

Mrs. Routledge when I produced that to her identified it as Philomena's and she said "I made it for my daughter". After discussing the matter with me she did something and then pointed it out. She said "If you will unpick that belt you will find that it is sewn with two sorts of cotton"; I did so and found that it was sewn with brown and black cotton. This came from Lucy Collins's tin trunk in her present bag humpy or hut. I look at Ex.CC from the same rubbish dump where I recovered the suitcase and the earring. I found sunken into the material fragments of this stuff which after being around the wholesale houses I found to be fragments of ^a material that was very popular for girls' coats and which went out of fashion in 1934. I went to York street for the purpose. When I showed the material to Mrs. Routledge she said "That is a coat which I had dyed from a ~~green~~ ^{khaki-brown} color for my daughter Philomena to black". I can produce certain color photographs but I would prefer to do so at a later stage. This material has been dyed black. I found threads of that material in association with the body in her hair; and there are woollen particles here and there. There was a good deal of contamination ^{in her hair} ~~which was coming~~ from that coat. Slides dealing with ~~these~~ ^{these} are in existence and I will try to find them quickly. I have very many slides but I feel sure I can find a slide showing some woollen contamination. That coat I knew at once had been in the Quinn Shack because impregnated in that coat were tiny particles of green paint which had flaked off the bed and permeated the whole place. There are pieces of green paint similar to the green paint on the old ~~bed~~ bed, visible. There is another connection with the corpse itself - deep in the corpse's ears at one time I isolated a couple of manufactured rabbit hairs. I also found manufactured rabbit hairs in the corpse's hair. I thought at the time they came from a felt hat but afterwards I found that they undoubtedly had come from a rabbit hair fur ~~color~~ ^{collar} which was on that dyed coat. ~~The collar~~ ^{was} ~~a~~ ^{collar}

AR/MR.

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BENBOW.

I was informed by Mrs Routledge

was on it and was taken off and put back again. I have as good as seen the coat referred to because I also found ^{similar} rabbit hair on the coat. I did in fact see the collar of the coat. I did not see the entire collar of the coat. What I have done is to isolate manufactured rabbit hairs from the coat, that is rabbit hair which has been through the process of manufacture. That indicates to me that the coat did have a manufactured rabbit ^{fur} collar. I made a mistake at first in thinking it was a felt hat. In the ears of the corpse I found particles of manufactured brown rabbit hairs which coincided with the others. I look at the handbag, Ex.EE, which is the handbag which I recovered from Lucy Collins's present dwelling, a small hut. I had observed this handbag before I troubled to collect it. I do not think there is anything further that I can point to with certainty. I saw the hut and there had been a clean up of the hut. I look at Exx. HH, two shoe trees, those were identified as shoe trees by Mrs. Routledge, ^{they are} one of them is a shoe tree similar to what which she gave to her daughter. They were odd sizes and they were covered with material. There is nothing about these to connect them immediately with the body except Mrs. Routledge's statement, or except that some of this material has got into the girl's hair. The shoe trees were found by the police in the lagoon. I look at Ex.JJ, rubber boots, they also were found by the police in the lagoon. I produced them to Mrs. Routledge and she identified them, and she has identified them here. I took those up to the University and with Dr.Latham and the caretaker I fitted them on to the cadaver's feet. I also took up some finger print material from the C.I.B. which went into the place where the dent was. They enabled me to see that the points of contact were what appeared to be by vision; those rubber shoes fitted the cadaver very beautifully. I look at Ex.KK, white shoes; they were part of the lagoon material from Quinn's Shack. They were found in

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the lagoon with all this other material. I took that material back as belonging to the same person and believing they would fit the cadaver, but they have shrunk and they have altered very much because of shrinkage. I have a very beautiful slide of ~~x~~paper which was identified at the University and it has a thin edge of chocolate paper. I swept out Quinn's Shack and I got another portion of chocolate paper and some scraps from the floor. I found a piece of down in those shoes which in turn had a piece of chocolate paper on which was similar to the piece of chocolate paper which I found in Quinn's Shack. I also found an envelope which ante-dated by at least a couple of years Lucy Collins's occupancy. I look at the cosy slippers Ex.LL; these were found at the lagoon. All this material had been in the lagoon at one time. Det.Munro found those slippers and he found that they had floated away but they belonged to the same assemblage. It is because of the material carried from shoe to shoe and the other objects that enables me to say that this material had been used by the same person, in my opinion. These shoes on the evidence before me belonged to Lucy Collins. I had an interview with Lucy Collins and asked her where did she get the shoes and she said immediately "Those were mine. I remember those". I said "What size do you take", she said "A five size shoe but smaller for cosy slippers because they become sloppy and fall off". I could not demonstrate with the microscope certain other matters just at present but I could set them up and resume tomorrow morning.

