22 April, 1890. Small Debts Court: R. Kinkead v W. Grogan and R. Kinkead v D. Grogan, goods sold. £9 11s 9d. Adjourned until next sitting. R. Kinkead v P. Callan, goods sold. £3 3s 9d verdict for amount and costs. R. Kinkead v Walker goods sold £5 12s 6p, goods sold. Adjourned.^[50]

5 August, 1890. R. Kinkead sued George Manns for breach of the Tenancy Act. A verdict was given for the plaintiff with costs.^[51]

18 August, 1892. A solicitor in trouble.

“George Alexander Bolton, solicitor, of Cobar, who was arrested at Blayney, appeared at the police court here, on bail, today charged with misappropriating £97. The prosecutor went into the witness box and declined to give evidence and the accused was discharged. To an inquiry by the bench the prosecutor admitted that he had been repaid the amount by Mr Robert Kinkead, storekeeper, of Cobar, on behalf of Bolton. The bench remarked that all the papers in the case would be transmitted to the Crown Law Offices”.^[64]

22 August, 1892. Supreme Court Term List. McGee and another v Kinkead.^[65]

11 April, 1896. Robert Kinkead is elevated to the Bench as a Magistrate for Cobar.^[88]

29 October, 1896. Supreme Court, Prothonotary's Office. Before the Chief Clerk:- Kinkead v Brown 10.30.^[95]

8 December, 1896. Before the Registrar, Mr A. Henry. Hearing of the Creditors' Petitions. Re Robert Kinkead v Frederick Brown. The order sequestrating the estate was made, and Mr Lloyd was appointed official assignee.^[96]

14 June, 1898. Supreme Court. In Equity before the Chief Judge. At 10.15 am. Glasheen v Kinkead, summons for production of documents.^[103]

24 November, 1898. Equity Court (Before the Chief Judge, Mr Justice A.H. Simpson). Claim by an Executrix. Dooley (now Glasheen) v Kinkead.

“Mr Gordon, instructed by Mr W.J. Hogan, of Cobar, by Messrs Perkins and Fosbery, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr H. Davis, instructed by Mr Duffy, of Cobar, by Messrs Shorter and Son, for the defendant. This was an application by plaintiff, Elizabeth Dooley, now Glasheen, executrix of the will of Henry Joseph Dooley, deceased, that accounts be ordered to be taken of the transactions between Dooley and defendant, Robert Kinkead. Plaintiff in her statement set out that her husband, by will made in 1896, bequeathed all his property to her. He died in August, 1897. About 1884 he assured his life in the Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria, Limited at Sydney for £300. In 1887 he borrowed £150 from the society, obtaining the defendant and two others as guarantors for the repayment of the loan. After repaying £75 he fell into arrears and mortgaged this policy to the defendant. After the death of testator plaintiff applied to the society for the assurance money, but was unable to obtain it, it having been paid to the defendant upon an alleged assignment of the policy by testator. Plaintiff charged that at the time the testator signed the alleged assignment he was not aware that it was absolute, or was anything more than a security for the advances defendant had made to him. Plaintiff believes that Dooley and defendant had many transactions, and that if an account were taken a large sum of money would be found to be due from defendant to the estate of the deceased.

The defendant in his plea declined to admit that the deceased ever repaid £75 to the society, and he denied that the deceased ever mortgaged the policy to him. During 1887-88 testator fell into arrears, and defendant as surety for him paid to the society several sums as instalments, premiums, and interest. The testator voluntarily gave him an absolute assignment of the policy in consideration of those payments, but assignment was, through an irregularity, never registered. In July, 1896, the arrears due on the policy were so great that there was danger of the policy lapsing, and the testator, being then heavily indebted to defendant, executed an absolute assignment to him and that assignment was duly registered. The testator was aware that it was an absolute assignment and did not believe it was merely a security for the advances on the said policy. Defendant denied that various transactions had taken place between himself and testator, or that if an account were taken money would be found to be due to him defendant to the estate.

His Honor, after hearing certain evidence and the arguments of counsel, said Dooley paid the first five instalments on the advance and defendant paid the final seven, amounting to £102 7s 6d. They both signed the document giving notice to the society that by deed dated April, 1888, Dooley assigned to Kinkead the policy absolutely. The form of the document was illegal, and although both parties thought that it was a transfer, it had no effect at law, and could only operate in equity as an agreement that there would be an actual transfer. It was open to the Court to inquire into the circumstances attending the drawing of the document, and his Honor, in view of the evidence, thought it was intended by both parties to be a mortgage. He did not wish to impeach defendant's veracity, but he

had a peculiar memory. He was positive that the second document of 1896 was an absolute facsimile of that of 1888. When he said that, he believed the document was lost. He swore it was executed in his store at Cobar and that it was not registered, because there were no witnesses. Then the document was produced, when it was seen that it was executed 200 miles from his store, that it was attested by witnesses, and registered. The defendant's memory was clearly at fault. The Court would decree that the document was a security for money Dooley had advanced; reference to Master to take accounts; defendant to pay costs of the application".^[104]

4 March, 1899. Robert Kinkead J.P. was the foreman of the jury for the inquest into the death of Joseph Curnow, who fell at the Great Cobar Copper Mine.^[113]

11 March, 1899. Messrs Howard & Kinkead J.P.'s, tried a drunk. They found him guilty. Price 10s.^[114]

8 April, 1899. Robert Kinkead was empanelled on a jury for an inquest into the death of John Samuel Richards who was burned to death after a water jacket exploded at the mine on Easter Monday.^[116]

3 June, 1899. Tuesday, before Messrs Brown, P.M., Mathews and Kinkead J.P.'s, William Brook summoned William Collins for assaulting him at the Copper Mine Water Jackets with a tapping rod. The case was dismissed due to the aggression of Brook.^[122]

1 July, 1899. In the Police Court on Friday last several cases were heard before Messrs Morrison, Kinkead, and Mathews J.P.'s. They included awarding a fine and costs against Robert Thompson for using insulting language in Hunt Street, Wrightville, and adjudicating on Patrick Feeley v Gee Cheong for detention of a waggonette. Verdict for Feeley and awarded costs.^[126]

16 September, 1899. At the District Court before Judge Gibson on Wednesday, R. Kinkead v G. Diggings, Claim £14 14s for goods sold, including interest at 8%. The verdict was for the amount.^[136]

16 December, 1899. Robert Kinkead was one of the Justices sitting on the bench at a meeting of the Justices to revise the Jury List.^[150]

3 March, 1900. Robert Kinkead was the foreman of a jury investigating how a house had burned down. They were unable to determine how the fire was caused.^[159]

3 March, 1900. Small Debts Court on Tuesday before Mr Brown P.M. Robert Kinkead v John Ware, good sold, £5 3s 10d. Verdict for the amount and costs.^[159]

21 April, 1900. At the Police Court on Wednesday before Messrs Morrison and Kinkead J.P.'s, Patrick Murphy was charged with the larceny of 11 pairs boots, some shirts, socks etc from the railway goods shed on Monday night. John Wilson was charged with receiving the goods. Both cases were heard together. They were both sentenced to six months hard labour in Dubbo Gaol.^[167]

26 May, 1900. An inquest into the death of Walter McAuley was held at the Court House on Saturday afternoon at 3.00 pm. Robert Kinkead was empanelled on the jury. McAuley had been killed that morning at the Cobar Copper Mine. After viewing the body and hearing the evidence the jury found that the deceased met his death accidentally by an explosion, but the evidence failed to disclose the cause of such explosion.^[173]

21 July, 1900. On Thursday Willie Choy was charged with assaulting Eva Beardon. The case was heard before Messrs Burke and Kinkead J.P.'s. Beardon spilled hot water on some flour while working in the kitchen at the Grand Hotel where Choy was the cook. Choy asked Beardon to clean it up. Beardon was slow to respond. Things escalated. Both sides of the story were corroborated. Choy was fined 40s and professional costs of 21s.^[180]

25 August, 1900. On James Taylor appeared before Messrs Lean & Kinkead. He was fined 40s for assaulting Henry Davis and 20s for using indecent language.^[181]

15 September, 1900. District Court before Judge Gibson.

Renshall v R. Kinkead, Claim £16 8s 8d for meat supplied. The dispute was quite convoluted involving several parties including the Road Superintendent Authority. The Judge stated that the case was perfectly clear to him and awarded for Renshall. Kinkead to pay £13 16s 6d plus professional costs.

Kinkead v John Page, claim £5 0s 7d. Verdict for Kinkead. Page to pay £4 19s 4d plus professional costs.^[183]

29 September, 1900. Messrs Burke and Kinkead J.P.'s, this week ordered John Dwyer to be sent to the Parramatta Hospital for the insane.^[184]

24 November, 1900. On Saturday at the Cobar Police Court Messrs Leah and Kinkead J.P.'s heard the case of a 12-year-old boy who stole 14s from Mrs Ross's Hotel and committed petty larceny whenever there was an opportunity. He was let off on the understanding that if he came before them again, he would be sent off to the training ship.^[190]

4 May, 1901. Owen Cowley and James Robertson were charged with maliciously injuring property to the value of 10s, belonging to Mayer Milston of Wrightville on the morning of May 1st. (They had smashed his shop window). On Thursday morning they appeared before Messrs Leah, C.R. Ferguson and R. Kinkead J.P.'s. They pleaded not guilty. The bench found both accused guilty and fined each of them 10s, with 5s damages, in default of 14 days of hard labour in Cobar Gaol. The fine was paid.^[204]

4 May, 1901. On Friday morning before Messrs Kinkead and Leah, J.P.'s, William Johnston was charged with stealing one shirt, valued at 4s, the property of Ward, Bushell and Co. He pleaded guilty and was fined £10 or 3 months hard labour in Dubbo Gaol. The same offender was further charged with stealing two pairs of trousers, valued at 10s, the property of T.E. Farquhar. He was fined £10 or 3 months hard labour in Dubbo Gaol, the sentences being cumulative. On a charge of indecent language, he was fined 10s or 14 days in Dubbo Gaol. The accused is taking out the sentences.^[204]

8 June, 1901. Robert Kinkead attended the Court House last Saturday morning along with the other Magistrates, Solicitors, Police and Clerks to welcome the new Police Magistrate, Mr Treatt, and say goodbye to Mr Brown P.M. who had been promoted.^[211]

7 December, 1901. Wright Heaton and Co proceeded against G.A. Haskew, a clerk in their employ at the Cobar branch on a charge of stealing £7 19s, before Messrs N. Morrison and R. Kinkead, J.P.'s. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months hard labour in Dubbo Gaol.^[219]

14 December, 1901. Small Debts Court, Tuesday. Before Messrs N. Morrison and J. Leah J.P.'s. Robert Kinkead v J. Rawlings, balance due for goods sold £2 5s. Verdict for the plaintiff with 5s costs. Robert Kinkead v Thomas McClure, goods sold and delivered, £3 8s 4d. Verdict for the plaintiff with 5s costs.

Police Court, Tuesday. Before Messrs R. Kinkead, J. Lean & N. Morrison J.P.'s. George Stanley v James Martin. Insulting language with intent to cause a breach of the peace. The bench dismissed the case with £1 professional costs against the plaintiff.

Police Court, Friday. Before Messrs N. Morrison and R. Kinkead J.P.'s. Owen Owens on a charge of using indecent language in Marshall Street, was fined 20s; for maliciously damaging Prisons Department property he was fined 10s and ordered to pay 4s 6d amount of damage done.^[220]

4 January, 1902. Police Court. Saturday, before Mr Robert Kinkead. J.P. Frank Rene, drunk & disorderly in Hunt Street, Wrightville on 27th December. Fined 10s or seven days imprisonment. Frank Rene, using obscene language at Wrightville. Fined £1 or 14 days imprisonment. William Madden, drunk and disorderly at Mount Drysdale on 25th. Fined 5s or imprisonment until the rising of the court.^[222]

4 January, 1902. Licensing Court. Thursday, before Messrs N. Morrison, Robert Kinkead and W.K. McMillan J.P.'s. T.H. Row applied for an auctioneer's licence. Granted. D.J. O'Neil applied for an auctioneer's licence. Granted.^[222]

11 January, 1902. Thursday before Mr Robert Kinkead J.P. Jane Perry was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Becker Street, Cobar. Accused pleaded guilty and was fined 10s or seven days imprisonment.^[245]

22 February, 1902. Police Court. Thursday, before Messrs Morrison and Kinkead J.P.'s.

William Gutridge was fined 10s or three days for drunkenness. Last November Gutridge was also charged with assaulting Willie Lowe, a Chinese Cook at the Grand Hotel, but did not front court to face the charges. He was fined 40s or one months gaol on that matter. John George Franklin was charged with assault having attempted to interfere with Gutridge's arrest. He was fined 60s or three months gaol.^[226]

1 March, 1902. At the Small Debts Court on Tuesday, R. Kinkead sued James Kinkead for an amount due. A verdict for the amount was given, to be paid in instalments.^[229]

22 November, 1902. At the Police Court on Friday morning, Robert Kelso appeared before Messrs Leah and Kinkead J.P.'s charged with stealing one bevel, the property of Ernest Blundell. The accused pleaded guilty. He was fined 20s or 14 days hard labour in Cobar Gaol. The property to be returned to the owner.^[249]

13 December, 1902. Juvenile Offenders. Suggested Alterations.

"The following gentlemen occupied seats on the Bench on Tuesday last on the occasion of the meeting of Justices of the Peace to revise the jurors' list: — Messrs Treatt, P.M., Hogan, Leah, Kinkead, Coghlan, Snelson, O'Neil, d'Apice, Scott, and Cornish. In addition to revising the roll the Bench, with the desire of strengthening the hands of the Hon. B. R. Wise, Attorney General, in his good work regarding neglected and destitute children, hereby place on record : '(1.) That in the opinion of the Cobar Bench of Magistrates great need exists for remedial legislation in the treatment of juvenile offenders, and for State interference in the case of neglected children, who are the pence of the population. '(2.) That, pending legislation, it is desirable that our local courts should be so arranged that alleged juvenile offenders may be dealt with on other than regular court days. '(3.) That a special Cobar Court of Petty Sessions should be held on the afternoons of Mondays in each week for cases, if any, against juvenile offenders only.' The foregoing resolutions were unanimously carried, on the motion of Messrs Treatt and Kinkead. It was also proposed by Mr Hogan, seconded by Mr Cornish, and carried unanimously, 'That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Hon. B. R. Wise, Attorney General.'"^[250]

14 February, 1903. Small Debts Court on Tuesday before Mr F.B. Treat P.M. Robert Kinkead obtained a verdict for £23 5s 2d, amount of good sold and delivered with 3s costs, from James Morton, who did not appear.^[258]

7 March, 1903. The District Court was held immediately after the conclusion of the Quarter Sessions on Wednesday. There was only one case in which Robert Kinkead sought to recover the sum of £48 19s 6d from a person named McAnasy. A verdict for the amount claimed and costs was given.^[262]

13 June, 1903. During this week three local men were fined in various sums for drunkenness, language, behaviour etc., the presiding magistrates being Messrs N. Morrison, J. Leah and R. Kinkead J.P.'s.^[269]

29 August, 1903. At the local Court House on Tuesday last before Messrs F.B. treat, P.M., and R. Kinkead J.P., Annie Amelia Carroll, for being a person deemed to be insane and without sufficient means of support, was ordered to be sent to the Hospital for insane at Parramatta.^[274]

28 November, 1903. Detention of Property, before the P.M. and R. Kinkead J.P. Blanche Mulally sued Catherine Ann Colbran for alleged detention of property. The dispute was over jewellery. The Bench dismissed the case, allowing the defendant £2 19s costs.^[277]

9 January, 1904. On Tuesday last, at the local Court House before Messrs. R. Kinkead and J.A. Bradely, J.P.'s, hawkers licenses were granted to a number of aliens of different shades.^[279]

9 July, 1904. Robert Kinkead was empanelled as foreman on a jury to hear an alleged assault where Wilfred Williams, Benjamin Scard and Francis Hackett were charged with in company assaulting a Chinaman named Wong Jack. They pleaded not guilty. The fight was between a group of Chinese and the three men. Three Chinese women had met the accused at the Criterion Hotel and invited them to a residence the next day. On finding the women not there, the fight ensued. The jury found the accused not guilty.^[294]

27 May, 1905. At the Police Court on Tuesday before Messrs Treatt P.M., Morrison, A.H. Clapin, R. Kinkead and Dr Robinson, Joshua Lazer sued Henry Mahlberg for illegal detention of property. Case dismissed. Costs for the plaintiff.^[302]

7 October, 1905. Neglected Children and the Juvenile Offenders' Act.

"We note with pleasure the passing into law of the Act aforesaid dealing with neglected children and juvenile offenders, and hope it may do for the welfare of the rising generation of Australia all that is expected of it. Its operation will be everywhere watched by good citizens, not only with sympathetic interest, but calmly and carefully, so that, whilst not discouraged by its possible failure in some points, or its ineffectiveness to suddenly change the life current of our vital problems, lessons may be carefully noted with the view of correcting, improving and enlarging as occasion may require. In this interest Cobar people have a special share, and can take pride in the fact that the first practical step in New South Wales, if not in Australia, was pioneered by our local Bench of Magistrates. On reference to the news of that time, we gather that in 1902, at the instance of our P.M., Mr. F. B. Treatt, the Cobar district Bench of Magistrates met with the desire of strengthening the hands of the Government in their good work regarding neglected and destitute children,' and unanimously placed the following resolutions on record : — (1) ' That, in the opinion of the Cobar Bench of Magistrates, great need exists for remedial State legislation in the treatment of juvenile offenders and for the care of neglected children, who are the pence of the population ; (2) That it is desirable that our local Courts should be so arranged that alleged juvenile offenders may be dealt with on other than regular Court days ; (3) We hereby appoint the afternoon of Monday in each week as a special time for the holding of Courts for hearing cases against juvenile offenders under 16 years of age.' It was also resolved : 'That a copy of the afore-said resolution be transmitted to the Hon. the Attorney General.' The magistrate's present on that historic occasion were :— Mr. F. B. Treatt, P.M., and Messrs. W. J. Hogan, John Leah, Robert Kinkead, J. M. Scott, P. Snelson, L. V. d'Apice, D. J. O'Neill, Henry Cornish, and Charles J. Coghlan, J.'sP. On the 17th December, 1902, the Attorney General informed the Cobar Bench of Magistrates : — 'The Bench is greatly to be commended for taking the initiative in this matter.' On the 15th December, 1902, the first Children's Court was held in Cobar before Mr. F. B. Treatt, P.M., and Mr. J. Leah, J.P., and, for aught we know, this Court was the first of its kind in Australia. The 'Daily Telegraph,' in its issue of 3rd inst., says : — 'The first Children's Court in New South Wales is to sit this morning. The experiment thus begun will be watched with the greatest interest.' This statement is not exactly correct ; it

should have read : 'The first Children's Court, under the law, in New South Wales, etc., etc.' We only refer to this matter because it seems fair and proper, notwithstanding Cobar is 600 miles from Sydney, to place on public record that the first Children's Court was initiated at Cobar, the capital of western New South Wales, on the 15th December, 1902, and that the action of the Cobar Bench of Magistrates was stamped with the special approval of the Attorney General for New South Wales ; it received official recognition. The New York Children's Court has only recently completed its second year of work. The Indianapolis Juvenile Court Law was passed as recently as March, 1903. Chicago is proud of the distinction of having established the first Juvenile Court in U.S.A. about 6 years ago. Therefore, Cobar may also rejoice that she (in the words of the Attorney General of the State of New South Wales) ' initiated the first Child-ren's Court, certainly in New South Wales and perhaps in all Australia.'"^[311]

16 December, 1905. Robert Kinkead was present at a meeting of Justices on Tuesday to revise the Jury List. The district, under the new Act, has been cut down to a radius of ten miles from Cobar. There are 212 names on the list.^[317]

10 March, 1906. Robert Kinkead was empanelled on a jury to adjudicate on a case of alleged horse stealing where Louis Kaveneh was charged with stealing two horses from Barnato Station. A verdict of not guilty was returned.^[320]

9 June, 1906. Alleged Embezzlement.

"A case of considerable importance was commenced before Mr. Treatt, P.M., on Tuesday morning. Gill Birt Kelly was charged by George Marshe with receiving and taking into his possession £3 for and in the name and on account of George Marshe, his master, and that he did then fraudulently embezzle the said money. A second count was entered of similarly handling £2 10s. Mr. Duffy appeared for complainant and Mr. Hogan for defendant. M. J. Duffy swore that he knew both parties. About January 10 or 11 he had a conversation with Mr. Kelly, who was then in the employ of complainant, in connection with the sale of two South C.S.A. shares, the property of Robert Kinkead. Defendant told witness that he had sold the two shares to a man named Tyler for £120 (£60 each), but he was giving Mr. Kinkead £100 for the shares as Mr. Kinkead said he wanted £100 clear".

Evidence was heard and the matter was adjourned until the following Monday.^[322]

16 June, 1906. It was found there was insufficient evidence to proceed to trial and the accused was discharged.^[325]

29 December, 1906. At the Police Court on Monday before Messrs Morrison and Kinkead J.P.'s, Arthur Murphy was fined 20s for assaulting James Green. Fred Bailey and Lawrence McKeaguy were each fined 20s or seven days for offending against decency. Arthur Buckley was fined 10s for riotous behaviour. Michael Ford was fined 20s or seven days for throwing a missile in the street to the danger of passers-by. Charles Bardon was fined 20s for having used indecent language at Wrightville. John Martin was fined 10s for riotous behaviour. A crop of Xmas drunks were dealt with. Sarah Fenn was fined 10s for riotous behaviour. Sarah

Teelow proceeded against William Blenkinsop for overholding a tenement and obtained a verdict and 27s costs. Several cases were adjourned to a future court.^[338]

12 January, 1907 Decision under the Timber Laws.

“An interesting decision was given this week by the local Bench (Messrs Leah & Kinkead, J.P.’s) in connection with the prosecution of Joseph Rodgers for cutting timber on Crown Lands without a licence. Mr Hogan appeared for the defendant and took the point that part of the section under which the prosecution had been issued had been amended and that the Act in which the amendment was did not apply to the Western Division of the State. The Bench held that the point taken by counsel was fatal and accordingly dismissed the charge.”^[340]

The Magistrates heard several other cases this day that involved defaming language. The cases were long and convoluted. In the case of Wagner v Barron they found a verdict for the defendant without costs. The case of O’Connell v Woolcock was struck out.^[341]

5 March, 1907. Today, (Tuesday) Mr Hardwicke will sit for his first C.P.S. examination, the committee being Messrs R. Kinkead and G.B. Elwin. Mr Leah is the secretary.^[346]

22 March, 1907. Cobar Quarter Sessions before Judge Gibson.

Robert Kinkead was empanelled on a jury to decide on the matter of William Gutheridge charged with assaulting William Jenkins. He had broken his jawbone after Jenkins refused to buy him a drink at the Grand Hotel on March 14th. The jury found Gutheridge guilty of occasioning actual bodily harm. He had seven previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years hard labour in Goulburn Gaol.^[347]

4 October, 1907. On Tuesday, before Messrs Morrison and Kinkead J.P.’s, Benjamin Wallace was fined £5, with 21s professional costs and 6s costs of the court, for assaulting Lincoln Herbert Bernhard by spitting on him. The fine was paid.^[358]

13 December, 1907. Both Robert Kinkead & Thomas Kinkead were present at the annual meeting of justices of the peace at the courthouse to revise the jury list.^[364]

31 January, 1908. At the Police Court on Monday before Messrs J. Leah and R. Kinkead J.P.’s, a youth from Canbelego, named Peter Arentz, deemed to be insane, was on the medical evidence of Drs Paul and Walker-Smith, ordered to be conveyed to the hospital for the insane at Paramatta.^[367]

7 February, 1908. Robert Kinkead attended a function at the Court House on Wednesday morning with several Magistrates and Court House officials to farewell Mr F.B. Treatt P.M. Thomas Kinkead put in an apology.^[368]

21 Juy, 1908. Mr R. Kinkead sent correspondence to the Wrightville Municipal Council asking that the Appeal Court should be further postponed for a month from 18th August, as it would be inconvenient for him to be present on that date to prosecute his appeals. If the

Council would not postpone the Court, Mr Kinkead asked that no objection should be offered to a postponement of his cases. The Council decided not to change the date.^[376]

14 June, 1910. The District Court commenced on Saturday morning before Judge Gibson. Robert Kinkead was empanelled on a jury to hear the case of Bailey v Davis. Bailey was suing Davis for rates on a premises they had leased together in Marshall Street where they had operated a Hairdressers and News agency. Walker had left the district, but Bailey alleged as a legitimate partnership, he was still responsible for the debts. The jury found for the plaintiff in the full amount (£23 10s 5d). His Honour granting costs on the higher scale, remarking that the matter should never have been defended.^[412]

23 February, 1912. At the police court on Thursday, before Messrs May and Kinkead, J.P.'s, at the instance of the Cobar Council, W.H. Coulter was fined 10s and 3s 6d costs for allowing cattle to stray on the streets, and W. Scanlan for a similar offence was fined 5s and 3/6 costs. C. Anderson was fined 5s and 5s 6d costs for riding his bicycle after sunset without a light. Mrs Howell was fined 10s and costs for using insulting words to R. Johnston.^[438]

Cobar-Nyngan Railway

25 January, 1885. A meeting was presided over by the Mayor where a resolution, seconded by Robert Kinkead, was passed to impress upon the Government the necessity of immediately calling for tenders for the construction of the Nyngan to Cobar Railway.^[15]

26 August, 1885. Robert Kinkead was appointed as part of a deputation to wait upon the Minister of Works in Sydney to promote the Cobar Railway.^[18]

12 September, 1885. A deputation, including Robert Kinkead and accompanied by members of Parliament, waited on the Minister of Works and impressed upon him the expediency of pushing the Nyngan to Cobar railway through. The Minister agreed to table the plans in Parliament the following Wednesday. He reminded the deputation that the plans were merely ornamental. A full three months would be required to prepare detailed plans and specifications for the proposed line.^[19]

21 September, 1885. The deputation returned to Cobar and reported on their meetings advising they would be extremely fortunate if they received only half of what was promised. However, their report was received coolly as the deputation had spent slightly more money than had been attributed to them.^[20]

11 October, 1886. The Railway successfully passed through the Upper House of Parliament. At a meeting Robert Kinkead proposed that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Government and the Legislative Council, coupled with the name of the Hon. John Lackay on the successful passing of the line.^[25]

11 July, 1888. Robert Kinkead was appointed to the deputation to wait upon the Premier with reference to the construction of the proposed line to Cobar.^[34]

13 July, 1888. Robert Kinkead & the deputation were introduced to the Colonial Secretary. The party put forward detailed reasons for the railway to proceed. While the Premier didn't believe the railway would pay for itself, as proposed, he would ensure that the line was considered before the proposals were brought to Parliament next Wednesday.^[35]

14 July, 1888. Robert Kinkead & the deputation received an answer from Government that was more reassuring than they expected.^[36]

4 July, 1892. The Nyngan to Cobar Railway.

“The Nyngan to Cobar railway was formally opened for traffic today by Mr. Lyne, Minister for Works. The ceremony was to have taken place in the morning, but, owing to the heavy rain which fell, it was postponed until the afternoon.

The railway, as probably will be known, forms part of the line which shall eventually extend to Wilcannia and Broken Hill, and thus connect with the South Australian railway system. The terminus at Cobar is in Jindara street, at a distance of 458 miles from Sydney.

The line has its junction with the Great Western Railway at a point 378 miles 9 chains 38 links from Sydney, and terminates at Cobar at 459 miles 36 chains 59 links, being a total

length of 81 miles 27 chains 21 links. The height of rail level at Nyngan station is 568ft above high water spring tides, Sydney, and at Cobar it is 803ft, giving a rise of 235ft towards the latter place. The highest point of the line, however, is 1034ft, situate about four and a half miles beyond Mount Boppy station. The earthworks upon this section are very light, consisting principally of shallow banks, there being only 742,000 cubic yards or about 9200 cubic yards per mile of excavation taken to embankments of which 642,000 cubic yards were obtained from side cuttings. The curves number 63, varying from 20 to 320 chains radius, 13 being of the former radius. The straight portion is 64 miles 32 chains in length. The ruling grade is 1 in 100, of which there is a total length of 10 miles the total length of level being 12 miles 32 chains. The steel rails used on this extension are flanged, and weigh 60lb to the yard. There are three stations and three sidings. The whole of the land passed through belongs to the Crown, with the exception of a few portions of a total area of about 70 acres held by the trustees of the North Cobar Copper Mining Company and other private owners, situate at the Cobar end of the line. Although no large streams or creeks are crossed, yet the drainage area to be provided for by openings in the railway is of very great importance, and especially so when taking into consideration that this a light, cheap line; the difficulty being met by introducing a very large number of box drains 3ft by 1ft 6in, and, where the embankments are of sufficient height, 6ft, 10ft 6in, and 14ft timber openings, in some instances, on concrete piers. For the first time in this colony the railway boundary fencing has been dispensed with, the only fences provided being those around buildings in station grounds, where a post and seven-wire fence has been erected. Rabbit-proof stops have been placed at the inter-section of the line with boundaries of large runs, and connected with the wire netting on either side. Where level crossings at public roads are necessary warning notice-boards have been erected as a precaution to travellers. Leaving the main line at Nyngan this railway turns sharply to the left about a quarter of a mile beyond the Bogan River crossing, and thence running alongside the main road and through the travelling stock and other reserves, has almost a straight run for a distance of 28 miles. Nymagee road siding, which has been placed on the downside of the line, is at 390 miles 65 chains. Here, as well as at Thorndale siding, at 394 miles 72 chains, but upon the opposite side, accommodation has been provided for a few trucks. The railway thence passes by No 1 tank at Hermitage Plains, from which a supply of water is obtained for the locomotives, pumped up into a circular wrought-iron tank, having a capacity of 20,000 gallons, erected on a brick tower 21ft 6in in diameter, on the right of the line at 398 miles 1½ chains. The first station, named Hermidale, is reached at 405 miles 49 chains. Here on entering the station ground is a level crossing, the stationmaster's residence, built of timber and containing four rooms with verandah, being situated near the boundary fence on the left-hand side. The passenger-station building, a weatherboard structure with iron roof, contains a general waiting-room 20ft x 10ft, ladies' waiting room 12ft x 10ft, and ticket office 13ft x 10ft, and has a platform 150ft long by 15ft wide in the centre and 12ft wide at the ends, which are ramped. There is also a wool-loading platform 2 chains in length x 25ft in breadth, constructed of earth with timber retaining-walls and ramped approaches, and also two sidings. Proceeding onward, the main road is again followed closely, being passed over several times, diversions being made to save unnecessary crossings, and the railway passing to the left of Muriel Tank at 418 miles, and across [Mulga] Creek on six 14ft timber openings at 425 miles 31 chains a place called "The Gap" is reached, at 428½ miles. To the left of the line and opposite

432 miles 22 chains a tank and dam have been constructed by the department to hold 5,000,000 gallons of water, obtained from a catchment area on Mount Boppy of 170 acres. Close by is the next station, named Mount Boppy, at 432 miles 32 chains. The buildings here are similar to those at Hermidale and the general yard accommodation is the same, with the addition of a goods shed (36ft x 16ft) built of timber and iron, with side platform 4ft wide, and end platform 60ft x 12ft and also small trucking-yards and races for sheep placed opposite the goods shed. Leaving this station and passing to the right of the old Boppy tank at 436 miles, the line winds about a little, and Meryula siding (placed on the down side) is reached at 446 miles, accommodation being provided for a few trucks. Further on Yanda Creek is crossed by a timber viaduct, consisting of 12 14ft openings. The line thence again follows closely the main road to within four miles of Cobar, which is at 459 miles 28 chains, where the large terminal station ground is planned so as to be capable of easy extension for future requirements. The sheep and cattle yards and siding for trucking stock, placed on the upside, are separated from the station ground by the old Bourke-road, where there is a level crossing with cattle stops. In the capacious station-yard are the following buildings, &c: Engine shed, 109ft x 40ft, with storeroom 36ft x 8ft, built of timber and iron, on concrete foundations, covering two lines, with engine pits; tank and pumping house; coal stage, 150ft x 15ft; engine turntable, 60ft in diameter, and carriage shed of timber and iron, 127ft x 30ft. Opposite to these are a wool-loading bank 2 chains long x 25ft broad, and a goods shed 50ft x 16ft, built of timber and iron on piles, with 6ft side platform and end platform 60ft x 15ft. The passenger station building, a brick structure with iron roof is approached from Railway-parade, opposite Linsley street, and also from Bourke road, and contains a general waiting room 20ft x 15ft, ticket and parcels office, 18ft x 15ft. ; ladies' waiting room, 15ft x 15ft , with yards, sheds, lamproom, &c. 'The platform is 330ft x 15ft, and there are verandahs to both platform and road fronts. Adjacent to the Bourke-road is the stationmaster's house, constructed of timber with iron roof, and containing 5 rooms, with verandah. The station being situated in a flat position, the ground has been thoroughly trenched and drained by culverts. Water is laid on to the station and from the Government reservoir and pumped to the necessary elevation for supplying the locomotives. In addition to the general water supply along the line, galvanised iron tanks have been provided at all passenger station buildings. Messrs H T Smith and W H Finlayson are the contractors for the general works upon this extension, Messrs H Turnell and R Barber for the station buildings, and Mr Weeks for the engine tanks and brick towers".^[399]

The Cobar District Hospital

31 January, 1885. Robert Kinkead chaired the fifth annual meeting for the hospital. The meeting was adjourned for a week as attendance was small.^[16]

30 January, 1886. Robert Kinkead elected Treasurer and to the committee.^[23]

29 January, 1887. Robert Kinkead presided over the annual general meeting. Robert Kinkead was elected to the committee for the following year.^[26]

21 May, 1887. Robert Kinkead was appointed to a committee to organize a Calico Ball to augment funds for the hospital, which were getting low.^[29]

25 January, 1888. At the annual general meeting Robert Kinkead was elected a vice president and the Treasurer for the ensuing year.^[31]

26 September, 1888. Robert Kinkead resigned as Treasurer due to the pressures of business.^[37]

23 January, 1890. Robert Kinkead elected to the committee at the annual general meeting.^[46]

31 January, 1891. Robert Kinkead elected as Treasurer and to the committee at the annual general meeting.^[54]

23 January, 1892. Robert Kinkead elected to the committee at the annual general meeting.^[58]

15 July, 1893. At the usual monthly meeting it was acknowledged that funds were getting low. Robert Kinkead proposed to hold a plain and fancy-dress ball next week to raise money.^[67]

5 February, 1896. Robert Kinkead is elected as Treasurer at the annual general meeting.^[87]

21 January, 1899. Robert Kinkead is elected to the committee at the annual general meeting.^[107]

28 January, 1899. At a meeting of the newly appointed committee Robert Kinkead was unanimously re-elected Treasurer.^[108]

13 May, 1899. Robert Kinkead was present at the monthly meeting. Aside from usual business, Robert Kinkead was appointed to a sub-committee to advance the building of a fever ward and another ward.^[120]

2 September, 1899. Robert Kinkead attended the hospital committee meeting held on Monday.^[133]

28 October, 1899. Robert Kinkead was present at the monthly meeting held at Council Chambers. Among matters considered was that of buying a cow for the hospital to supply milk rather than purchase it. The also approved the purchase of a singer sewing machine. A tender had been accepted to construct the new wards. The contractors were due to start that day.^[146]

23 December, 1899. Robert Kinkead attended the usual monthly meeting of the Cobar Hospital Committee held in Council Chambers on Monday evening. With the new wards nearing completion, the Hospital would require assistance for the nursing staff. Messrs Kinkead and Breden were one of the teams appointed as collectors.^[151]

10 February, 1900. Immediately after the Annual General Meeting, the first meeting of the new committee was held. Robert Kinkead was re-elected Treasurer.^[155]

24 February, 1900. Robert Kinkead attended the usual monthly meeting. Aside from usually business it was commented on that the new ward was well underway. There was also a heated discussion regarding two persons who had been treated, were unable to pay and collections were taken up for them. The issue being they were now engaged in full time work but had still not made any contributions to the hospital.^[158]

28 April, 1900. On Friday evening, the Minister sat in the large up-stair parlour at the Grand Hotel. The first to call on him was a deputation from the Cobar Hospital Committee that included Robert Kinkead. The deputation outlined the costs of the new ward, increasing beds from 15 to 26 at a cost of £800 and many other details including that the population was no 6000, many of the poorer patients were seen to in tents, and that the population covered most costs themselves. The deputation asked for a special grant of £150. The Minister agreed, advising £50 would be made available immediately with a further £100 to follow when funds were available.^[168]

16 June, 1900. Robert Kinkead attended the monthly meeting held on Monday evening at the Secretary's office. A meeting was set for the 27th for all ladies interested in the Annual Hospital Ball to attend. The committee intends to write to all the mine managers to solicit funds (£60) to purchase an ambulance wagon.^[178]

25 August, 1900. At a special meeting of the Hospital Committee on Thursday afternoon, which Robert Kinkead attended, it was decided to hold a picnic to raise funds for the Hospital. A train had been secured to take the picnickers to this side of Mount Boppy. Adults would be charged 2s 6d, and children 6d. 18 four wheelers had been secured that could comfortably seat 630 persons but could possibly carry up to 1000. Entire compartments could be reserved for 35s which would be limited to 10 occupants in each.^[181]

27 October, 1900. Robert Kinkead, along with 80 others, attended the Masonic Hall on Friday evening to send off Mr. R.O. Breden. Mr Kinkead said he was not a back scratcher but he came there to pay honour where honour was due. Mr Breden had no superior as a citizen, husband, or bank manager. He wished him a happy and prosperous trip and also welcomed his successor.^[187]

3 November, 1900. Robert Kinkead attended a Hospital Meeting where R.O. Bredon tendered his resignation. On leaving he acknowledge the completion of the two new wards and the good financial position of the hospital. It was decided to insure the Hospital buildings.^[188]

1 December, 1900. Robert Kinkead attended the monthly hospital meeting. Usual business.^[191]

2 February, 1901. Robert Kinkead attended the annual meeting of the Cobar District Hospital. Robert Kinkead was re-elected Treasurer.^[193]

23 March, 1901. Robert Kinkead attended the monthly hospital meeting. It was decided to spend two months drilling Cobar School Children to put on a demonstration to raise funds for the hospital, as this had been done successfully in Ballarat. Ambulances were an ongoing issue. It was suggested three hand ambulances (meaning a litter) be stationed at various places and would be more economical than horse ambulances. I was suggested the mines should fund their own ambulances and not the hospital.^[200]

18 May, 1901. Robert Kinkead attended the monthly meeting of the Cobar Hospital Committee held in Council Chambers on Monday. Nothing further had happened regarding the ambulances. It was decided to hold a 'Hospital Saturday' on June 15th to raise funds.^[207]

5 October, 1901. Robert Kinkead attended the monthly meeting of the Cobar Hospital Committee held in Council Chambers on Monday. The possibility of placing a levy on mining hands in the district in exchange for free treatment was discussed.^[216]