THE INQUEST, at 4⁵⁵ P.M. WAS ADJOURNED UNTIL
THE FOLLOWING DAY, TUESDAY, 4th APRIL, 1944,
AT 10 A.M.

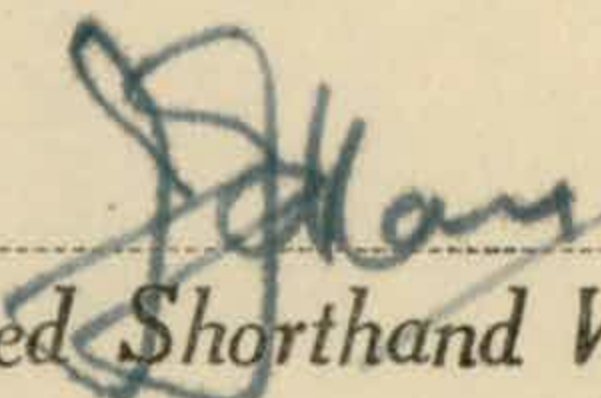
GOVERNMENT SHORTHAND WRITER'S OFFICE

Melbourne,.....4...../.....5...../19...44

WE, the undersigned Licensed Shorthand Writers, certify that the foregoing typewritten pages, numbered as under, are a correct transcript of the Shorthand Notes of Depositions of—

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OLIVE BERTSFORD (recalled) ...	352.

ALEXANDER THOMAS PALMER-BENBOW... ..	367 - 382 A

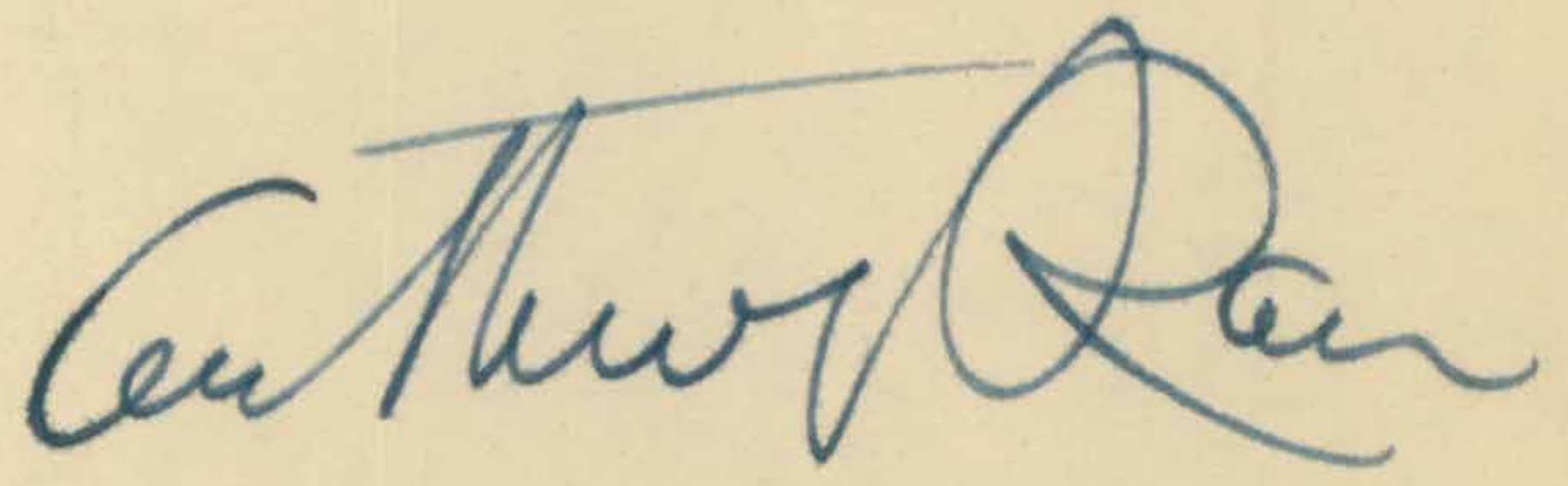

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Licensed Shorthand Writer.