2 November, 1901. Robert Kinkead attended the monthly meeting of the Cobar Hospital Committee held on Monday evening. It was decided to have plans drawn up for the construction of a four-room brick cottage as an addition to the hospital.^[217]

18 January, 1902. Robert Kinkead attended the Annual General Meeting of the Cobar District Hospital held in Council Chambers on Tuesday evening. Robert Kinkead had attended 5 out of the 12 monthly meetings over the preceding year, the least amount of all committee men. Nominees for this year's committee were taken. There were more nominees than positions, so a ballot would be taken at the next meeting.^[224]

1 February, 1902. Robert Kinkead attended the monthly meeting and was appointed Treasurer.^[225]

22 February, 1902. Robert Kinkead attended the committee meeting on Monday evening. The Civil Ambulance and Transport Brigade had recommended a hand ambulance at a cost of £16 16s and sent a photo of the stretcher. As the roads were rough, a horse difficult to maintain and the fact that the Brigade would pay for it, they elected to adopt a hand ambulance. Plans for the new building had arrived and they would look for tenders.^[227]

17 May, 1902. Robert Kinkead attended the usual monthly meeting held on Monday evening. There were issues regarding the future construction of the Warders Cottage. Robert Kinkead pointed out that any disagreements on contractors' wages was a matter between the union and the men and nothing to do with the committee.^[235]

12 July, 1902. Robert Kinkead was not at the usual monthly meeting. However, in his absence he was appointed a gate keeper to assist the friendly societies.^[239]

9 August, 1902. Robert Kinkead was on the gate at the Friendly Societies Sports events to raise money for the hospital.^[240]

3 January, 1903. Robert Kinkead was present for a special meeting of the Committee of the Cobar District Hospital. The meeting settled on a tender to build the new building and to purchase two 5000-gallon tanks.^[251]

7 February, 1903. The first meeting for the year was held on Monday evening in Council Chambers. Robert Kinkead was unanimously re-elected Treasurer.^[256]

21 February, 1903. Robert Kinkead was present for the regular monthly meeting held on Monday evening in the Council Chambers. Items discussed included the housing of the ambulance wagon and the position of Honorary Medical Officer.^[260]

25 April, 1903. At a monthly meeting Robert Kinkead's account of £5 3s was approved for payment.^[265]

16 May, 1903. At a meeting of the committee on Wednesday evening at Council Chambers, Robert Kinkead was appointed a gatekeeper at the upcoming Hospital Sports Day.^[268]

26 December, 1903. Robert Kinkead was appointed a collector east of Barton Street and west of Linsley Street.^[278]

6 February, 1904. At the first meeting of the newly elected Committee, two members were nominated for Treasurer. A ballot was held, and Robert Kinkead lost.^[282]

Cobar Municipal Council

26 January, 1886. Robert Kinkead is one of nine people nominated for election to three ordinary vacancies on the Municipal Council.^[22]

15 February, 1886. Robert Kinkead was unsuccessful in being elected.^[24]

7 February, 1888. Robert Kinkead was nominated for a position of Auditor.^[32]

10 September, 1889. Robert Kinkead missed out on an extraordinary vacancy, polling second with 56 votes to the winners 64 votes.^[44]

4 February, 1890. Robert Kinkead was nominated for Alderman in the upcoming Municipal Elections.^[47]

15 April, 1890. Alderman Robert Kinkead accepted an invitation from the Mayor of Sydney to attend an event.^[49]

26 January, 1893. Alderman Robert Kinkead's term is expiring and is seeking re-election.^[66]

19 February, 1897. Robert Kinkead was elected to the Municipal Council where three positions were vacant. He polled second with 82 votes.^[97]

19 October, 1897.

"On Saturday morning a special meeting of the municipal council was held in the chambers to consider the advisability of obtaining a loan with which to repair the streets. Alderman Kinkead moved that £2000 be borrowed. The Mayor seconded the motion. Alderman James moved as an amendment that only £1000 be borrowed. Alderman S. Nelson seconded the amendment. Alderman Cornish, the only other alderman present, spoke against both motion and amendment. Both were lost. Of the five alderman four were in favour of a loan, yet by voting in the manner referred to the dissenting alderman won the day".^[102]

7 January, 1899. Ordinary meeting of the Cobar Municipal Council. Alderman Kinkead was present. Matters discussed included people riding bicycles too fast around town and wild goats wandering up and down the street.^[105]

4 February, 1899. Ordinary meeting of the Cobar Municipal Council. Alderman Kinkead was present.^[109]

18 February, 1899. Alderman Kinkead attended a meeting of the Cobar Municipal Council. Issues discussed were the water supply, street lighting, fencing & the planting of trees. Alderman Kinkead seconded a motion to request that supply of water to the railway authorities be discontinued as there was only 4 ft of water remaining in the reservoir without allowing for silt.^[111]

4 March, 1899. Alderman Kinkead attended a meeting of the Cobar Municipal Council. General business included the water supply issue and that of 6 cases of typhoid. Alderman Kinkead was elected to the By-Laws committee.^[112]

18 March, 1899. Alderman Kinkead attended a meeting of the Cobar Municipal Council. General business included the proposed installation of an all-night telephone service between Cobar & Wrightville for emergency cases only.^[114]

25 March, 1899. A special meeting of the council was held to deal with a report on the water supply. Alderman Kinkead was in attendance. It was found the current dam only has a catchment area of 5 sqm and is too small for the town. A new scheme was proposed, constructing a dam that would cover 640 acres from which a pump capable of 12,000 gallons an hour would pump water to a 54,000-gallon reservoir adjacent to One Tree Hill. The water would then be distributed by gravity to the town. The scheme could supply a population of 3000 people consuming 30 gallons each per day. Total cost to be £16,500. After considerable debate it was decided to proceed with the scheme.^[115]

15 April, 1899. Alderman Kinkead was present at the usual fortnightly meeting. Aside from the usual business, considerable argument was had over suing for costs of council witnesses who appeared in court for the council. A reduced payment was agreed on. Alderman Kinkead as given authorization for the purchase of a tracing of the town of Wrightville.^[117]

6 May, 1899. Alderman Kinkead was present at a special meeting of the Municipal Council. The Board of Health had advised that Cobar's water was unfit for consumption. The Railway commissioners offered to haul water from the Nyngan Council supply for one penny per ton per mile. The price was considered exorbitant and prohibitive. It was decided to approach the Cobar Gold Mine and request a water supply for the townspeople.^[119]

27 May, 1899. Alderman Kinkead was present at the fortnightly meeting. Most of the discussion was over Wrightville becoming a separate municipality and whether the Cobar Council should go ahead and build a road for them, given they would ultimately gain most of the rates from the Gold Mines. It was decided to proceed with the road for them as government funds had been made available.^[121]

10 June, 1899. Alderman Kinkead was present at the fortnightly meeting. Usual business.^[124]

24 June, 1899. Alderman Kinkead was present at the fortnightly meeting. Much of the discussion was regarding conflicts with the Gold Mining companies, Government and the council as to what was to happen with the old reservoir once the new one is built. Followed by the usual business of Hunt Road in Wrightville and street lighting in Cobar.^[125]

8 July, 1899. Alderman Kinkead was present at the fortnightly meeting. Discussed concerns that the Minister for Works may take over the old reservoir as a condition of providing a loan to build the new one.^[127]

22 July, 1899. Alderman Kinkead was present at the fortnightly meeting. A petition was received complaining about paying rates for lighting in Lewis Street when there was none. It was decided to erect lamps between Mrs Maher's Hotel and the Railway Good Shed and one lamp in Linsley Street. Alderman Kinkead seconded a motion permitting Mr Bannister to renew the verandah on the Star Hotel. The decided an earth footpath was better and did

not grant permission. Gladstone had been approved to separate from Cobar Municipality to become its own Municipality. Alderman Kinkead seconded a motion to reduce the Police Magistrates rent.^[129]

5 August, 1899. Alderman Kinkead was present at the fortnightly meeting. Discussion included the Governments delay on the water scheme. Alderman Kinkead wanted an order placed for 12 iron lamp posts. After much discussion he was overruled as electricity was coming and it would not be too far off that the town would be lit with electric lighting instead of the lamps, so they opted for wooden posts instead. A publican was granted permission to erect a horse rail in front of the Terminus Hotel. Further discussion was had regarding nuisances such as goats destroying fences and dead dogs and cats around town.^[130]

19 August, 1899. Alderman Kinkead was present at the fortnightly meeting. This was a long and detailed meeting covering all the usual topics, ie. Separation of Gladstone Council and various issues with roads and water. There were other issues regarding prospecting at Mount Drysdale. The council received notification that the Governor would be visiting, and they should make arrangements.^[132]

16 September, 1899. Alderman Kinkead was present at the fortnightly meeting. Items discussed included the Governors visit, street lighting and improper drainage.^[135]

16 September, 1899. At a sub-committee meeting for the Governors visit, it was agreed that Robert Kinkead should be on the banquet committee.^[137]

23 September, 1899. Robert Kinkead attended Council Chambers where a meeting of the various committees was held in preparation for the Governors visit.^[139]

30 September, 1899. The Governor arrived at the Cobar Railway Station. The National Anthem was played, and several speeches made. A parade through the streets of Cobar was held. Following the parade, a visit to the Cobar Gold Mines. A variety of demonstrations were made. The party continued to the Cobar Copper Mine. The Governor was shown the water jackets. The party returned to the State Car at the Railway Station.^[140]

30 September, 1899. Alderman Kinkead was present at the fortnightly meeting held on Wednesday. After the Governor's visit it was back to business as usual.^[141]

14 October, 1899. Alderman Kinkead was present at the fortnightly meeting held on Wednesday. Usual business. Lighting was still undecided.^[144]

25 November, 1899. Alderman Kinkead was present at the fortnightly meeting held on Wednesday. Aside from the usual business there was one point of interest that highlighted that the world's oldest profession was alive and well in Cobar in 1899:

"Chinese Nuisance. Senior Sergeant Cameron wrote to the effect that there were grounds for the report from Cornishtown residents. He had cautioned the Chinese and ordered several of the women to leave the town. At present matters had much improved in the neighbourhood".^[149]

13 January, 1900. A special meeting of Alderman was held last Friday, including Robert Kinkead, to address the 'Disgraceful Delay' to the Cobar Water Scheme. A letter had been received from the Under Secretary for Roads:

"With reference to your personal enquiries regarding the Cobar Water Supply Scheme I have the honour to inform you that since the authority of the Executive Council has been received for undertaking the carrying out of the propose scheme, at an estimated cost of £18,100, labour and material have risen in price to such and extent that the Engineer in Chief of Public Works now reports that the works are estimated to cost £22,000. Under these circumstances, nothing further can be done until Parliament authorises the scheme being referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works for report, in accordance with the provisions of the Act".

The Aldermen, seconded by Robert Kinkead, wrote a strong reply to the Under Secretary to rally against this clumsy and unwarranted attempt at delay.^[152]

3 February, 1900. Robert Kinkead was one of nine people nominated for the three vacancies on the Municipal Council.^[153]

10 February, 1900. Robert Kinkead published a letter to the Ratepayers of Cobar. It read as follows:

*"Ladies and Gentlemen,
At the request of a large number of ratepayers, I have consented to offer myself again as a Candidate for Municipal honours. I do not intend here to recount what I have done during my past three years in the Council, because that is well known to all of you. If elected I shall do my utmost in the future as I have done in the past to advance the Cobar Water Supply scheme, as I consider that the most important work which the Council has had to deal with for very many years. I shall be the follower of no man and no party, and I pledge myself to support any motion I deem to be in the interests of the ratepayers, irrespective of who is the mover. I am one of your oldest townsmen, have been in business here for years, and consequently my interests are identical with the progress and prosperity of the town. Should you do me the honour of electing me to one of the aldermanic vacancies, I will guard with zealous care all the interests intrusted to me, and, as a Councillor, I will do my duty faithfully and impartially.
Yours faithfully,
Robert Kinkead".^[154]*

10 February, 1900. Municipal Elections. Cobar Vacancies. Nominations Day. The Candidates Speak. A Little Diversion. Robert Kinkead was nominated by John Andrew and J.R. Ramsay.

"Mr Kinkead said he did not come to make a long speech. He would do all he could for the benefit of the ratepayers. At the election three years previous he was returned at the head of the poll, and hoped he would be in the same position this time. If returned, he would do all in his power for the ratepayers".

Several questions were fielded to the candidates. Robert Kinkead said was strongly in favour of a cart to carry away superfluous rubbish free of cost.^[154]

17 February, 1900. Robert Kinkead failed to be re-elected to council, polling 5th with 118 votes. The count being as follows: M.A. Padula 145, J.J. Gudgeon 139, Geo. Phillips 125, N. Morrison 121, R. Kinkead 118, and T.C. Lewis 74.

“Mr Kinkead thanked the ratepayers for the votes he had received. He would have not contested for a seat, only that he was nominated while in Sydney, and had been prevailed on to stand. Now that he had a rest from municipal matters, he would be able to give his own business more attention”.^[156]

7 April, 1900. The council decided Robert Kinkead should be on a Town Committee with six others to green and entertain the Minister for Works when he attended Cobar on the 21st April in connection with the Cobar Water Scheme Works.^[164]

14 June, 1902. Stray Notes, contributed to by ‘Observer’. The New Reservoir.

“If any evidence whatever was required to show the downright bungling of the Cobar Council, it was supplied at its last meeting in dealing with a report on the question of the utility of the new reservoir, and the action of some of the leading men of the Council is ridiculous in the extreme. In order to properly understand the whole matter, it will be necessary to refer to the time when the great agitation was on for a proper water supply, and to consider the action of the then aldermen, and compare it with their utterances on the present occasion. The Government officer (Mr Wade), about the end of 1898, came to Cobar and inspected different sites before finally selecting one, and then formulated a scheme for the carrying out of the works. This was laid before the Council in 1899, and prior to accepting it they decided to get an independent report, and accordingly invited a Mr Sharkey to come to Cobar and make an inspection and report to the Council. This was done by Mr Sharkey, who, after certain instructions, sent in his report, and at the same time offered to carry out the whole scheme for £16,500. He was also willing to give security amounting to £1650 that he would carry out the scheme or else forfeit the amount of the security, and he very strongly urged the Council not to allow the works to be carried out by the Government. The Cobar Herald of 25th March, 1899, contains a copy of Mr Sharkey's report, and also a report of a special meeting of the Council held on the 22nd March, 1899, to consider the matter. A comparison of the speeches on that occasion with those delivered at the Council meeting on the 4th instant makes most amusing reading, and ought to show conclusively that the 'well tried' aldermen have proved themselves lamentable failures over the new water works scheme. At the meeting of the Council on the 22nd March, 1899 there were only three (Mayor Snelson, aldermen Kinkead and Duffy) who favoured the construction of the works and the carrying out of the scheme generally at £16,500 under guarantee, being given to Mr Sharkey, but they were opposed by all the other aldermen, led by Messrs Hogan, James and Morrison, who all spoke in favour of asking the Government to carry out the work, and at that same meeting carried a resolution 'in favour of adopting the water scheme as recommended by Mr Wade,' These aldermen would not even go so far as to limit the cost to Mr Wade's

estimate of £18,000, but now, seeing the mess into which they have got the Council, they are prepared to blame everybody but themselves. At first they spoke in glowing terms of Mr Wade's report, one of them saying 'the new scheme (Mr Wade's) had his hearty support,' but now it is a horse of a different colour. In giving their support to the scheme of Mr Wade they should have been acquainted with its details, otherwise they were supporting something of which they knew nothing. Having supported that scheme, and impliedly understanding its details, they are equally to blame with Mr Wade for running the Council into its present position. People in glass houses should not throw stones, and no matter how much abuse the 'tried aldermen' may heap and hurl at others, they are really the responsible people who have placed the finances of the municipality in an almost inextricable state. It would be most amusing to hear Mr Sharkey's opinion on the wisdom (?) of the aldermen who flouted the idea of leaving the construction of the works in his hands. Had such a course been followed the residents were guaranteed a proper water supply at £16,500, instead of having a regular white elephant, costing at the very lowest about £30,000. The gravity of the position will not be properly understood till a receiver is appointed, who will appropriate the general rates of the Municipality towards making good the deficiency in connection with the expenses of an abortive water supply.

The Old Reservoir.

Some people have very good intentions, but they are so slow that they remind one of the person who closed the stable door after the horse was gone. In 'Stray Notes' of the 12th April the necessity of cleaning out the old reservoir was pointed out, and it was suggested that the Council should approach the Works Department with that object in view, but although Alderman Padula, at the Council meeting held on the 16th April, advocated the cleaning out of the tank, still he did not have a single supporter at that meeting, and until the last Council meeting the whole thing was as dead as Julius Caesar. Now, when there is every prospect of rain, and consequently the impossibility of having the work done, the Council in its might, with one unanimous voice, calls out aloud that this work should be proceeded with immediately, apparently forgetting its own carelessness when the matter was at the proper time brought before the Council by Ald Padula and when there was a chance of the work being done. It is now foolish to talk of not taking expert opinion and relying on one's own common sense (as one of the aldermen put it), when by their own neglect the aldermen failed to grasp the opportunity at the correct time".^[237]

17 January, 1903. Robert Kinkead wrote a letter to the council asking to have the water connection for his place made with the main between the Convent and Mr Hogan's by having a main put down along the lane in front of Mr E. Andrew's. He preferred this to having the water laid on from an end pipe, the water from which, he understood, would be stagnant and not fit for domestic use. The council discussed this, taking the point of the letter seriously and noting that they should not be supplying substandard water to the residents. They noted they would make the accommodation if they could.^[253]

31 January, 1903. Three seats have become available on the Cobar Municipal Council. Robert Kinkead is one of six candidates to be nominated for the positions.^[255]

7 February, 1902. At the official meeting of Ratepayers which took place on Tuesday at noon., Robert Kinkead was nominated for the office of alderman by J.J. Gudgeon and H. Dalgarno. James Cotton was nominated by R. Kinkead and H. Dalgarno. James Heasy was nominated for the position of auditor by William Kierke, J.A. Ramsay and R. Kinkead. D.J. O'Neill was nominated for the position of auditor by J.A. Ramsay, W. Dierke and R. Kinkead. In speaking for the nominated positions, Mr Kinkead said he was offering himself by the request of the ratepayers, and if elected he would endeavour to see a proper water rate struck, with justice to all. He would be always independent and do what was honourable and straight.^[256]

14 February, 1903. Robert Kinkead failed to be elected to the Municipal council, polling in fifth place with 129 votes.^[259]

6 February, 1904. Robert Kinkead nominated John Bailey for the upcoming Municipal elections.^[282]

6 August, 1904. Robert Kinkead was present at a function last Wednesday to open the new Council Chambers.^[295]

19 January, 1907. The Municipal Council passed an account for payment. The amount of £1 10s 8d was owing to Robert Kinkead.^[343]

30 August, 1907. The council conducted an audit of the Fire Brigades books that had been completely neglected and found there was an amount of £6 2s 4d owing to Robert Kinkead.^[356]

Pastoral & Agricultural Association

10 March, 1888. The dates for the usual Show were set for 20 & 21 June, 1888. Robert Kinkead was elected to the Show Committee.^[33]

26 March, 1889. The annual general meeting was held at the Commercial Hotel. A terribly dry year was reported on. Robert Kinkead was elected to the committee for the ensuing year.^[40]

31 January, 1891. Robert Kinkead was elected as Treasurer at the annual meeting.^[55]

4 February, 1892. A deputation from the Cobar Pastoral and Agriculture Association waited on the Governor, Lord Jersey, on his visit to Cobar. The deputation consisted of a number of influential people, including Robert Kinkead. The Governor agreed to become a patron of the association. He was then taken on a visit to a poisoned tank on Amphitheatre Run.^[60]

7 July, 1894. With respect to the P & A Association, the Belaraboon Correspondents states that:

“Mention must also be made of Mr Robert Kinkead, who has been the honourable Treasurer for many years, and has always actively sided with forward the interests of the association.”