THOMAS ALEXANDER PALMER-BENBOW ...	353 - 365/366.

THOMAS ALEXANDER PALMER BENBOW ...	383 - 386A


.....
Licensed Shorthand Writer.

THOMAS ALEXANDER PALMER-BENBOW ...	387 - 398
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.....
Licensed Shorthand Writer.

taken at Melbourne on the.....Third.....day of April.....19 44

at an Inquest { upon the body of a woman found near Albury on 1/9/34.
 { into a fire at.....

NINTH DAY

RESUMED INQUEST

held at

THE CITY MORGUE - MELBOURNE

on

TUESDAY, 4TH APRIL, 1944.

UPON THE BODY OF A WOMAN FOUND NEAR ALBURY ON 1/9/34.

Original Tues. 4/14/41

THOMAS ALEXANDER PALMER-BENBOW, recalled.

TO MR. MONAHAN: These are the documents on which I made the measurements showing the angle of the tilt of the nose above the lip in both the corpse and the known photograph of Philomena Morgan.

EXHIBIT "A2".....Two photographs showing measurements made by Witness.

Coming to the matter raised by Mr. Read in cross-examination of Mrs. Routledge, that is the reference to a woman known as Nellie O'Callagher about whom I had made some discoveries, that episode is as follows: I was interviewing Mrs. Collins and at the moment was endeavouring to discover if she knew the girl who she admitted had come to her dwelling which at the time was at Quinn's shack. Mrs. Collins told me she called the girl Sweet Nell and she did not know her name, but called her Sweet Nell or Nellie. Later in the conversation Mrs. Collins let drop a word of Nellie O'Callagher. I elicited from Mrs. Collins the following facts, that she never knew Nellie O'Callagher except at her present little shack which is a mile away from Quinn's shack, that Nellie O'Callagher never visited her at Quinn's shack, that Nellie O'Callagher came from Victoria, mentioning I think Horsham, and that Nellie O'Callagher rode a great deal, rode a ^{white} ~~quite~~ horse, and that Nellie O'Callagher was associated with a certain man who has since died. In spite of the fact that Mrs. Collins had told me that Nellie O'Callagher had never been at Quinn's shack and also that she was still alive, I did not believe Mrs. Collins. I thought there were enough points of contact to make it desirable to test her story. Because of that, when I made my final report to the C.I.B., to Detective-Sergeant McRae whom I considered to be my chief at the time as I was working with the C.I.B., Detective-Sergeant McRae insisted I write down everything I had

RP *4/14/41*

heard and I put in the story of Nellie O'Callagher. Det-Sergeant McRae investigated and found that I was in error in disbelieving Mrs. Collins because she told the literal truth. She did not lie to me about Nellie O'Callagher as I thought perhaps she was doing. The episode of Nellie O'Callagher was completed and finished with long before I met Mrs. Routledge. That is the whole thing in a nut shell. It was one more of those cases where a trail, I felt, should be followed. I was ultimately satisfied that Mrs. Collins's statement was true. It turned out to be true. I disbelieved her and I really owe her an apology for doing that. I spoke of my final report to the New South Wales Police Department. So far as I am aware, ~~nothing~~ ^{nothing} was done in furtherance of the theory I had propounded. As a result of my final report and lack of action by the C.I.B., I was dissatisfied. I felt that I had sufficient evidence of the scene of the crime for them to take some sort of action. As a result of this dissatisfaction I told Mr. Matthews that I should go to the Commissioner direct. I went to the Commissioner direct and the Commissioner made further arrangements. As the result of those arrangements, further actions took place between myself and the Police Department, but not with the C.I.B. Since then I have endeavoured from time to time prior to this recent development in the case to have my ~~theory followed.~~ ^{facts verified or disproved.} My first action on finding that it was all disposed of, so to speak, after the second move inaugurated by the Commissioner, because that came to nothing also, was that I decided the only thing I could possibly do to get what I considered the facts brought before the public and brought into Court and thoroughly investigated was to get the identity. I had until that date been very ~~leisurely~~ ^{casual} about the identity; I was not really interested because I felt that once having established the crime and