Robert Kinkead, along with others, made lengthy and eloquent speeches at the Commercial Hotel when handing out prizes.^[72]

30 May, 1896. Robert Kinkead, the newly appointed Magistrate, was on the Committee awarding prizes at the annual show.^[90]

14 January, 1899. Robert Kinkead re-elected as Treasurer. Robert Kinkead elected to the Improvement Committee.^[106]

22 April, 1899. Robert Kinkead was present at a meeting of the P & A Society. After considerable debate it was decided to postpone the annual show to the following year due to drought and starving livestock.^[118]

24 March, 1900. Robert Kinkead was present at the meeting held at Tattersall’s Hotel on Thursday evening. It was decided to hold the Show on May 30 & 31.^[162]

14 April, 1900. Robert Kinkead was present at the committee meeting held on Friday 7th. It was decided that a Sewing Machine presented to the Association be guessed for, by peas in a bottle. It was also decided to have a station hands bicycle race, eight times around the inside track. The race is restricted to bona fide station men who have at least 3 months on some station in the district. There are no restrictions on the bicycles.^[165]

19 May, 1900. Robert Kinkead was present at a committee meeting where Judges and Stewards were elected for the upcoming Show.^[172]

2 June, 1900. Cobar Carnival Week. Cobar Show. The article lists Robert Kinkead as the Treasurer. He is listed as a steward for Buggies, Cookery & Preserves and the Guessing

Competition. The settling was held at Mrs Smith's Tattersall's Hotel on Thursday evening. Around 60 people were present, and they all toasted each other on a good job done.^[174]

9 June, 1900. At the general committee meeting it was decided that Robert Kinkead will act as the Secretary until the annual general meeting.^[176]

2 February, 1901. The Treasurer, Robert Kinkead, attended the annual meeting of the Cobar Pastoral and Agricultural Association held at the Tattersall's hotel. He delivered his report that the Association was in a financial position and should have around £400 on hand for the 1901 Show. Mr Kinkead was given a vote of thanks, which he acknowledged, for acting as honorary secretary since the last show. Robert Kinkead was elected to the committee for the following year. Immediately after the annual meeting, a committee meeting was held, and Robert Kinkead was elected Treasurer.^[193]

11 January, 1902. Robert Kinkead was present at the annual general meeting held at Tattersalls Hotel on Thursday evening. The 18th Annual report of the committee was read. The new committee was elected for the following year. Immediately after the first committee meeting was held for the year. Robert Kinkead was elected Treasurer. He was also elected to the Finance & Printing Committee and the Improvement Committee. It was decided that rent of the show grounds for sports where admission was charged would be £5 5s. The Pastoral & Agricultural Societies Union of N.S.W. supported their endeavour to obtain free railway passes for judges at shows.^[223]

8 March, 1902. Robert Kinkead attended the meeting held at the Tattersall's Hotel on Wednesday evening. Robert was to check the insurance on the buildings and increase it if necessary.^[230]

10 January, 1903. Robert Kinkead was unanimously elected at Treasurer for the upcoming year at the annual general meeting held at the Tattersall's Hotel on Thursday evening. He was also elected to the Improvement Committee.^[252]

7 March, 1903. Robert Kinkead attended a committee meeting at the Tattersall's Hotel on Friday evening. The meeting discussed renewal of insurance for the showground property and where the industrial segment of the show should be held.^[261]

2 May, 1903. Robert Kinkead attended a committee meeting held at the Great Western Hotel on Tuesday evening. Stewards for the upcoming Show were appointed and many other details finalized. It was decided to ask the Municipal Council to gazette 28th May as a public holiday.^[266]

16 January, 1904. Robert Kinkead attended the annual general meeting held at the Great Western Hotel on Thursday evening. Robert Kinkead was re-elected Treasurer.^[280]

30 April, 1904. At a meeting of the Committee at the Great Western Hotel on Friday afternoon it was decided that the Gates will be submitted by public auction, and a sub-committee which included Robert Kinkead was appointed to fix the conditions and the reserve for the sale of the gates.^[287]

28 May, 1904. At a debrief of the 1904 Cobar Show, Robert Kinkead, Treasurer said it was the intention of the Committee to double the prizes for next year's show and he would be pleased to receive promises of prizes for that purpose. Numerous gentlemen present then came forward and promised donations.^[290]

27 May, 1905. Robert Kinkead had a busy time at the Cobar Show collecting entrance fees as there were 2000 people on the Show Ground.^[302]

3 June, 1905. On Thursday evening the Show Committee held a settling at the Great Western Hotel. The show had a record attendance. Robert Kinkead donated £2 2s.^[304]

1 July, 1905. Robert Kinkead attended the Committee meeting at the Great Western Hotel on Friday evening. Mr Breden brought up the matter of moving future Show's closer to town. At present it cost visitors to the show 2s in bus fares in addition to the gate money. He also thought they should put in a turnstile at the gate, instead of asking the Treasurer (Robert Kinkead) to stand there for two days and miss all the show. Mr Kinkead said if the ground was nearer the town, they would often be able to get revenue by renting it. The decided to have a general meeting to discuss the matter further.^[306]

20 January, 1906. Robert Kinkead attended the annual meeting held at the Great Western Hotel on Tuesday evening. They decided to adjourn for a month as there had been little enthusiasm with few people turning up.^[319]

28 April, 1906. The Show Committee met last Thursday night. Robert Kinkead was present. The Committee decided on 21s as the fee for side shows. An application would be made for the second day to be a public holiday. There would be two wood chopping contests, various improvements to the ground including extensions to the pavilion, publican's booth, refreshment stall and trotting ring.^[321]

9 June, 1906. Robert Kinkead was present at the Show Settling held at the Great Western Hotel on Thursday evening. It was noted that numbers were down due to a typhoid outbreak.^[323]

19 January, 1907 at the annual meeting of the P & A Society held at the Great Western Hotel on Thursday evening, Robert Kinkead was elected Treasurer.^[342]

7 June, 1907. Robert Kinkead was present at the Show Settling held at the Great Western Hotel on Friday evening. After business matters were attended to, they spent the remainder of the evening making toasts to each other.^[350]

25 February, 1908. Robert Kinkead attended a meeting at the Grand Hotel last Friday evening. Robert Kinkead was elected to the Finance Committee and the Improvement Committee. Show dates were set for the 3rd & 4th June.^[370]

10 March, 1908. At a meeting at the Grand Hotel last Friday evening there was a little bit of banter between Messrs Ward & Kinkead, each urging the other to donate £5. They both conceded and did.^[371]

28 January, 1910. At the annual meeting at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday evening, Robert Kinkead was elected Treasurer.^[409]

2 August, 1910. Robert Kinkead was present at a meeting held at the Grand Hotel on Thursday evening to discuss a new site closer to town that had been identified as potentially the new Cobar Show Site.^[413]

23 August, 1910. Robert Kinkead attended a special meeting held at the Grand Hotel on Thursday evening in connection with the new show ground. Mr Kinkead seconded a motion to secure all the ground required, including the exchange of the old ground for the necessary Crown land adjoining the cycle ground. The motion was carried.^[414]

3 February, 1911. Robert Kinkead was elected unopposed as Treasurer of the Cobar P & A Association at the annual general meeting held at the Grand Hotel on Tuesday evening. He had tendered an apology for his absence on that night.^[420]

28 March, 1911. At a general meeting held at the Grand Hotel on Thursday evening, the dates for the Cobar Show were set and Robert Kinkead was appointed to the Stadium Committee and the Finance Committee.^{[426][427]}

30 January, 1912. At a large attendance at the annual meeting held at the Great Wester Hotel on Thursday evening, Robert Kinkead was elected Treasurer for the following year.^[436]

15 February, 1916. At the annual meeting of the P & A Association held at the Grand Hotel on Thursday evening, Mr T. Kinkead was elected Treasurer in lieu of Mr Robert Kinkead, now living in Sydney.^[471]

[Free Trade Association](#)

20 March, 1889. A branch of the Free Trade Association was formed. Robert Kinkead was elected as a vice president and an influential working committee was also elected.^[39]

Mining

2 July, 1889. At Mount Hope, Robert Kinkead and Company reported the output for a single furnace at the Great Central copper mine for the month ended June 28, with one staff of men, reached 39 tons 4cwt. The Central mine is improving rapidly.^[42]

26 November, 1894. The Mount Drysdale Company. Messrs. Hogan, Kinkead, Harfield, Kierke, Lean, and Goold have been re-elected as Directors with the addition of Mr M.A. Padula.

5 January, 1895. The Belaraboon Correspondent stated:

“The influx of population to Cobar recently has been very great, but as there are likely to be a couple of Catholic millionaires – caused by the phenomenal Mount Drysdale goldmine – things might alter directly. I allude to Mr W.J. Hogan and Mr. Robert Kinkead.”^[79]

7 October, 1895. Mount Drysdale Gold:

“It is reported that a crushing of 14 tons of Mount Drysdale ore gave the large return of 75oz to the ton. During the week 1.5 inches of rain fell there. Two of the directors of the Mount Drysdale Mine, Messrs. Hogan and Kinkead, went to Sydney with the test crushing, and no doubt are well satisfied with the result. The shares which were down to about £370 a few months ago are now marketable at £600. The latest yield will make them firmer. Occidental shares are on the rise; the mine now having a good supply of water”.^[86]

12 May, 1897. The Berribungie Gold Mining Company. Messrs Hogan, Lean, Kinkead, Walton and R. Dulhunty were elected as Directors without opposition.^[98]

3 March, 1900. At the Annual Meeting of the Occidental Gold Mining company, the retiring directors were re-elected. They were Messrs W.J. Hogan, P. Goold, R. Kinkead, W.N. Musgrove, W.H. Bannister and Thomas Lean.^[159]

8 September, 1900. The 22nd half yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Occidental Gold Mining Company was held at Mr Leah’s Office on Friday, 31st August. The directors, being Messrs Hogan (Chairman), Goold, Kinkead, Musgrove, Bannister and Captain Lean, were re-elected. Reports were given on the mines output along with plans for further expansion.^[182]

5 March, 1904. At the 29th half yearly meeting of shareholders for the Occidental Gold Mining Company, Robert Kinkead was re-elected a Director for the ensuing half-year.^[284]

2 September, 1905. At the 32nd half yearly meeting of shareholders for the Occidental Gold Mining Company, Robert Kinkead was re-elected a Director for the ensuing half-year.^[310]

7 October, 1905. A demonstration arranged by the Amalgamated Miners’ Association for an Eight Hour Day, was a huge success with over 3000 attending. The shopkeepers put on displays in support of the demonstration and the procession through the streets. Robert Kinkead was said to have a very good grocery display.^[312]

26 January, 1907. Robert Kinkead presided over the first annual general meeting of the No. 1 South Budgery Copper Mining Company Limited held at the Commercial Hotel on the 22nd January, as Chairman of the meeting. Many Shareholders and Directors were in attendance. Thomas Kinkead was appointed an auditor and Robert Kinkead was elected as a Director.^[344]

9 April, 1907. Workers at the Occidental Mine had gone on strike. On Saturday afternoon there was a conference with the Company Directors (including Robert Kinkead) and twelve representatives of the miners. The miners were looking for above award rates and wanted to be back paid while they were on strike. The Directors made the following offer:

“This Company will give the Arbitration scale of wages as and from resuming work in all branches of the employees at the Occidental mine. As the strike was unjustifiable by the men, the Company will not pay back time, as they consider that the men have forfeited such by striking. Each and every branch of the mine employees must agree to this. The demand made by the Engine Drivers and Fireman’s Association meeting will take place on Wednesday next before any definite action can be taken by this company. On acceptance of this offer the mine will resume work. This offer is without prejudice to the legal rights of the company under the award”.^[348]

27 March, 1908. Robert Kinkead, a shareholder, was present at a half yearly meeting of the Bonnie Dundee Gold Mining Company, Thomas Kinkead was elected an auditor.^[372]

3 May, 1912. Send-off to Mr Polkinghorne.

Robert Kinkead attended a send-off for Mr Polkinghorne who resigned the position of Inspector of Mines to take up the position of mine manager at Mount Boppy Gold Mine. The send-off was held at Mr A McLoughlins Hotel. Robert Kinkead supported a toast.^[443]

3 March, 1915. At the 51st half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Occidental Gold Mining Company, Mr M.J. Duffy was elected to the board of directors replacing Mr Robert Kinkead. Thomas Kinkead was re-elected an auditor. On the motion of Messrs Duffy and Snelson, the shareholders placed on record their appreciation of the services rendered for many years by Mr Kinkead as a director.^[467]

The Rabbit Plague

2 February, 1892. Cobar and the surrounding district have been devastated by a Rabbit Plague that has wrought havoc on stock and agriculture, depriving stock of feed. The plague commenced four years earlier. A Ministerial party including the Governor, Admiral Lord Charles Scott, the Minister for Lands and the Member for Bourke arrived in Cobar by train to inspect the damage in the district. They were greeted by leading towns people, including Robert Kinkead.^[59]

4 February, 1892. A late evening dinner was held for Lord Jersey and his party to discuss how the rabbits are currently being dealt with, how they might be eliminated and who should be responsible. Robert Kinkead attended that dinner and was a co-signer of the presentation.^[61]

6 February, 1892. The Governor and his party continued his tour of the district in company with Robert Kinkead.^[62]

General Cobar Business

29 October, 1896. A public meeting was held on Tuesday night to discuss a motion for the repeal of the bylaw which stated that night pans should be adopted by all ratepayers. Mr Hogan moved, and Mr Kinkead seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The resolution was sent on to the Municipal Council, and it is probably that a vote of the ratepayers will be taken.^[95]

7 October, 1899. The third annual celebration of the democratic principle of Eight Hours Labour took place in Cobar on Monday last. There was a large attendance, and the celebration was a great financial success. A procession commenced at the Masonic Hall, proceeded through the town, and finished at Cobar Park. Mr Breden (President of the Hospital) and Mr Kinkead (Treasurer) collected shillings from the crowd as they reached the park.^[142]

21 October, 1899. Cobar-Wilcannia Proposed Railway. The Cobar Enquiry. On Saturday last the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works arrived in Cobar to hold an enquiry into the proposed Railway from Cobar to Wilcannia. Many of the citizens of Cobar appeared before the committee to give their opinion.

“Mr Robert Kinkead, storekeeper, had been here for 20 years, and thought that the construction of the line would be a great advantage to the large population at Wilcannia and White Cliffs. It would also open up the country between here and Wilcannia. He did not think Cobar would benefit by the construction of the line. If there were several artesian bores in the country between here and Wilcannia, the land would be equal to anything in the colony. The country, he believed, was auriferous. The opening of the railway would certainly assist stockholders, especially in the time of drought. If Cobar didn't get the railway when it did it would be wiped out of existence – off the map. He thought the railway would have the effect of improving matters, and the loss would grow less yearly. He thought as a railway of the nature of a tramway would cost much less it would be sufficiently serviceable and suit the purpose just as well”.^[145]

14 April, 1900. On Friday evening a meeting of towns people was held in Council Chambers. Robert Kinkead attended that meeting. The resolution from the meeting was as follows:

“That in view of the heavy losses of stock and the great deterioration of the Western country, consequent on the protracted drought, this meeting desires to impress upon the Government the necessity for a re-adjustment of the terms under which pastoral leases are held, and that to that end urges the Government to appoint without delay a Royal Commission to enquire into the condition existing in the Western division”.

Mr Hogan gave a protracted speech and Mr Kinkead seconded the resolution and endorsed every word that had been said. The pastoralists had suffered very much indeed and the few left he would like to see remain with them. It was the duty of the townspeople to support the resolution, which was for their benefit. What benefitted the squatters benefitted the town. He would support the movement with any means in his power.^[166]

28 April, 1900. Crown Tenants' Relief. Asking for a Royal Commission.

Robert Kinkead was one of a party of 18 that waited on the Minister to support the pastoralists' request for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the state of the Western Division Leases. Among items highlighted was that the drought had prevailed since 1894. In 1889 there were 1,600,000 sheep in the district, but by 1899 the number was reduced to 418,000. The pastoralists were seeking a change in the laws to ensure they were not forced off the land they had developed, by the Crown, only to have others move take it over.^[168]

2 February, 1901. This lengthy article describes the send-off for Mr A.B.C. Burke, Clerk of Petty Sessions and the speeches made by Magistrate Robert Kinkead et al. A public send-off was then held at the Tattersalls Hotel.^[194]

23 March, 1901. Robert Kinkead was part of a deputation that waited on the Mayor last Tuesday. The issue addressed was the payment of men in connection to the Peak Railway. They asked the men to be paid fortnightly instead of monthly to align with other tradespeople in the district.^[199]

1 March, 1902. Robert Kinkead donated 5s to the Cobar United Brass Band to support their expenses in a recent visit to Sydney to compete.^[228]

24 January, 1903. A very pleasing little ceremony took place at the residence of Mr R. Kinkead at half-past four on Saturday last, when several lady members of the Cobar Benevolent Society met for the purpose of recognising the valuable serviced rendered to their institution by Miss M.E. Morrison on the eve of her marriage to Mr D.J. O'Neill.^[254]

7 May, 1904. Robert Kinkead was one of 35 gentlemen to attend a send-off at the Great Western Hotel on Friday evening for Mr. H. Dalgarno.^[288]

15 July, 1905. The Town Band Juvenile Ball was held at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening and was a huge success. Robert Kinkead donated a prize for the best set.^[307]

12 August, 1905. Robert Kinkead donated to the Cobar Technical School to contribute towards prizes for students who did well in their exams in December.^[309]

30 December, 1905. Robert Kinkead donated 10s 6d to the Cobar Technical School.^[318]

15 September, 1906. Another debating society has been formed in town. Robert Kinkead was elected as a Vice President. Membership was fixed at 1s per month and the meetings to be held in a room lent by Mr W. Mathews over Mrs Morris's fruit shop in Marshall Street. There are 36 members.^[334]

2 February, 1907. The beautiful silver-mounted ivory baton presented to Mr W. Kelly, bandmaster of the Town Band, by the members of the Boys Band, is on view in one of Mr R. Kinkead's windows.^[345]

7 May, 1907. Robert Kinkead is one of those listed who can supply tickets for the Banquet to be held for the Governors visit to Cobar.^[349]

5 November, 1907. At the wedding of Mr W. Gilmore and Miss Katie Patterson held in the Methodist church, Robert Kinkead gave a wedding gift of a silver teapot.^[360]

18 August, 1908. Robert Kinkead attended a send-off for the Mayor, John Leah, who was heading back to England for a visit.^[377]

12 February, 1909. Robert Kinkead attended a send-off for Mr James Cotton, Stock Inspector who has been transferred to Maitland. The event was held at the Grand Hotel on Monday evening.^[386]

27 July, 1909. Senior Sergeant Mill was promoted to sub inspector of police and was to move to the headquarters at Walgett. The Justices of the Peace decided to have a presentation for him on Friday Morning at the Court House. Robert Kinkead sent in an apology.^[396]

30 December, 1910. Robert Kinkead donated a Pipe as a prize in the all day shoot held by the Cobar Rifle club on Boxing Day.^[418]

24 March, 1911. At a meeting of the Wrightville Council on Monday evening, it was acknowledged that Mr Robert Kinkead had forwarded a cheque for £5 for rates.^[425]

25 August, 1911. A public meeting was held to consider the best means of arranging a reception for the State Governor who proposes visiting Cobar next November. Only 15 people attended the meeting. Mr R. Kinkead said that owing to the paucity of the citizens present he favoured a postponement of the meeting. He was sure the Governor would receive a fitting reception at the hands of the people of Cobar when he came. He moved the meeting be adjourned until Thursday. The motion was carried.^[430]

5 January, 1912. Mr & Mrs R. Kinkead attended the funeral of Mr W.J. Hogan who died Sunday morning at his home in Strathfield aged 55 years.^[434]

11 October, 1912. A procession was held in the streets of Cobar on Monday morning celebrating workers and pioneers. The procession totalled 18 groups of either workers unions, traders, or shop assistants. Robert Kinkead marched in position 13.^[448]

10 October, 1913. The annual celebration of the eight-hour day was held in Cobar last Monday. A procession was held through the streets. Mr R. Kinkead had a very good grocery representation, while packets of lollies were freely distributed.^[455]

The Boer War

17 February, 1900. Patriotic Fund.

Widows and Orphans. Monster Meeting. Patriotic Speeches. Liberal Donations. A Strong Committee.

“The meeting convened by the Mayor for Tuesday evening in the Masonic Hall was very largely attended. The Cobar Brass Band played spirited selections outside the building for half-an-hour, and when the meeting commenced there were 300 persons present. Mr. Mayor Snelson presided. The following gentlemen occupied seats on the platform: — Messrs W. Gilliard, Kinkead, Bedford, Snelson, Duffy, Phillips, Breden, Padula, Longworth, Griffiths, W. J. Hogan, Morrison, James, Musgrove, Cotton, Leah, and Bannister.

Messrs Cotton and Breden were the the joint honorary secretaries and treasurers.

Frequently the audience applauded the speakers, and the very highest indications of loyalty were shown on every hand.

The Mayor said the meeting had been called for the purpose of forming a branch of the patriotic fund. He was very pleased to see so many present. He felt sure they would all give great assistance in the raising of funds to aid those who might be made widows and orphans by the war in South Africa. At present the situation presented great difficulties to the mother country, and by such a state of affairs great opportunities were offered for this colony to assert its loyalty and importance. Some time ago when this matter cropped up in the Council, he did not anticipate that it would be so serious, and looked on the sending of troops to South Africa as a repetition of the Soudan affair. However, the reverses of the British troops caused us to realise the seriousness of the conflict. As Britishers, few of those present would care to live under any but British laws. (Loud applause.) The fund would be started that night, and he hoped they would give liberally.

Mr W. J. Hogan followed with a vigorous and patriotic outburst. He said he had been asked to move the first resolution, which was as follows : —

That this meeting desires to express its loyalty to the Queen of England and to the British Government.

He said every true Australian and every loyal Britisher should be proud of the Empire to which he belonged. A great crisis had arisen in South Africa which commanded the loyalty of the British people throughout the world. It was not for them now to go into the rights or wrongs of the war. The British Government had refused to submit any longer to the unjust rule of that irresponsible Oligarchy, and had also refused to throw off its suzerainty over the Transvaal. The noble assistance so promptly given the mother country was also a matter of which we might justly feel proud. Although many of those present could not go themselves, they could show their patriotism by putting their hands in their pockets and help those who had gone to fight for the liberty of the British people. (Hear, hear, and loud applause). He regretted to say that there were men in the community who would spread disaffection and disloyalty around, and it was the proclivities of these men that they

should stop. (Applause). No monarch in the British Empire had done so much for her people as Queen Victoria. (Applause.) It was the spirit of Australians to let England know that her troubles were our troubles, and that in time of need Australia could muster men and money. Some had sneered at our volunteers. There should be no light sneering at those men, for they were brave patriots, and, as such, were entitled to our respect and good will. In conclusion, he said he felt sure they would carry the resolution as Britishers and lovers of Britain.

Mr Neil Morrison rose with great pleasure to second the resolution, and at the same time he wished to say that he was in sympathy with every word and line of it. He had a very loyal and high opinion of those who had gone to represent us in that foreign land. At first he, too, thought it was an extravagant idea for this colony to send troops to the Transvaal before they were asked for. He thought the war would only be a nine days' wonder, when England would be victorious, but a change had taken place. The position at present was a most serious one, and while England was in danger in that land we also were in danger here in Australia. Britishers enjoyed the greatest freedom of any race in the civilized world and that freedom was afforded by the little flag that waved over us called the Union Jack. (Hear, hear.) Take away the protection of that flag, and what a poor spec our land would be in the hands of foreign nations. It should be surely patent to all that if our shores were not guarded by the British fleet, we would be a beautiful prey for foreign countries. He then referred to enemies. He gave great credit to the men who stuck up for their country. A true-born Boer was a man that he had a great respect for, but a British Boer should be despised. The British Boer and the Australian Boer were very dangerous pieces of furniture indeed. (Applause.) There was no need to fear the genuine Boer, because he was always a man, but the British Boer had no manliness in him. (Loud applause.) The bones of many of the men who went to South Africa might whiten under the sun of that foreign land, but those men who returned will have received a very useful lesson, in as much as they will be able to instruct Australians in a knowledge of warfare. However, he was much afraid that this year would not see the war ended. He felt sure the response to the patriotic appeal in Cobar would be a very good one. Certainly, they were late in the field, but then Cobar was a long way inland. They were only doing what their fellow countrymen had done before them. The sum received would be thankfully accepted and faithfully applied. Those who had called the meeting together deserved the thanks of them all.

Mr James was loudly applauded on rising to support the motion. He led off by complimenting the previous speakers on the practical way they had put the matter and the feelings of loyalty they had expressed. To put the position of affairs concisely before them he said that for the last 8 or 9 years the men of this colony had as their political watchword 'One man one vote.' That was the privilege Britishers in South Africa wanted, and that was the crux of the present war. (Hear, hear.) It was a fact beyond contradiction that nearly three fourths of the people were Britishers, and the greater part of the wealth of the Transvaal was due to British industry. Then, surely they had a right to be placed on an equal footing with the Boers. (Hear, hear.) Proceeding to refer to Australia's action, he went on to quote a few appropriate lines from Tennyson —

*Ring out, wild bells, across the snow,
Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the thousand wars or old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace,
Ring in the valiant man and free,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.*

Although that might be the test of their prayer, he thought that they were far from the millennium of peace, as instanced by the fully armed state of the nations of the earth. It behoved them all as British subjects to express their loyalty, and support the same by supporting our representatives who are on the battle field. (Hear, hear.) Referring to the British Boers amongst us, he thanked God they were a very small minority. Even they must admit that under British rule there existed the very greatest amount of liberty and freedom under God's sun; this being born out by the fact that they were allowed to blazon forth their disloyalty in our main streets. (Loud applause.) Put those persons under the reign of the Boers, and what would be their fate? Such men were representatives of neither nationality or creed — living only for their own narrow selves. He might embody the sentiments of all by repeating a few lines written by an Australian poet, Mr W. T. Goodge :—

*We're English of the English,
Though the seas may roll between;
We're Irish of the Irish,
Who are soldiers of the Queen ;
We're Scotch as any Scotchman
From the town of Aberdeen —
But were Britons all
When you Pipe
'All Hands!'*

They had met that evening for a two-fold purpose. First to make arrangements for the raising of funds to assist the widows and orphans of our soldiers who might be killed in the war; and, secondly, to show our approval of, and rally round the gentleman who had so ably brought New South Wales to the forefront regarding the assistance to the motherland. He referred to Mr W. J. Lyne, whose action had so nobly voiced the aspirations of the colony. (Hear, hear). That also brought into the memory one of Australia's noblest sons, who, being dead, yet speaketh, and who lifted this colony to the fore-front not so long ago on the occasion of the Soudan war. He referred to the Hon. W. B. Dalley, who by that action marked an epoch in the history of New South Wales as a nation. (Loud applause). That gentleman then said that when the time came New South Wales would stand by the motherland in any step she might take. However grave the situation might be, and however apparently isolated as a nation we might seem, we could apply the lines of old Falcon-bridge in King John, when he said : 'Come the three corners of the world' in arms and we shall match them. 'Nothing shall rue, if Britons to themselves do prove but true.' The magnificent array in the British channel two years ago was a great object lesson to the Continental Powers. And now the three colonies, with grand old Canada in the front, flew out to sustain the battle for England's supremacy. This had produced a spirit with

foreign Powers that the Nation which tackled England had other little England's to tackle throughout the length and breadth of the world. (Loud and long applause). He felt sure that every person with a spark of manhood in him would rally round and assist the committee. He could warmly commend the fund to them. There was nothing sectional about it. He was proud of the meeting. It would speak well for Cobar and proclaim to Mr Lyne that we were with him to a man. It would show him that in what he did he voiced the people's wish and the wish of the country. The speaker resumed his seat amidst a tumult of applause.

The resolution was then put and carried by acclamation, the whole assemblage rising and singing the National Anthem, concluding with three cheers for the Sovereign.

The following donations were then made: —

	£	s	d
T. Longworth	25	0	0
W.J. Hogan	5	5	0
W.H. Bannister	5	5	0
J. Cotton	2	2	0
M.A. Padula	2	2	0
J. Leah	2	2	0
W.N. Musgrove	2	2	0
P. Snelson	2	2	0
R.O. Breden	2	2	0
E. James	2	2	0
Church of England	2	2	0
H.J. Edgar	1	1	0
G.B. Elwin	1	1	0
A.B.C. Burke	1	1	0
Adams and Co.	1	1	0
R. Kinkead	1	1	0
W. Brown	1	1	0
Dr Lawes	1	1	0
H. Wilkinson	1	1	0
M. Milston	1	1	0
Blind Students Co.	1	10	5
J. Griffith	0	10	6
Senior Sergeant Cameron	0	10	6
E. Everett	0	10	6
T Mitchell	0	10	0
W. Wilde	0	10	0
H. Goold	0	10	0
W. Soane	0	5	0
E.B. Burke	0	5	0
Collection in hall	6	4	7

Messrs Jeffery and Griffiths made the collections in the hall with a bucket each.

Mr J Jeffery then moved that the following form a committee to can-vass the town for subscriptions : — Messrs Griffiths, Gilliards, Nicholls,, Cotton, Dalgarno, Musgrove,

Breden, Dr Robinson, Dr Lawes, Leah, Burke, Elwin, Davis, Hunt, Kelly, J Hunter, M J Duffy, McLaughlin, Jeffery, W. Horan, Edgar, Henderson, Andrew, Breen, P. Snelson, J. Snelson, Rowe, Hogan, and Scott.

Mr Kinkead seconded the motion which was carried.

The Mayor thanked the Band and the press for assistance given.

Mr Hogan moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor. This was carried by acclamation, after which the Mayor responded.

Then little Alex Lilley mounted the stage and sang 'Soldiers of the Queen,' and the vast crowd took up the chorus with a noise that might have affected the roof of the building. The meeting then dispersed, the people being just bubbling over with patriotic fervour.^[157]

School of the Arts

16 March, 1901. Robert Kinkead was present at the annual meeting of the Cobar School of the Arts. He was elected as one of two Auditors.^[198]

15 June, 1901. A committee meeting of the School of the Arts passed several accounts to be paid, including that 15s 9d owed to Robert Kinkead.^[213]

14 June, 1902. A committee meeting of the School of the Arts passed several accounts to be paid, including that £1 11s 6d owed to Robert Kinkead.^[237]

Health

21 February, 1911. Mr R Kinkead had recovered from his recent indisposition.^[422]

5 January, 1912. Mr R. Kinkead, who has been suffering severely with an affection of the eyes, left for Sydney yesterday morning to undergo a course of treatment. We hope our old townsman will be successful in his quest.^[434]

23 February, 1912. Mr R. Kinkead returned from Sydney where he had been having his eyesight attended to. We understand he is much improved.^[438]

22 May, 1914. Mr R. Kinkead, one of Cobar's oldest storekeepers, has return to Cobar after months in Sydney for sight trouble.^[462]



Figure 2 Gravestone of Robert John Kinkead & his son William Patrick Kinkead

Obituary

27 October, 1922. Mr Robert Kinkead

“The death of Mr. Robert Kinkead, which occurred at his residence, 16 Kensington Road, Kensington, Sydney, on Thursday, 19th instant, removes another of the now few remaining pioneers of Cobar, and a man who for many years was one of the best-known businessmen in Western New South Wales. Deceased was 78 years of age, and was a native of Tipperary, Ireland. He came to Australia when quite a young man, and first conducted a business in Parkes, when that now flourishing agricultural town was famous as a gold mining centre. The spirit of enterprise and adventure, however, urged him further west, in those days now remote, when glowing reports were heard of the fabulous copper deposits that were being discovered at Cobar, Nymagee and Mount Hope. That was over 40 years ago, towards the end of the seventies. In a very short time, he had established his headquarters in Cobar, and as an importer and general storekeeper acquired a business of considerable magnitude, with important branches in the then rising towns of Nymagee and Mount Hope. The name of Robert Kinkead was a power in the business world of that time and considerable success attended his business enterprises. The closing of the Cobar, Nymagee and Mount Hope mines in 1889 and 1892, brought these fields to a standstill, and, of course, affected the business interests of Mr. Kinkead and many others. As a result of the mining depression, he subsequently closed his Nymagee and Mount Hope branches, and confined his attention to his Cobar business, which he carried on until nine or ten years ago, when he removed to Sydney owing to failing health. His son (Mr. Thomas Kinkead) still conducts the Cobar business founded by his father. During his long residence in Cobar, the late Mr. Kinkead took a leading part in nearly every public movement for the advancement of the town and district, including the extension of the railway to Cobar. He was one of the original members of the Cobar P. and A. Association, and for many years was treasurer of that body. He was also an alderman of the Cobar Municipal Council, a member of the committee of the Cobar District Hospital and took a leading part in the affairs of the old Cobar Turf Club and Cobar Jockey Club. Deceased is survived by a widow, and family of four sons — Messrs Thomas Kinkead (Cobar), J. Kinkead (Crown Lands Department, Sydney), Frank P. Kinkead (Griffith), Stanley Kinkead (Bega), and five daughters, Miss E. Kinkead (Sydney), Nurse N. J. Kinkead (Orange), Mrs. T. O'Mara (Wagga), Mrs. Jenkins (Griffith), and Miss Olga Kinkead (Sydney). The funeral took place on Saturday, the remains being laid to rest in the Catholic portion of the Rookwood cemetery”.^[493]

9 November, 1922. Robert Kinkead.

“Mr Kinkead, who conducted a business in Parkes many years ago, and afterwards went to Cobar, died in Sydney recently at the age of 78. He was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, but came to Australia when quite a young man. Nurse N.F. Kinkead, of Orange, is a daughter”.^[494]

The Family – Spouses

Mary Jane Kinkead

16 July, 1892. Mesdames Hogan and Kinkead managed Stall Number 1 at the Cobar Bazaar, running in aid of the Catholic Church.^[63]

7 July, 1894. In reference to the Bazaar held in aid of the Roman Catholic Church, the Belaraboon Correspondent stated:

“Mrs. Kinkead, the estimable wife of one of our leading storekeepers, superintended another stall, and managed to accumulate shekels on behalf of the good cause.”^[72]

11 April, 1896. Mr H. Dooley owns the Metropolitan Hotel which is very close to Robert Kinkead’s store. He is married to Miss McNamee who is Mary Jane Kinkead’s sister.^[89]

10 August, 1896 – Death at Cobar

“On Friday last the remains of the late Mrs. Kinkead were interred at Cobar, and attended by one of the largest funerals ever known in that district. The deceased lady, who was only 38 years of age, had a family of 12, the youngest of whom was only a week old. Charitable, generous, and kind to a fault the late Mrs Kinkead had endeared herself to a host of friends whose sympathy has been on all sides manifested towards her respected husband, Mr Robert Kinkead, J.P.”^[91]

22 August, 1896 – Death of Mrs Kinkead, Cobar

“The Freeman’s Journal will no doubt, long before these few lines reach it, have heard and, in unison with a wide circle of friends, deeply sympathized with Mr Robert Kinkead, J.P., Cobar, and his family for the sad death of Mrs Kinkead, which took place at their residence in Cobar last week. It is seldom, indeed, that the community has received such a sudden and painful shock as when it became known in town and district that this well-known, charitable, kind and exemplary Catholic lady has breathed her last in this world. It was however, known to many, amongst them, the Freeman’s correspondent, that Mrs Kinkead was more or less seriously ill. But nobody ever dreamt that she would succumb, which, unfortunately, has turned out to be true. The deceased lady was one of the very best Catholics in the Western district. Your correspondent has mentioned her name more than once in the Freeman, for she was invariably the most prominent among



Figure 3 Gravestone of Mary Jane Kinkead

the ladies of Cobar when her assistance was solicited, and always given with alacrity, towards some function having for its object either the reduction of the debt on the local Catholic buildings or some other deserving charitable cause. I have known Mrs Kinkead for the last ten years or so, and although never very intimately acquainted, such as I have been with Mr Kinkead himself and many of the family, still I could not help noticing her many sterling qualities, and the deep interest, always unostentatious, which she took in doing good generally, and alleviating poverty and distress where necessary in the most Christian and liberal manner.

Cobar has not always been in its present flourishing state. When the old Cobar copper-mine closed down some years back, and the pastoral country around was denuded of every vestige of grass and herbage by droughts and rabbit invasions, the deceased lady assisted her husband to struggle gallantly on. The town at this time was floating on promissory notes, and it was nothing new for many business people to have their paper dishonoured, even if the amount was only a few shillings short. The banks in those days put on the screw properly. Mr Kinkead was a leading storekeeper in those days, as indeed he has been ever since. A business man in his position must necessarily give a good deal of credit, which, on account of the sudden collapse of business, it was hard to get in. Many sank in the desperate effort to keep afloat in those days, but conspicuously successful amongst them was Mr. R. Kinkead. Since those few short years things have taken a remarkable change in Cobar. The copper mine is now in full swing, with a pay-sheet covering some £4000 per month. The country for miles around is more or less gold producing, some of it being remarkably rich. Dwelling houses and business places are springing up in all directions. It would seem, at least from present indications, that Cobar has a great future before it. It is, therefore, sad, very sad indeed, that a gentleman, stimulated and cheered on by a good and faithful wife in those dark days of discouragement and adversity, should, in view, as it were, of the beacon light of prosperity and affluence, have his partner of the struggle carried away by the grim reaper of Death. Fr. King, the worth local priest, assisted by the Rev. Father Casey, of Nyngan, was at her bedside, and of course it is unnecessary to observe that she died fortified by all the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Cobar, being attended by all shades of religion and nationality. This shows the high esteem in which the deceased lady was held. The late Mrs Kinkead was 38 years of age, and a native of Grenfell. Her sister is married to Mr. Dooley, of the Metropolitan Hotel, whom I mentioned some time back in the Freeman. It might not, perhaps, be considered out of place to state here that Mr R. Kinkead was included in the late batch of magistrates appointed by the Reid Ministry. He is capable, straightforward, and liberal. During the great depression which I have referred to – indeed almost the complete collapse of Cobar – he was literally ‘friend in need’ to many. During the dull and dismal period alluded to Mr Kinkead never pressed his debtors nor invoked the aid of the sable bailiff, except only in extreme cases. He has fulfilled, with credit to himself and advantage to Cobar, every position in the gift of the citizen – his connection with the Municipal Council, Hospital Committee, P. and A. Association, of the latter he has been treasurer for years. The deceased lady contributed largely to Mr Kinkead’s success in these matters, for she

identified herself with all religious and philanthropic movements, having for their objects the amelioration of the people's condition, raising by her example the moral tone of all who required, and with whom she came in contact. I am not much of a hand at writing in this mournful strain, Mr Editor, but with your permission. I would like to add my humble tribute to the manifold virtues of the good Catholic lady who has so prematurely passed away, and, so far as she is concerned, I doubt not, to a far better world than this. Whenever your poor Back Block's scribe entered a bazaar room, where she was sure to be, she spoke to him in that genial and kindly manner which was her wont. However, in the years to come both husband and family can truthfully say:-

*"We have been sad together,
We have wept with bitter tears
O'er the grass grown grave which covers
The hope of many years."*

Yours truly,

O'Dwyer -- Aglauna".^[93]

25 September, 1896. Letters of administration were granted in the estate of Mary Jane Kinkead.^[94]

21 August, 1897. A Cobar correspondent writes :-

"On August 4th, Masses were offered up for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs Kinkead (wife of our grand townsman, Mr Robert Kinkead J.P.), by the priests of Bourke, Nyngan, and Cobar, from 7 am, till 10, when High Mass was celebrated. The Rev. Fr Shore of Bourke, who knew the good lady well during life, preached a most eloquent sermon on the exemplary life she lived and the holy death she died, stating what an example she had show to mothers how to live and how to bring up their children in a true holy Christian manner, her every action being edifying both as a wife and mother. The church was crowded to pay that tribute of respect and honour to the late Mrs Kinkead, mostly receiving Holy Communion and offering it to God as their suffrage for her. – R.I.P."^[100]

24 August, 1901. In Memoriam.

"Kinkead – In fond memory of my friend, M.J. Kinkead, who went to rest, August, 1896.