those connected with Tab 2
found ~~who caused~~ it, the identity would follow as a matter of course. I then being completely away from the C.I.B. and on my own resources decided to get the identity. I caught a little hint and in very short time had the identity. I consider I had the identity before I met Mrs. Routledge. I knew very many things before I met Mrs. Routledge. The fact that Mrs. Routledge co-operated made a very great difference, but I was prepared for a lack of co-operation from various things I had heard and I was agreeably surprised, and Mrs. Routledge has co-operated with me ever since. With the identity further established by Mrs. Routledge viewing the body, I then thought the Police Department would welcome the fact and if they had not accepted the murder facts would at least accept the identity facts because all the time I was at the C.I.B. I noted that the Superintendent of the C.I.B. seemed to be vastly interested always in the identity and very little in the crime. The identity seemed to have been the main issue, and now that I had the identity I expected some recognition of the identity. However, the opposition was stronger than before. That led to several actions. First of all, it led to an abortive attempt to obtain the body. Legally there seemed to be no method of doing it and that spread over quite a period. The next attempt was to have the girl declared dead. By having Mrs. Routledge's daughter declared dead, it made her, of course, the corpse, and that would necessarily lead to further action. That was in the Probate action. That is the reason the Probate action was brought. In that action the Judge was not prepared to make that declaration, but in view of serious allegations in the papers wherein the crime was linked with the identity directed that the papers should be sent to the Crown Law Department in the interests of justice. That Probate application was one which was

confined to affidavits. No witnesses were heard by His Honor. That was Mr. Justice Nicholas. The next move was an application which Mrs. Routledge made for a writ of certiorari to reopen the Albury Inquest and that was heard and determined ultimately in the Full Court of New South Wales. After the Full Court expressed certain views^A and directed that the papers be sent on, there was an application by Counsel to the Crown Law Department, the Department then having in its possession the papers from the Court to support the application. The Crown Law Department refused and then I wrote a letter to the Crown Law Department. I cannot recall the date upon which I ultimately wrote a letter recapitulating the whole position to the Crown Law Department. By looking at my own copy of the letter I can fix the date. It was the 22nd February, 1944. By reason of my several visits to Albury I had very positive ideas of my own as to the facts under which the deceased person met her death. All Lucy Collins said to me merely confirmed what I already knew. I look at Exhibit "S". I recovered this coat from the tin box in Lucy Collins's present shack. She made no objections to my having it or taking it. I recognised it as not her style, so I took it to Sydney for future reference. It yielded me nothing of value until I met Mary Callow. I took it to Mary Callow and she immediately identified it to me as the coat Philomena got. Amongst the exhibits made available to me to examine was the piece of bag, Exhibit No.3. ~~At~~ The time I first saw that was in 1939 in September or a little after. I subjected this bag to tests for the purpose of determining with what it had been impregnated. I came to the conclusion it was kerosene mixed with some other oil - it might be linseed oil, it was not crank case oil. I tested some crank case oil under the ultra-violet and the fluorescence was different. Also on this bag there was a

great deal of soap left. Soapy water had evaporated and left soap. Under the ultra-violet this was so distinct that one could trace the descent into the bag where the soapy water on the towel had touched until it culminated in the bottom of the bag in very large patches. In other words, the towel was impregnated with soapy water and it had gone on to the bag when her head went down into the bag. This is the bag and the smell is still there, the smell of the oil. So that my slides may be understood by any person who cares to examine them, I produce the ornamental portion of the bedstead which I referred to and which I discovered under the tank outside Quinn's shack.

EXHIBIT "B2" Portion of bedstead.

I draw attention to this piece of broken bedstead. There has been a pipe extending in this direction and another one in this direction, and that has formed part of an ornamental junction in one of the old-fashioned iron bedsteads. This is a brass ferrule on the end here. I have an assembly of two which belonged to this assembly, although only this one is broken off from its fellow. This implement weighs about seventeen ounces. From there to there is about six inches. It is a very formidable thing. It has a particular shape. That shape has been reproduced in the wounds or the holes in the corpse's skull. On the left temporal side it was very distinct. In the frontal area it is distinct in the skin, the bone itself underneath having been splintered in all directions. An implement of this description has punched a hole through the skin of the forehead and has left its rectangular shape which it would get if it went down that way (indicating). This pipe which sticks out here is the remains of a pipe which went further on. This is a very sharp jagged edge. Just beyond the wound in the forehead, as I will draw to your