*If we had known when last we lightly parted,
That during life our hands would clasp no more,
How different would have been our solemn parting,
From that which only saw a brief adieu.
Inserted by her always loving friend,*

Maggie Stain, Sydney".^[214]

16 August, 1902. In Memoriam.

“Kinkead – In fond memory of my dear friend, M.J. Kinkead, who went to her rest Aug 6, 1896. Inserted by her loving friend, Maggie Stain, Sydney”.^[241]

29 August, 1903. In Memoriam.

“Kinkead – In fond and always loving memory of my friend, M.J. Kinkead, who went to result August, 1896.

*If we had known when last we lightly parted,
That during life our hands would clasp no more,
How different would have been our solemn parting,
From that which only saw a brief adieu.*

Inserted by Maggie Stain, Sydney”.^[273]

Annie Kinkead

25 March, 1899. At the St Patricks Day Ball, in aid of the Roman Catholic Church, Mrs R. Kinkead wore a Pink nun’s veiling, chiffon, silk trimmings and poppies.^[115]

27 May, 1899. At the Sandwich dance, in aid of the Roman Catholic Church, Mrs R. Kinkead wore cream satin.^[121]

15 July, 1899. Mrs Kinkead attended a public meeting to discuss Hospital Finances. It was decided a Plain & Fancy Dress Ball would be held to raise funds. Mrs Kinkead was nominated for a sub-committee to attend to the dresses for the ball.^[128]

12 August, 1899. The Hospital Ball was held. Mrs Kinkead wore a white silk evening dress.^[131]

19 August, 1899. The annual meeting of the Cobar Benevolent Society was held in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs Kinkead was present and was re-elected secretary. Mrs Kinkead and Mrs Breden were nominated to hold a ball to aid the society.^[132]

23 September, 1899. The Cobar Benevolent Society Ball was held on Wednesday in the Masonic Hall. Mrs Kinkead wore pink nun’s veiling, chiffon and poppies.^[138]

30 June, 1900. Mrs Kinkead attended a meeting to make arrangements for the Hospital Ball. Mesdames Hogan & Kinkead were appointed to promote the ball from the east of Lewis Street to East Cobar.^[179]

9 March, 1901. The Cobar Benevolent Society held its annual general meeting on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs Kinkead was elected to the committee.^[197]

27 April, 1901. The Benevolent Ball was held at the Masonic Hall last Wednesday night. Mrs Kinkead was one of those who assisted in organizing the ball. She wore cream satin, lace

trimmings and pink roses. Her husband Robert was one of those taking entrance fees in the evening. They were disappointed with the attendance.^[203]

4 May, 1901. Mrs Kinkead is on the committee to organize the Cobar Lawn Tennis Club annual ball, to be held on Tuesday, 14th May, commencing at 8.00pm at Albion Hall.^[204]

25 May, 1901. The Tennis Club's Ball was held last Wednesday at Albion Hall was attended by 25 couples. Mrs Kinkead wore cream satin and a white overskirt of lace.^[209]

25 May, 1901. Mrs Kinkead was present at a meeting held at the Masonic Hall on Thursday afternoon with a view to making arrangements for 'Hospital Saturday' and 'Hospital Sunday'. It was decided to ask both Municipal Councils should attend the procession on Saturday along with Friendly Societies, and Church Ministers to take up collections on the Sunday. The dates were set for June 15th & 16th.^[208]

25 May, 1901. Local and General.

"We regret to state that Mrs R. Kinkead is at present very seriously ill. At six o'clock on Thursday evening she was quite well, but shortly after tea time she got very bad. Both doctors were sent for. As we went to press she was in a very critical condition".^[208]

1 June, 1901. Obituary. Death of Mrs Kinkead

"It is again our unpleasant duty to record the death of the wife of one of our prominent townsmen. Last week as we went to press Mrs Kinkead was lying prostrated by a most serious ill-ness, the critical nature of which was causing her friends and relatives much grief and anxiety. On Thursday week Mrs Kinkead attended a meeting of ladies to make arrangements for Hospital Saturday and Sunday, and after the meeting was over she returned home, being then apparently in the best of health. Scarcely an hour afterwards she was suddenly taken ill. Dr Lawes was called in, and he found the position so serious as to warrant the calling in of Dr Robinson in consultation. On Sunday peritonitis set in, and about one o'clock she expired. The funeral took place on Tuesday. By Monday's train a number of deceased's relatives arrived. At 7.30 on Tuesday morning the remains were conveyed to the Roman Catholic Church and placed in front of the altar, which had been appropriately draped in deep mourning by the local Sisters of Mercy. At 8 and 8.30 a.m. Requiem Masses were celebrated by the Rev. Father Griffin and Rev. Father O'Brien, S.J. At 10 a.m. the Rev. Father Tracy chanted a solemn Requiem Mass, the Revs. Fathers Griffin and O'Brien, S.J., officiating as Deacon and Sub-Deacon respectively. Solemn and impressive music was rendered by the choir in the Gregorian chant. Mrs Duffy, Miss Robertson, and Miss Rankin rendered solos. The Rev. Father O'Brien offered up prayers and read the Absolutions. As the coffin was being borne out of the church, the inspiring strains of the Dead March in Saul were being played. Over 100 boys and girls, marshalled by Messrs Monahan and Duffy, marched in front of the hearse. Then followed the mourning coach with the bereaved husband and members of his family and deceased's relatives. The cortege was a very large one, over 50 vehicles following to the cemetery besides a number of horsemen. At the grave the Rev Father Tracy performed the last sad rites of the church. Mr E. Blundell carried out the funeral in a very satisfactory way. The coffin was a beautiful one, being of polished cedar with suitable mountings. It was

covered with wreaths from friends and relatives, and the prominent people of Cobar. On Monday the stores were closed all day as a mark of respect. Deceased was 33 years of age. She always took a most active interest in the work of the Roman Catholic Church, of which she was a staunch member. In connection with Benevolent Society's work, the Hospital, or such movements, deceased always took a practical interest. She had a very kind nature. She was married to Mr Kinkead in Cobar about four years ago. There was no issue by the marriage. With the bereft husband there is a wide-spread feeling of deep sympathy, this being the second sad affliction during the last few years that has overtaken him. He and his family have our sincerest sympathy. While the services were going on at the church and at the grave, many persons were moved to tears".^[210]

Marion Kinkead

9 July, 1904. The Roman Catholic Bazaar was held in the Masonic Hall from last Saturday night, concluding on Tuesday night. Stall No. 3, the "Chrysanthemum" was attended to by Mrs Kinkead & Mrs McBain Thompson and her daughters. The stall was quite fairy-like with its lace hangings and blue muslin draping's.^[293]

13 December, 1907. "Eva of the Nation". Throughout the Commonwealth at the present time, a movement is on foot to assist Mrs. K.L. O'Doherty by the Irish residents and those with patriotic instincts and inclinations. A ladies committee was formed including Mrs Kinkead and Miss J. Kinkead. Miss Kinkead was appointed secretary of the movement.^[363]

10 July, 1908. The Roman Catholic Ball was held on Monday evening at the Masonic Hall. Mrs Kinkead was on the Ball Committee. On the night she wore a cream silk evening dress.^[375]

17 September, 1909. The Roman Catholic Bazaar has been running in the Masonic Hall during the week. The 'Gold Stall' the most prominent adornment of which was the rampant lion of Scotland, was on the south side of the hall, and supervised by Mesdames W.J. Hogan, Kinkead and Harfield.^[400]

18 January, 1910. Mrs Kinkead is elected to the committee of the Cobar Ladies Benevolent Society at the annual meeting.^[407]

30 August, 1910. The big annual effort, the 'Coronation Fair' (on account of the crowning of the present King, George V), commenced in the Masonic Hall on Saturday night. On enter the hall the first stall met was 'Buttercup and White' in charge of Mesdames Kinkead, Daley and Tier.^[415]

25 April, 1911. At the annual meeting of the Cobar Ladies Benevolent Society, Mrs Kinkead was elected to the committee.^[428]

13 September, 1912. Mrs Kinkead helped operate a stall on the southern side of the Masonic Hall on Saturday night as part of the Roman Catholic Bazaar.^[445]

The Family- Children

Thomas Kinkead

11 December, 1889. At St Stanislaus Annual Exhibition, Thomas Kinkead received the following prizes; 1st & 2nd Prep, 1st Class Honours, Music, 2nd Class Honours. Catechism, 2nd Class Honours.^[45]

1 November, 1890. Thomas Kinkead was one of two students at St Stanislaus to pass the Civil Service Examinations.^[52]

10 December, 1890. Thomas Kinkead wins a prize for drawing at St Stanislaus.^[53]

15 September, 1891. Thomas Kinkead was a candidate from St Stanislaus College sitting the University Examinations.^[56]

10 December, 1891. Thomas Kinkead received 2nd Class Honours in the Junior School, won a prize for Physics, and gave a lecture on "Experimental Physics, Magnets and their Properties".^[57]

18 August, 1894. St Stanislaus B v Kelso B. Second Round for the Second Junior football competition. For the winners, M. Henry, T. Kinkead, and J. Hall behind the scrum played well.^[73]

7 December, 1894. St Stanislaus College, Annual Exhibition. Thomas Kinkead received second class honours in the Senior Matriculation Class. He also received a prize for dancing.^[76]

21 January, 1899. Thomas Kinkead is elected to the committee and as an auditor of the Half Holiday Association.^[107]

11 February, 1899. Thomas Kinkead attended a general meeting of the Half Holiday Association where a strategy was discussed to implement early closing rules.^[110]

15 July, 1899. Thomas Kinkead won 1st Prize at the Rifle Club on Wednesday. He scored 26 at 400yd, 24 at 500yd with a handicap of 14 giving him a total of 64.^[128]

5 August, 1899. At the school of the Arts on Tuesday evening, the Premiere, Mr Duffy, introduced a debate about 'Totalisator'. Thomas Kinkead was on the team that supported the introduction.^[130]

12 August, 1899. At the school of the Arts on Tuesday evening a very successful mock trial was conducted. Thomas Kinkead was a member of the jury.^[131]

12 May, 1900. Thomas Kinkead managed to kill two birds on Wednesday at a sweep stake match of the Cobar Gun Club. Live pigeons were used.^[171]

16 May, 1900. Thomas Kinkead was empanelled on a jury to hear a matter of Alleged Horse Stealing. Charles Martin, remanded in custody, was charged with stealing a bay mare, the property of William West of Nymagee. The accused pleaded not guilty. On conclusion of

the trial the jury found the defendant not guilty. The horse was returned to William West.^[172]

19 May, 1900. Thomas Kinkead was a participant in the annual meeting of the Cobar Civilian Rifle Club held at the Grand Hotel on Monday evening.^[172]

30 March, 1901. The opening of the Cobar Lawn Tennis Club takes place this Saturday and a Brass Band is expected to be in attendance. The second general meeting of the Cobar Half Holiday Tennis Club was held at the Grand Hotel on Wednesday evening. Thomas Kinkead was elected Treasurer.^[201]

18 May, 1901. Thomas Kinkead was empanelled on a jury at the Cobar Quarter Sessions opened on Wednesday before his Honour Judge Gibson. The jury heard the matter of William Henry Rowe, charged with assaulting Thomas Diamond and robbing him of £2 7s 6d on 16th April. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty after half an hour of deliberation.^[206]

22 March, 1902. On Thursday evening at the Great Western Hotel, a number of gentlemen decided to form a social club. Thomas Kinkead was one of three elected to a canvassing committee.^[231]

29 March, 1902. On Tuesday evening at the Great Western Hotel Thomas Kinkead met with 20 others to form the Winter Social Club. They had a list of 40 who agreed to join and another 35 of probable members. Thomas Kinkead was elected to the committee.^[232]

12 April, 1902. Thomas Kinkead was present at a Committee Meeting of the Cobar Tennis Club held at the Tattersalls Hotel on Monday evening. They agreed to become affiliates of the N.S.W. Lawn Tennis Association.^[233]

28 June, 1902. Thomas Kinkead was present last week at a general meeting of the Winter Recreational Society held at the Great Western Hotel with 20 others. Since the inception of the society, three socials, a progressive euchre party and a ball had been very successfully held. It was decided to hold socials once every two weeks. Subscriptions for dancing members was 10s and honorary members 5s. Thomas was elected a Vice President.^[238]

23 August, 1902. Thomas Kinkead took out 1st place at an off-days rifle shoot at the range last Wednesday.^[243]

8 November, 1902. On Saturday, Thomas Kinkead was elevated to a Commission of the Peace.^[247]

15 November, 1902. Thomas Kinkead competed in a Rifle Shooting Competition but finished 15th in the field.^[248]

7 March, 1903. Prior to the opening of the Court of Quarter Sessions last Wednesday, T.J. Kinkead was sworn in as a Justice of the Peace.^[262]

2 May, 1903. Thomas Kinkead attended a meeting of the Winter Recreation Society at the Great Western Hotel on Tuesday evening. Subscriptions for dancing members were fixed at

10s and honorary members 5s. It was decided to host an event every three weeks, the first one to take place on Tuesday, 12th May.^[266]

8 April, 1904. Thomas Kinkead donated 5s for Father William Treacy who was leaving the Wrightville Parrish.^[286]

25 June, 1904. At the annual meeting of the Cobar Rifle Club, Thomas Kinkead was re-elected an auditor.^[292]

27 August, 1904. A meeting was held at the Convent School Room last Monday to open a new branch of the Hibernian Catholic Benefit Society. Robert Kinkead & Thomas Kinkead were both present.^[296]

19 November, 1904. At an all-day handicap shooting match, Thomas Kinkead finished 18th.^[299]

11 March, 1905. Thomas Kinkead was sworn in as a member of a jury to hear a case in the Quarter Sessions before Judge Gibson. Richard Tobin was charged with stealing a bicycle. He was found not guilty and discharged.^[301]

11 March, 1905. Thomas Kinkead was sworn in as a member of a jury to hear a case of Alleged Manslaughter where John Joseph Daley was charged with feloniously slaying Julius Caesar. Caesar was painting a window in Martins Hotel when a dispute broke out. Caesar threw a paint brush at Daley. Daley through a piece of quartz back at him, breaking a rib. Caesar later died. There was no medical evidence linking the events. The Jury found Daley not guilty.^[301]

22 July, 1905. Thomas Kinkead was elected to the Committee of the Cobar Rifle Club with 12 votes.^[308]

14 October, 1905. At the Annual Meeting of the Cobar Turf Club held at the Great Western Hotel on Monday evening, Thomas Kinkead was elected to the Committee and as Treasurer.^[313]

28 October, 1905. Thomas Kinkead was present a Committee Meeting held at the Great Western Hotel on Monday evening where it was decided to purchase a new starting machine after the Boxing Day meeting. The old machine would be repaired in the interim.^[314]

10 March, 1906. Before his Honor Judge Gibson at the Quarter Sessions opened in Cobar on Monday. Thomas Kinkead was empanelled on a jury to hear a case where Donald Hodge was charged with supplying a quantity of a drug (Epsom salts and Hiera-picra) to Ruby Catherine Hudson at Nymagee with intent to procure a miscarriage. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.^[320]

10 March, 1906. Thomas Kinkead was empanelled on a jury in a case where John Hagar was charged with assaulting and robbing Thomas Smith. The case was convoluted and involved a lot of drinking at a lot of hotels. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.^[320]

21 July, 1906. Thomas Kinkead was present at the annual meeting of the Cobar Rifle Club held at the Great Western Hotel on Tuesday evening. He was elected to the committee as a handicapper.^[328]

28 July, 1906. Friendly Societies' Races. Nominations for the two principal events at the forthcoming Friendly Societies Races close with the secretary (Mr T. Kinkead) on Wednesday next at 8.00 pm.^[325]

8 September, 1906. Thomas Kinkead was elected to the Committee and as Treasurer at the annual meeting of the Cobar Jockey Club held at the Western Hotel on Wednesday evening.^[353]

29 September, 1906. Messrs T. Kinkead and Jones were presented gold medal souvenirs at a smoke social held at the Great Western Hotel on Friday evening. The United Friendly Societies in the Cobar District were expressing their appreciation at how well they carried out their Secretarial Duties at the recent annual race meeting. The inscription was, "Cobar District Friendly Societies to Bro. T. Kinkead for valuable services rendered; 1906."^[338]

2 August, 1907. At a general meeting of the Committee of the Cobar District Hospital, to help raise funds for the hospital, there was a proposal to ask shop employees to contribute through a levy to the institution. While many employees expressed to the committee that they were anxious to contribute, employers did not like asking their employees to submit to a levy. It was decided the best thing to do would be to ask two of the assistants to take the matter up and organize the movement amongst themselves. Messrs T. Kinkead and J. Hutchinson were selected as the ones to ask.^[343]

13 December, 1907. Both Robert Kinkead & Thomas Kinkead were present at the annual meeting of justices of the peace at the courthouse to revise the jury list.^[364]

18 February, 1908. A general meeting of the shareholders of the Little Boppy was held on Friday night. Thomas Kinkead was elected an auditor for the following year.^[369]

27 March, 1908. At a half yearly meeting of the Bonnie Dundee Gold Mining Company, Thomas Kinkead was elected an auditor.^[372]

10 July, 1908. Messrs T. Kinkead and W. Prosper have secured the vacant land south of the Gladstone claim, and it is stated that a trial shaft will shortly be put down on the lease.^[376]

11 September, 1908. Thomas Kinkead and Mr T. Daley organized a progressive euchre party and social in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening which was a huge success. The dancing continued until 1.00 am.^[378]

4 December, 1908. At the statutory meeting of the shareholders of the Cobar-Gladstone Mining Company Thomas Kinkead was elected as an auditor for the ensuing year.^[382]

19 January, 1909. At the annual meeting of the Cobar P & A Association, held at the Grand Hotel last Thursday, Thomas Kinkead was elected Treasurer. (Taking over from his father).^[385]

19 March, 1909. A new kind of event was held in Cobar. Pony Racing. The event was purely amateur, and Thomas Kinkead was a steward at the event.^[387]

14 May, 1909. Wedding. KINKEAD-CHASTON.

“A wedding was quietly celebrated at the Roman Catholic Church, Cobar on Wednesday morning, the contracting parties being Mr. Thomas Kinkead, son of Mr. R. Kinkead, J.P., and Miss Milly Chaston, daughter of Mrs Chaston, both of this town, where they are very well-known. Mr. J. Kinkead acted as groomsman and Miss Mary Chaston as bridesmaid. Father Killian performed the pleasing ceremony, after which the wedding breakfast was partaken of at the residence of the bride's mother. The happy couple left for Sydney by the same morning's train, where they will spend the 'moon. Mr. and Mrs. Kinkead, jr., have innumerable friends in the Cobar district and we join with them in wishing the newly-wedded couple a full-helping of this world's favours”.^[388]