attention in the cast, it has made a semi-circular cut. I wish to draw your attention to the fact that the diameter of that cut is identical with the diameter of this pipe, also this pipe broken off is not completely round, it is slightly elliptical and that shape is reflected in the cut in the skin of the forehead. This is covered with green paint. I isolated a hair, bashed and split, and under the microscope the green paint was shown to be driven right into that bashed and split portion. This implement gave a very positive benzidine test for blood. I have no doubt it would still do so although I have not tested it since. I would suggest that when the examination that counsel have arranged is being carried out I might try it again and then the Court could have a report from the other experts whether it still does or not. I discovered this implement underneath the tank at Quinn's shack. I point out the tank which is in a photograph attached to Exhibit "UU".

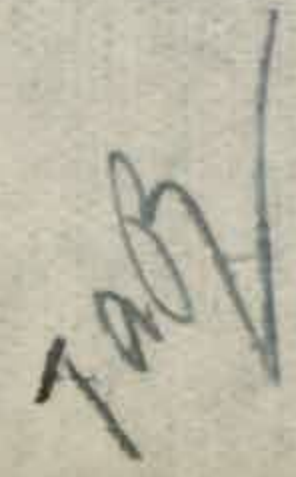
TO MR. READ: I graduated in America just before the war in 1914, in the 1914 class. I came back to Australia after that many times. I have had many trips back to Australia. I started to practise as a doctor in Sydney in 1936, when I came home. I did not go abroad again after that. I was not abroad in 1937. I was not abroad in 1938. I was at the Randwick Military Hospital. I returned to Australia in 1936. Before I came back to Australia I had never interested myself in any shape or form while I was away in criminology. I had read a few detective books such as we all do, but I had not interested myself especially in detective stories. I had a great many other things to do. Up till 1939 when I interested myself in the "Pyjama Girl" case I had shown no leaning to criminology, but I had already had contact with another crime

and with the Police Department. That was in New South Wales. In 1939 I did have some little experience in crime. Asked if I have studied hypnotism, I say I am a doctor. I do not study hypnotism. I did not say that some doctors do not practise hypnotism for the purpose of psychiatry. I have never made any study of hypnotism. I had made no study of criminology prior to 1939. I have not made a close study of it since. I have not made any study of it. I have read books on criminology no more than the ordinary man would read. I am familiar with what there is to read about Bertillon, Edgar Allan Poe who wrote very fascinating stories of crime, Conan Doyle who wrote more fascinating stories. I happen to remember now that Austin Freeman has written some detective stories that are interesting because they are educated stories. Apart from stories, I have not read any books on criminology that I am aware of beyond those I have stated. Even during the great amount of time I have put into my researches into the "Pyjama Girl" case I have not turned to any authoritative work to see if I could get any assistance because it ^{was} ~~is~~ not necessary. I do not think a man who has had no experience in crime detection might be able to gain some help by reading an authority on the subject. The work I have been doing is my daily work. Asked if I call interviewing people like Lucy Collins part of my daily work, I say interviewing people is the daily work of a doctor. I answered your question by saying my daily work is interviewing people. Interviewing people is any doctor's daily work. Since 1939 I have carried on my practice spasmodically as one cannot do two things at once. Asked if it would be fair to say I have given practically full time attention to the detection of the identity of the "Pyjama Girl" since 1939, I say it would

not be correct to say I paid any attention to the identity of the "Pyjama Girl" until the date I gave a while ago; that was after I left the C.I.B. and all connection with the Police Force, and that was 1940. When I first started my inquiry into the "Pyjama Girl" case it was simply a matter of a diagnosis of a crime. I first started my diagnosis of that crime in September 1939. Before I answer whether I have been continuously employed on that diagnostic task since, I would like you to define what you mean by "continuously". I have practised my profession since then. I have interviewed patients since then. I am not prepared to say how many, but I certainly have interviewed patients. I shall not commit myself to any particular number, and I ask Your Worship to uphold me in that. It is not right I should come here to give scientific evidence and then be quizzed about the number of patients I have seen. My investigations into the "Pyjama Girl" case have not become a hobby with me since about September 1939. It has become a public duty, but a very unpleasant one. I regard it as a public duty. The crime and the identity lost all interest ~~it was~~ to me when ^{they were} ~~it was~~ solved, but to stay with it was what I regarded as a public duty. I regard it as a public duty to do all that I have done. That is why I am here now. I do not regard it as a hobby. Before I answer whether it has become an obsession with me, I would like a definition of what "obsession" means. I do not know the meaning of an obsession. A man who has a determination to do a thing may be accused of having an obsession. An obsession in a medical sense is a different thing altogether. It is a distorted view of something, in a medical sense. I certainly do not think I have got a distorted view of any of the facts in this case. I agree I have never seen Philomena Morgan. All I know of