18 June, 1909. Quarter Session before Judge Docker on Monday. Thomas Kinkead was empanelled on a jury to hear a case of Alleged Arson. James Brown & John Edward were charged with burning a shed at the Yancannia Hotel. The jury found them guilty. They were each sentenced to 12 months hard labour at Bathurst Gaol.^[392]

27 July, 1909. Joint secretaries T. Daley and T. Kinkead have worked hard to create a race of 15 horses for a race for the friendly societies to raise money for the Hospital.^[396]

24 August, 1908. The joint Honourable Secretaries T. O. Daley and Thomas Kinkead presented their balance sheet showing a profit at the final meeting of the Friendly Society delegates held at the School of the Arts on Friday evening.^[398]

28 September, 1909. A Model Dairy.

“A day or two ago, a representative of the Herald paid a visit to the Federal Dairy, Wrightville, a business established some eighteen months ago by Mr T. Canavan, and which through careful management and up to date methods is now assuming large proportions. The dairy situated at West Wrightville, on property belong to Mr T. Kinkead, of which Mr Canavan has a five year lease”.^[402]

12 November, 1909.

“The Anglican portion of the Community was favoured with fine weather on Sunday afternoon last for the much postponed laying of the corner stone of the new Church to be erected here. By ‘fine weather’ is meant that there were no dust or rain storms on hand, but it was decidedly hot, which probably accounted for the meagre attendance. Punctually to time, the Rev. Archdeacon Haviland opened proceedings by delivering an interesting address, during which he mentioned the fact that Mrs H. Iredale had generously given a piece of ground for the church, but this being found to be in an unsuitable position, Mr T. Kinkead, with his well known kindness, offered to exchange the land for any portion the reverend gentleman chose to select. That was how they detained the present site”.^[404]

1 March, 1910. The half yearly meeting of the Gladstone Mining Company was held last Friday. Thomas Kinkead was elected an auditor.^[410]

31 January, 1911. Thomas Kinkead audited the Financial Report presented at the annual general meeting of the Cobar District Hospital held in Council Chambers last Friday evening.^[419]

7 February, 1911. Thomas Kinkead was elected as an auditor at the annual general meeting of the Cobar Town Band held at the Band Hall on Thursday evening.^[421]

3 March, 1911. At the half yearly meeting of the Cobar Gladstone Mining Company held at the company's office in Wrightville on the 27th February, Messrs T. Kinkead and J. Healy were re-elected auditors.^[423]

17 March, 1911. Pony Races.

"As was anticipated, the pony races held in the park on Tuesday under the auspices of the Cobar St Patrick's Day Celebration Committee, were very successful from every point of view. The day was beautifully fine, the attendance satisfactory, and racing interesting and at times exciting. The publican's booth was conducted by Mr Campbell of the Great Railway Hotel, but unfortunately for his venture, the fire which broke out in Marshall Street in the afternoon took many persons from the ground which must have considerably interfered with his takings. The various officials carried out their duties satisfactorily, and as Honourable Secretary, Mr T. Kinkead was the right man for the position".^[424]

15 August, 1911. At the half yearly meeting of the Cobar Gladstone Mining Company held at the company's office in Wrightville on the Friday evening, Messrs T. Kinkead and J. Healy were re-elected auditors.^[429]

26 January, 1912. At the Annual General Meeting of the Cobar District Hospital last Wednesday evening, Thomas Kinkead was appointed an auditor at the usual fee.^[435]

15 March, 1912. Thomas Kinkead was a steward at the St Patrick Day Races held on Wednesday at Cobar Park. He was complemented on his secretarial work.^[440]

12 April, 1912. Thomas Kinkead was a Clerk of Scales at the Town Band Races held at Cobar Park.^[442]

17 September, 1912. The Quarter Sessions Court was opened before Judge Gibson on Monday. Thomas Kinkead was empanelled on a Jury to hear a matter of alleged grievous bodily harm where Robert Rowley Coleman and Laurence Michael Ross were charged with assaulting Alexander John Stevens. The matter remained part heard.^[446]

20 September, 1912. The matter continued. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the accused was discharged.^[447]

17 January, 1913. A meeting was held at the Presbytery on Tuesday evening to arrange celebrations for St Patricks Day. Thomas Kinkead was appointed Honourable Secretary and a Steward.^[449]

28 January, 1913. At the Annual General Meeting of the Cobar District Hospital last Friday evening, Thomas Kinkead was appointed an auditor unopposed.^[449]

14 March, 1913. The annual pony race meeting was held at Cobar Park Racecourse on Wednesday to celebrate St Patrick's Day. Thomas Kinkead performed well as both Honourable Secretary and Steward.^[450]

18 March, 1913. Thomas Kinkead was appointed an auditor at the annual meeting of the Cobar Town Band.^[451]

28 March, 1913. Thomas Kinkead was Clerk of Scales at the Town Band Pony Races held at Cobar Park on Easter Monday.^[452]

1 August, 1913. Thomas Kinkead was re-elected an auditor at the half yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Cobar Gladstone Mining Company held at the Grand Hotel.^[454]

7 November, 1913. The combined friendly societies race meeting in aid of funds for the Cobar Hospital was held at Cobar Park Racecourse last Tuesday. Thomas Kinkead was the timekeeper.^[456]

18 November, 1913. Friendly Societies Day.

The wind-up meeting in connection with the Friendly Societies Demonstration was held at the Oddfellows Hall on Friday evening. Thomas Kinkead was one of the delegates present.^[457]

3 February, 1914. At the annual meeting of subscribers to the Cobar District Hospital held on Friday evening, Thomas Kinkead was re-appointed auditor and also a scrutineer.^[459]

20 February, 1914. At the half yearly meeting of the Cobar Gladstone Company held at the Grand Hotel on Thursday evening, Thomas Kinkead was re-elected an auditor.^[460]

15 May, 1914. Alderman and Business People.

At the last meeting of the Cobar Council the following letter was read:

"To the Mayor and Aldermen,

According to the report of the Council meeting held on the 29th April last, it is set out that his Worship (The Mayor) and Alderman Stewart asserted that the business people of Cobar did not give the men any assistance in the present trouble; and the Mayor also said they were slandering them. We would be pleased if the Council would let us know in what way the businesspeople have done so.

Signed: U.F Mullins, State Stores, J. & E. Simon, W. Hopkins, Alfred Francisco, T.E.

Farquhar, W.H. Bannister, J. Dominish, J.W. Hall, Thomas Kinkead, Charles W. Faull".^[461]

5 June, 1914. Thomas Kinkead was a signatory to a public notice calling on the Mayor to convene a public meeting to consider:

1. The unaccountable delay in arranging the Deputation appointed by public meeting held on Monday, 25th May last to wait on the Minister of Public Works in reference to the Cobar-C.S.A. Railway.

2. The matter of appointing a further deputation to wait on the Minister.
3. The advisability of forming a Cobar-C.S.A. Railway League.^[463]

30 January, 1915. The annual meeting of subscribers to the Cobar District Hospital was held last night. Thomas Kinkead was re-elected as an auditor and appointed a scrutineer to count the ballot.^[465]

27 February, 1915. The 13th half yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Cobar Gladstone Mining Company was held at the Grand Hotel last night. Thomas Kinkead was re-elected as an auditor.^[466]

3 March, 1915. At the 51st half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Occidental Gold Mining Company, Mr M.J. Duffy was elected to the board of directors replacing Mr Robert Kinkead. Thomas Kinkead was re-elected an auditor. On the motion of Messrs Duffy and Snelson, the shareholders placed on record their appreciation of the services rendered for many years by Mr Kinkead as a director.^[467]

14 December, 1915. Cobar District Hospital. Correspondence was received from Thomas Kinkead stating that he was not prepared to continue the contract entered into by Robert Kinkead. It was decided that the matter of a claim in connection with the Estate of Robert Kinkead stand over until next meeting.^[470]

15 February, 1916. At the annual meeting of the P & A Association held at the Grand Hotel on Thursday evening, Mr T. Kinkead was elected Treasurer in lieu of Mr Robert Kinkead, now living in Sydney.^[471]

26 May, 1916. Thomas Kinkead was one of six men appointed trustees of the Cobar Common.^[473]

11 August 1916. Thomas Kinkead was re-elected auditor of the Cobar School of Arts.^[475]

6 October, 1916. Cobar District Hospital Race Meeting. Thomas Kinkead attended a meeting of the delegates of the Friendly Societies and Hospital Committee held in Mar Marshes' office Friday evening for the purpose of planning for the race meeting in aid of the Hospital on Friendly Society's Day, 7 November. Thomas Kinkead was appointed a collector.^[477]

2 March, 1917. The half yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Cobar Gladstone Mining Company was held at the School of Arts on Tuesday evening. Thomas Kinkead was re-elected an auditor.^[480]

5 June, 1917. Thomas Kinkead attended a special meeting of the Cobar District Hospital. The medical officer was asking for a full inquiry into verbal complaints made regarding one of the doctors. The complaint was not specified and the source anonymous.^[482]

5 March, 1918. Thomas Kinkead attended a Valedictory to Mr Alex Lilley last Friday held at the Great Western Hotel.^[483]

3 May, 1918. Thomas Kinkead, secretary of the School of Arts applied to the Cobar Municipal Council for the use of the Park for Gymkhana on 25 May. The application was granted.^[484]

19 July, 1918. Thomas Kinkead donated 5s at the Scotch Stall at the recent bazaar.^[485]

28 November, 1918. His Lordship the Right Reverend Doctor Hayden visited Cobar on Monday. Thomas Kinkead attended a dinner in his honour at the Convent High School.^[489]

12 February, 1919. Fire at Cobar.

“Kinkead’s store and Gillett’s hotel, with the exception of the bar, billiard, and dining room, were destroyed by fire. The fire first started in Mr Kinkead’s store, and, so rapid was its progress, that nothing could be done to save the store or goods, valued at £3000. Although there were about 100 present in the hotel, none were injured. The portion of the hotel left was only saved by breaking down the partition, as water was very scarce”.^[491]

Mysie Kinkead

27 July, 1889. Mysie won a prize for Needle & Fancy Work at the P & A Show.

30 September, 1893. Mysie received 92% at the Bathurst Convent of Mercy for the Trinity College, London, Musical Examination.^[69]

10 November, 1893. Mysie received B, A, B, B in the University of Sydney Junior Examinations where more than 50% of candidates failed.^[70]

20 September, 1894. Trinity College, London. Examinations in Musical Knowledge. Junior Division. Eliza Gertrude Kinkead, 88%.^[74]

14 December, 1894. Convent High School, Bathurst, Grand Concert. Pianoforte solo “Serimamis” played by Miss Kinkead. “Le Cheval de Bronze” by Misses McGrath, S. Maloney, B. Maloney and Kinkead. “Australian Lilly” Miss Kinkead played second violin. Miss Kinkead took part in the Wreath Dance. M. Kinkead was an accompanist.^[77] Miss Kinkead presented “Muriel” in crayon. In fancy work Miss Kinkead presented a head-work hand-screen and table covers. In plain work Miss Kinkead presented chemises. In oil painting Miss Kinkead presented “Rydal Waters”. Miss Kinkead won a second prize for Violin. In the University Examinations, Miss Kinkead won prizes for Piano, Theory of Music and 1st Prize for drawing.^[78]

30 March, 1895. A concert was held in aid of the Catholic Buildings debt. Miss Kinkead played a piano solo in rattling style. Mr Kinkead’s family promises to turn out some splendid talent shortly.^[80]

5 June, 1895. Miss Kinkead was one of the smartly dressed women at the Cobar annual district ball held at the Masonic Hall.^[82]



Figure 4 On August 9, 1899, the Hospital Committee held a 'Plain & Fancy Dress Ball' at the Masonic Hall in Barton Street. Two of Cobar's young belles attended as geisha girls; Margaret (Cis) Morrison and Mysie Kinkead.

15 June, 1895. The Roman Catholic Bazaar inaugurated by Fr. O'Connell in aid of the church funds was largely attended throughout show week, resulting in about £159 towards clearing off the Cobar Church debt. Nearly all the principal Catholics of the town were present, including Mesdames Kinkead, Goold, Dooley, and Morrison.^[83]

11 April, 1896. Mysie Kinkead wore white surah, blue velvet bows and pearl trimming to the Roman Catholic Saint Patrick's Day Ball.^[89]

17 July, 1897. Mysie Kinkead assisted in running a stall at the Catholic Bazaar. She and others dressed as nurses at a display surgeons' tent at the showgrounds.^[99]

27 May, 1899. At the Sandwich dance, in aid of the Roman Catholic Church, Miss Kinkead wore cream.^[121]

10 June, 1899. Miss Kinkead played a pleasing pianoforte overture followed immediately by various numbers, at the Roman Catholic Concert on Thursday night.^[123]

15 July, 1899. Miss Kinkead was allotted a handicap of 30 for the Ladies Handicap Tournament to be held at the Tennis Club this Saturday.^[128]

12 August, 1899. The Hospital Ball was held. Miss Kinkead, along with Misses Morrison and Gayfer and Mrs Duffy, wore Japanese.^[131]

16 September, 1899. A concert was held in aid of the Cobar School of the Arts Library Fund in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday. Miss Kinkead commenced the programme with a pleasant overture.^[135]

23 September, 1899. The Cobar Benevolent Society Ball was held on Wednesday in the Masonic Hall. Miss Kinkead wore crème cashmere and chiffon trimmings.^[138]

30 September, 1899. The Governor arrived at the Cobar Railway Station. Miss Kinkead & others marshalled the Convent children near the Terminus Hotel.^[140]

14 October, 1899. The Giesha Fair was held during the past week at the Masonic Hall commencing last Saturday. Miss Kinkead and Miss Morrison, dressed at Geishas supervised proceedings at one of the stalls.^[143]

17 March, 1900. On Monday evening at the Masonic Hall a Patriotic Concert was held to raise funds for the widows and orphans of the colonial troops now fighting in the Transvaal. The concert was largely attended. Miss Kinkead commenced the programme with a pianoforte solo. Miss Kinkead played accompaniments throughout the evening.^[160]

24 March, 1900. The Roman Catholic Ball was held on the 16th. Miss Kinkead played additional pieces on the pianoforte at the ball. She wore strawberry and cream.^[161]

5 May, 1900. Social.

“The first meeting of the Winter Fortnightly socials was held in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening, when about 25 couple tripped the light fantastic until about 11.30 pm. Mr Edgar Wood supplied good music, extras being played by Miss Kinkead and Mr James Shannon”.^[169]

2 June, 1900. The bazaar in aid of the Roman Catholic Church commenced in the Masonic Hall on Saturday night. Mesdames Morrison & Kinkead ran one of two fancy goods stalls.^[175]

9 August, 1902. Miss Kinkead played accompanying piano at the Debating Society Concert at Crows Hall on Tuesday evening.^[240]

10 January, 1903. The annual meeting of the Cobar Benevolent Society was held at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday. Mysie Kinkead was present and elected to the Committee for the following year. Mysie was also appointed a collector for the month.^[252]

14 February, 1903. Miss Kinkead has been appointed secretary to the Cobar Benevolent Society in succession to Mrs D.J. O’Neill. She was also appointed one of this month’s collectors.^[257]

21 March, 1903. Mysie Kinkead served at a refreshment stall at the St Patricks Day Roman Catholic Sports held last Tuesday, 17th March.^[263]

4 April, 1903. At the monthly meeting of the Cobar Ladies Benevolent Society, Miss Kinkead was appointed a collector.^[264]

5 September, 1903. The annual ball in aid of the funds of the Cobar District Hospital was held in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday night. Miss Kinkead wore white merveleux and gallon trimmings.^[275]

6 February, 1904. Miss Kinkead, secretary, was present at the annual meeting of the Cobar Benevolent Society held last Thursday evening. Miss Kinkead was appointed a collector for the month.^[281]

5 March, 1904. Miss Kinkead attended a meeting of the Cobar Benevolent Society. Miss Kinkead was appointed to the collecting committee for the month.^[283]

7 May, 1904. Miss Kinkead attended the monthly meeting of the Cobar Benevolent Society.^[288]

4 June, 1904. At the Show Ball Miss Kinkead wore cream net over yellow silk.^[291]

9 July, 1904. The Roman Catholic Bazaar was held in the Masonic Hall from last Saturday night, concluding on Tuesday night. Mysie & Jo Kinkead oversaw the A.B.C. Tea Rooms.^[293]

21 July, 1906. At the annual meeting of the Cobar School of the Arts it was noted that Mysie Kinkead had donated a book.^[327]

8 September, 1906. Miss Kinkead wore blue muslin at the Cobar Tennis Club ball held at the Masonic Hall on Friday evening.^[331]

10 September, 1907. Miss Kinkead (secretary) attended a meeting of the Cobar Benevolent Society on Thursday afternoon. Miss Kinkead was appointed as one of this month's collectors.^[357]

10 December, 1907. Miss Kinkead (secretary) attended a meeting of the Cobar Benevolent Society on Thursday. 10 cases were given necessary relief. The collectors had failed to collect for the month.^[362]

7 April, 1908. At the usual monthly meeting of the Benevolent Society, it was unanimously decided to send a letter to Miss Kinkead acknowledging the valuable service she had rendered to the Society as Secretary during the past 6 years.^[373]

20 July, 1909. Miss Kinkead, who has only recently taken up the game of golf, won the first prize, which was a trophy donated by Dr Letcher in the lady's match.^[394]

27 July, 1909. At the Hospital Bazaar Miss Kinkead attended the East Cobar Stall.^[395]

17 September, 1909. Miss Kinkead helped supervise the Trinity College music and Cambridge Orthic shorthand examinations held at the Convent School last June.

Jo Kinkead

12 October, 1987. Josephine Kinkead passed the junior examination held last June in connection with the London Trinity College of Music.^[101]

10 June, 1899. Miss J. Kinkead played in a violin quartet with her sister Agnes at the Roman Catholic Concert on Thursday night.^[123]

9 September, 1899. Josephine Kinkead passed the Trinity College of London Musical Examinations while a student at the Convent of Mercy, Cobar.^[134]

18 November, 1899. A concert was given by the children attending the Cobar Convent, assisted by local amateurs, took place in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening. Instrumental duets were played by Misses J. and A. Kinkead. The second part opened with a violin solo, "Home Sweet Home" by Misses J. and A. Kinkead and G. Hogan.^[148]

2 June, 1900. Jo Kinkead won 1st Prize at the Cobar Show for best oil painting, original, from nature, landscape, executed by an amateur.^[174]

20 October, 1900. Mary J. Kinkead was a successful candidate for the Convent School, Cobar in the Trinity College of London Musical Examinations held on Monday. She received a pass in piano.^[186]

17 November, 1900. The Convent was held. Miss J. Kinkead played the piano.^[189]

4 June, 1904. At the Show Ball Miss J. Kinkead wore white silk.^[291]

9 July, 1904. The Roman Catholic Bazaar was held in the Masonic Hall from last Saturday night, concluding on Tuesday night. Mysie & Jo Kinkead oversaw the A.B.C. Tea Rooms.^[293]

10 September, 1904. The Hospital Ball took place at the Masonic Hall last Wednesday. Miss J. Kinkead wore white silk.^[297]

3 June, 1905. At the Show Ball, Miss J. Kinkead wore blue muslin and silver trimmings.^[303]

17 June, 1905. The annual Hospital Ball was held on Wednesday night. Miss J. Kinkead wore mousseline de soire.^[305]

25 August, 1906. The annual Hospital Ball was held on Wednesday night. Miss J. Kinkead wore white silk.^[330]

13 December, 1907. "Eva of the Nation". Throughout the Commonwealth at the present time, a movement is on foot to assist Mrs. K.L. O'Doherty by the Irish residents and those with patriotic instincts and inclinations. A ladies committee was formed including Mrs Kinkead and Miss J. Kinkead. Miss Kinkead was appointed secretary of the movement.^[363]

4 June, 1909. The Hospital Show Ball was held at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday night. Jo Kinkead wore white muslin.^[391]

26 December, 1913. Nurse Kinkead, daughter of Mr R. Kinkead, who served a probationer's time at Grafton Hospital, is now in Cobar, spending a few days with her relatives. She glories in the glamour of the North Coast.^[458]

[Agnes Kinkead](#)

12 October, 1987. Agnes Kinkead passed the junior examination held last June in connection with the London Trinity College of Music.^[101]

10 June, 1899. Miss A. Kinkead played in a violin quartet with her sister Jo at the Roman Catholic Concert on Thursday night.^[123]

9 September, 1899. Agnes Kinkead passed the Trinity College of London Musical Examinations while a student at the Convent of Mercy, Cobar.^[134]

18 November, 1899. A concert was given by the children attending the Cobar Convent, assisted by local amateurs, took place in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening.

Instrumental duets were played by Misses J. and A. Kinkead. Misses A. Kinkead & G. Hogan played an instrumental duet, entitled "Mazurka", for which these very clever girls were loudly applauded. The second part opened with a violin solo, "Home Sweet Home" by Misses J. and A. Kinkead and G. Hogan. The concert was concluded with a drama entitled "Mrs Willis's Will". Miss A. Kinkead played Mrs Dwindle, a poetess.^[148]

2 June, 1900. Agnes Kinkead won 1st Prize at the Cobar Show for the best collection of handmade real lace, unwashed. She won 2nd Prize (beaten by her sister) for best oil painting, original, from nature, landscape, executed by an amateur.^[174]

20 October, 1900. Agnes Kinkead was a successful candidate for the Convent School, Cobar in the Trinity College of London Musical Examinations held on Monday. She received a pass with honours in violin. The Gold Medal given by committee was, on the recommendation of Mr Foster, awarded to Agnes Kinkead.^[186]

17 November, 1900. The Convent was held. Miss A. Kinkead played 1st violin.^[189]

9 May, 1903. Mysie Kinkead was part of a deputation from the Cobar Ladies Benevolent Society that were introduced to Mr D. MacDonell on Tuesday after by the Mayor, Mr W.J. Hogan. Mr MacDonell was informed by the Mayor, the ladies desired to get the £26 subsidy which was owing to them and more if possible. They required two dozen pairs of blankets. Thirty-six families had received relief from the Society over the past year.^[267]

19 March, 1904. At a concert held in the Masonic Hall, Miss A. Kinkead played a piano solo.^[285]

28 May, 1904. At the Cobar Show in the Pavilion were displayed paintings and other branches of fine art. "Miss A. Kinkead's prize oil painting, a spray of lovely carnations, being especially noteworthy".^[289]

10 September, 1904. The Hospital Ball took place at the Masonic Hall last Wednesday. Miss A. Kinkead wore cream voile, trimmed with lace.^[297]

27 May, 1905. Miss A Kinkead won first prize in Oil Painting at the Cobar Show. She painted a still life of flowers and a landscape of the sea breaking over rocks in the moonlight.^[302]

3 June, 1905. At the Show Ball, Miss A. Kinkead wore cream voile and silver trimmings.^[303]

17 June, 1905. The annual Hospital Ball was held on Wednesday night. Miss A. Kinkead wore cream spotted voile.^[305]

11 September, 1908. Agness Kinkead won first prize for a sketch in oils and second prize for a tray cloth painted on muslin at the Germanton Show.^[378]

21 May, 1909. A Euchre Party and Social organized by the School of the Arts Sports Committee was held and consisted of 14 games being placed. Miss A Kinkead won the ladies prize with 11 games.^[389]

1 June, 1909. Father Hughes Testimonial Concert was held at the Masonic Hall on Friday night. The instrumental gem of the evening was a violin quartet symphony by Messrs G. & A. Hogan and J. & A. Kinkead, commanding loud applause from the audience.^[390]

4 June, 1909. The Hospital Show Ball was held at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday night. Agnes Kinkead wore pink chiffon, taffeta, and sequin trimmings.^[391]

12 November, 1909. The Cobar Convent Sisters of Mercy held a concert at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening. Miss A Kinkead was one of the ladies' playing accompaniments during the evening.^[404]

31 December, 1909. Miss A Kinkead accompanied Mr McLeod on the piano at a concert on Xmas to raise funds for the hospital.^[405]

Jim Kinkead

18 November, 1899. A concert was given by the children attending the Cobar Convent, assisted by local amateurs, took place in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening. Instrumental duets were played Master's J. Kinkead and H. Chason (violins). About 20 boys dressed in gold braided green suits sang the merits of the "Mulligan Guards" and under the cool commandership of Colonel Jim Kinkead, they marched around the state, occasionally one of them lost step, but that didn't matter to the Mulligans, who were quite at home in their gay costumes and did their part well. A violin solo by Master J. Kinkead was well received.^[148]



Figure 5 James John Benedict Kinkead

20 October, 1900. James Kinkead was a successful candidate for the Convent School, Cobar in the Trinity College of London Musical Examinations held on Monday. He received a pass in violin.^[186]

17 November, 1900. The Convent was held. Master James Kinkead played 2nd violin.^[189]

7 December, 1901. The concert and waxworks show given by the pupils of the Convent School, assisted by local amateurs in aid of the Roman Catholic Church, took place in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening. The Waxworks Show was introduced by Master's James Kinkead and Harry Chaston as showmen. Ten students dressed as was figures. Master J. Kinkead explained the capabilities of the figures in a song. A comic song, 'three Old Men of Ware' was performed by Master James Kinkead and two others.^[219]

16 June, 1906. Jim Kinkead was taken to Nurse Angus's Private Hospital on Thursday suffering from typhoid.^[324]

30 June, 1906. Jim Kinkead, who is suffering from typhoid, is making good progress.^[326]

29 December, 1906. The business at the local Court House has so increased during the last six months that the authorities have decided that a second assistant shall be appointed from the 1st of the New Year. Mr Jim Kinkead (son of Mr Robert Kinkead) has the temporary appointment.^[337]

9 July, 1907. Master Jim Kinkead is making an active and energetic secretary for the Cobar Rifle Club.^[351]

16 August, 1907. The annual meeting of the Cobar Rifle Club was held at the Grand Hotel on Tuesday evening. Jim Kinkead, secretary, was present. He had taken over from Mr Hardwicke who retired due to illness. The committee was most grateful for Jim's efforts. Election of officers resulted in him being appointed a Handicapper.^[354]

13 November, 1908. The Convent Concert took place at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening. The first part of the concert concluded with the cantata, 'Red Riding Hood'. Mr J. Kinkead played the wolf.^[381]

18 December, 1908. The Convent School Concert took place on Tuesday evening and 200 people were present. The senior girls sang in the 'Laughing Trio' however Miss Lily Kelley was absent from the district, so Mr James Kinkead sang with great effect in her place. Mr Jim Kinkead was the stage manager and carried out his work without a hitch.^[383]

1 June, 1909. Father Hughes Testimonial Concert was held at the Masonic Hall on Friday night. The instrumental gem of the evening was a violin quartet symphony by Messrs G. & A. Hogan and J. & A. Kinkead, commanding loud applause from the audience. Jim Kinkead also played in a septette performing 'Der Freischutz'.^[390]

17 November, 1911. Mr Jim Kinkead, C.P.S. (Clerk of Petty Sessions), at Parkes, was in town during the week, spending a few days with his father, Mr R. Kinkead, and members of the family. He looks splendid and has made rapid progress during his 3 1/2 years in the Justice Department. He proceeds to Broken Hill in the course of a few days to take up the duties of assistant C.P.S.^[431]

28 November, 1911. Mr J. Kinkead, who has been appointed assistant C.P.S. at Broken Hill, was at Forbes courthouse on Tuesday presented by the police magistrate on behalf of the official staff with a silver mounted set of pipes.^[433]

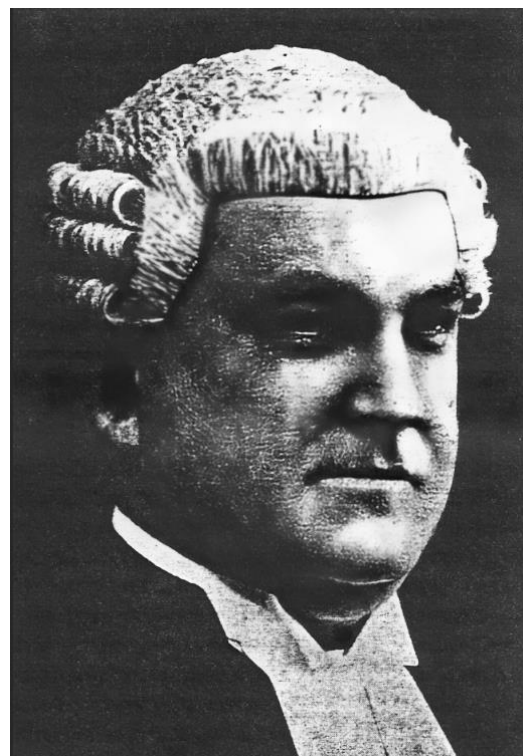


Figure 6 James John Benedict Kinkead K.C.

30 July, 1916. Lance Corporal J.J.B. Kinkead of Cobar was listed as being ill.^[474]

12 September, 1916. Lance Corporal A.C. Johnstone writes from Egypt on 20 July.

"I am in the best of health; not a day's sickness since I left Australia. There is a good deal of sickness in the camp – diphtheria, septic sores and boils – they are the chief ailments. Jim Kinkead is in hospital with septic hand and foot. He has gone under a couple of slight operations and had the nail from one finger and toe removed. We are expecting something solid during the next few days – big opposition. Had a couple of our boys wounded yesterday, one by the name of Johnston, but not A.C. We are not allowed to say what is doing, if we do the letters are only destroyed. Kind regards to all Cobar People".^[476]

7 March, 1917. From the War Zone. Private Robert McBride. How he died.

The following letter has been received by Mrs C. McBride, mother of Private Robert McBride, whose death we recently reported. The letter was written by his officer, a soldier named J. B. Kinkead, who hails from Cobar, on January 13, 1917. Although, the letter gives us no idea where it was written, it is more than probable it was at El Arish, where the gallant soldier was buried : —

"My Dear Mrs McBride – It is very painful to me to have to write to you and inform you of your son's death. I was his officer in our last attack on the Turks on January 9. I, myself, was born in Cobar and lived there for years. In fact my people are still there. I met your boy at the base in Cairo, and he asked me to take him with me to the desert to do some fighting. So I took him. He was a well-conducted, lad and his bearing soon won for him the affection of his mates. The Turks were defending their position savagely, and we went out to take it at the point of the bayonet. We had to advance over 1 1/2 mile of fire-swept country, the final 800 yards being up a slope of ploughed ground. Your boy got to within about 400 yards of the enemy, when he was hit, the bullet passing through the lower part of his abdomen and his groin. He was very badly hit, but was very cheerful. He was quickly attended to and taken to the Field Hospital at El Airish. I visited him on the morning of the 11th, and in reply to my questions he said: ' I feel grand, I'll get well, don't worry about me.' The grit of these lads is marvellous; and Australia will never be dishonoured while she has such lads as your son fighting for her. Let the fact that he died a soldier's death in the service of his country, comfort you in your sorrow. A nobler death no man could wish for. He died from his wounds yesterday, January 12, and his mates and I buried him in a soldiers' cemetery at El Airish. His grave will be cared for by me. We avenged his death with the bayonet".^[481]

30 July, 1918.

"Lieutenant James J.B. Kinkead, who has been awarded the Military Cross, is attached to the Imperial Camel Corps on active service. He was born at Cobar, and educated at St Ignatius' College, Riverview. On leaving college he entered the Justice Department, and was at various times in the clerk of petty session office in Cobar, Forbes, Parkes, Broken Hill, and Wagga, and at the time of enlistment was in the office of the clerk of the peace,

Sydney. He enlisted in 1915 as a private, and gained his commission in the field. He has a brother, who enlisted at the same time, and who is now on active service with the Field Artillery in France. Lieutenant Kinkead is a son of Mr Robert Kinkead, formerly of Cobar, but now of Edgecliff".^[486]

5 December, 1919. Captain James Kinkead, of Cobar, has returned after some four years on active service in Egypt and Palestine with the A.I.F. Jim looks to be in the best of health.^[492]

Frank Kinkead

3 March, 1911. Deputy Town Clerk.

There were nine applications for the position vacated by Mr Morrison, and after a ballot of the Council in committee, it was announced the Mr Frank Kinkead had been appointed.^[423]

28 May, 1912. Frank Kinkead resigned his position as Assistant Clerk to the Cobar Municipal Council.^[444]

21 April, 1916. Cobar Soldiers Farewelled.



Figure 7 Frank Kinkead

"On Tuesday evening, the Masonic Hall was crowded to its limit, the occasion being a farewell under the auspices of the Cobar Soldiers' Red Cross Association, to Sapper Pritchard and Sargent, Gunner Frank Kinkead and Private Ball. The Mayor (Ald Duffy), who is also president of the Red Cross Association, presided. In addition to the departing soldiers, Ald Davidson and Francisco, Messrs F. Ward, M. C. O'Grady, Evan Jones, Stinson (hon. secretary), and Recruiting Sergeants Goodsall and Bateman, occupied seats on the platform. The first part of the function consisted of a vocal and instrumental concert. The opening item was a pianoforte duet, "The First Regiment March," by Misses James and Campbell; Mr. E. Roberts rendered a cornet solo, "Bombay"; Mr. Jack Johnson contributed "The Red White and blue"; Miss Dot Green sang "The Boys in Khaki"; Mr. E. Wythes rendered a violin solo, "The Hungarian Dance"; and Misses Baker and May sang "Fall In." The vocal and instrumental items were all applauded. Recruiting Sergeant Bateman delivered a short address. He said the lads on the stage that night were leaving for the front, but were they going to let them carry the lot? He appealed to the men of Cobar, who were of the gamest and best. They did not realise their responsibilities, or there would be no need for recruiting sergeants. He appealed to them to play the game and enlist and do a little for the flag and country that had done so much for them. The Mayor then presented a set of military brushes to Sappers Pritchard and Sergeant, Gunner Kinkead and Private Ball, on behalf of the citizens of Cobar. Sapper Pritchard was a married man, and this was his second campaign. He was leaving a grown up family and his age was somewhere between 18 and 45. Sapper Sergeant, was also a married man, and was leaving a wife and three young children. They all must admire the sacrifices these men were making. Gunner Kinkead and Private Ball were young men without ties, who were doing their duty. It was the duty of every young man who could do so to enlist. The local Red Cross Association would as far as possible, see that the dependents of these men

were assisted if they required it. The association had £150 in hand, but further funds were needed, and every-one should contribute to it. He hoped when this terrible war was over that the soldiers, they were fare-welling that night would all return. Sapper Pritchard responded on behalf of himself and comrades. He was pleased to see such a large crowd, and they were thankful for the nice presents. He and his comrades intended to do their best, and hoped to come back. (applause). The proceedings terminated with the National Anthem".^[472]

30 July, 1918. Frank Kinkead enlisted at the same time as his brother, in 1915, and is currently on active service in France serving in the Field Artillery.^[486]

Nellie Kinkead

18 November, 1899. A concert was given by the children attending the Cobar Convent, assisted by local amateurs, took place in the Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening. Little Miss Kinkead and Miss Moore, two mites, waltzed round their cradle doll in a very amusing manner.^[148]

24 December, 1904. Miss N. Kinkead received a prize in Preparatory Grade at the Convent School.^[300]

18 November, 1905. Nellie Kinkead was successful in the Music Exams held at the Convent by the Sydney College of Music.^[316]

8 September, 1906. N. Kinkead received 66% at the Trinity College Examinations held on the 9th June.^[322]

17 November, 1906. The Convent School Concert was held in the Masonic Hall on Monday evening. Miss Kinkead and others played an instrumental item, "Mozarts Gloria".^[336]

11 June, 1907. Practical examinations under the London College of Music were held at the Convent last Saturday. Miss Nellie Kinkead passed with 71%.^[352]

22 November, 1907. The usual concert in aid of the Convent fund was held at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening. In the second part of the program, Miss Nellie Kinkead played a character in a drama entitled 'The Four-Leaved Shamrock'.^[361]

25 September, 1908. Nellie Kinkead achieved 80% at the Orthie System of Shorthand exams.^[379]

25 December, 1908. Prizes were given out at the Cobar Convent School on Thursday evening. Nellie Kinkead received a Silver Medal for Shorthand.^[384]

15 April, 1910. Last December shorthand examinations were held. The Sisters of Mercy Convent received a letter advising of the successful students. Nellie Kinkead had achieved Proficiency Grade.^[411]

20 December, 1910. Our Lady's School Cobar. Sixth Class. Nellie Kinkead received a prize for bookkeeping and type writing.^[417]

9 February, 1912. On Wednesday evening a meeting was held at Council Chambers to appoint a Mayor Elect to replace W.J. Hogan who had recently died. Drinks were held afterwards. During the evening Alderman Phillips proposed a toast to the health of the staff, eulogising each one, stating they were all very capable men. Frank Kinkead (Assistant Clerk) responded to the toast.^[437]

Stan Kinkead

25 December, 1908. Prizes were given out at the Cobar Convent School on Thursday evening. Stan Kinkead received a Type Writing Certificate.^[384]

21 November, 1911. During the visit of Lord Chelmsford, the Governor, among the many presentations, the Convent School read an address:

*“Address to Lord Chelmsford. May it please your Excellency, -
We, the Catholic Children of Cobar, desire to express to your Excellency our sincere gratitude for the honour you have done us in visiting our Convent, and we bid you a cordial greeting to our town and school.*

The pleasure of your visit could only be intensified by the presence of lady Chelmsford, whom we regret sincerely not being with us today.

As the representative of our beloved King, we declare to your Excellency our unreserved loyalty to His Most Gracious Majesty, and we assure your Excellency that our Sovereign had no more devoted subjects than the children of the Cobar Convent School”.



Figure 8 Elly Stanislaus Kinkead

Rowland Hill, Stan Kinkead, Favel Satterthwaite, John Coffey, John Connelly, Andrew Matthews, Nellie Williams, Cathie Bannister, Kathleen Scanlan, Mavis Greatz, Renie Munroe, Dorothy Phillips.^[432]

18 September, 1918. Off to the Front.

“Private Stan Kinkead has visited Cobar on final leave, and was warmly welcomed by his friends. This young soldier belongs to one of the oldest and best known families in the Cobar district, and has two brothers fighting in France”.^[487]

25 September, 1918. Farewell.

Private Stan Kinkead was publicly farewelled by members of the Cobar Soldiers' Red Cross Association.^[488]

Olga Kinkead

6 February, 1919. Olga Gertrude Kinkead, a student of Our Lady of Mercy Primary School, Paramatta, successfully passed the Qualifying Certificate Examination.^[490]

John Ernest Kinkead

27 August, 1907. John Ernest Kinkead

“On Thursday, John Ernest, a 12 months old child of Mr and Mrs Robert Kinkead, died at the residence of his parents from croup, and was buried on Thursday, the Reverend Father Hughes officiating at the grave, and Messrs Gudgeon and Co, being the undertakers”.^[355]

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