Philomena Morgan is a photograph (Exhibit 20), a snapshot not in exhibit, and a description of her from her mother. So far as Linda Agostini is concerned, I have never seen her. All I know of her is four photographs I have seen. If it is suggested that all my theories are based upon those photographs plus what Lucy Collins and Mrs. Routledge have told me, that is quite wrong. That is wrong because my diagnosis of the crime does not depend to the slightest extent on what Lucy Collins told me; she only confirmed what I already knew. My diagnosis of the crime depended upon my observations and material facts and not what Lucy Collins told me. I never said anything like "Wait until I get Mr. Read and I will score off him". I am not aware whether I am scoring off you so far, and I am not interested. The rest of my answer pointing out where Mr. Read's question is wrong has to do with photographs of Philomena Morgan; Mr. Read omitted to mention that the photographs of Philomena Morgan were not of the slightest value to me except in conjunction with a careful~~y~~ observation of the corpse and of photographs of the corpse. That is the reason that the identification of Philomena Morgan with the corpse is of value, and that is the only reason with which I am concerned. I say I was not dependent upon what Mrs. Routledge or Lucy Collins told me either for elucidating the crime or identifying the body. I was not dependent upon either Mrs. Collins or Mrs. Routledge for the essential facts which were already in my possession; they confirmed and they corroborated and they helped. I repeat that Lucy Collins merely confirmed what I knew. I knew nothing of Nellie O'Callagher. Mrs. Collins told me nothing of the identity. When I set out on this public duty of mine, I read in a pictorial weekly paper called "Pix" an account of the crime for the

first time and saw the letters on the towel and I recognized that one had a starting point. That was the commencement of my activities in this matter. I then made certain investigations concerning the towel. Rightly or wrongly, I came to the conclusion that the markings on this towel were QIN. I have seen the towel many times at the C.I.B. The letters QIN are written or printed in ink. I have not tested it. I put it under the ultra-violet light and it has the fluorescence of ink. That is not my only reason for saying it is ink. The official description was that it was written in marking ink. During all the years that I have been working on this I have never taken the trouble to test whether it is ink. I should not have had the opportunity to do so, because I cannot destroy an exhibit. I have never made any application to the Police Department to test that to see if it was ink. There was no necessity; the Police Department determined that themselves. McRae told me that. When I was working with McRae he told me that it had been tested and found to be marking ink. Mr. McRae remarked that he brought that towel to Melbourne, it was determined as marking ink, and it was brought up by infra-red rays as far as the letters were concerned. He never told me what method had been used to test it. Asked whether it ever occurred^r to me to see whether it was ever intended as a marking or whether it was a stain of some sort, I say it is obvious it is not a stain. The letters do not go in a straight line. They are not laundry marks. The letters QIN are initials, or rather not initials but a name written in continuity phonetically. I have many times heard of people writing their name phonetically on laundry. I think QIN was a big saving for QUIN; the slope of the letters shows it was hard enough without putting a "U" in. I do not suggest it was a



laundry mark. I have since ascertained that the Quinns I keep referring to are farming people living many miles from any laundry. I would not expect to find laundry marks on their linen. Having decided about this towel, I wrote the letter (produced) dated 8th September, 1939, to Mr. F. Matthews, Superintendent of Detectives, Central Street, Sydney. (Letter read). That would be, I think, my first report. That was a report to show Mr. Matthews I was attempting to discover something, he having placed facilities at my disposal.

EXHIBIT NO. 57 Letter from witness to Mr. Matthews, dated 8th September, 1939.

In this one I speak about the marking ink. That was from what the police had told me and my knowledge in the Department that it was called marking ink. I am using the term "marking ink" purely because that is the term I heard while I was working. I do not know whether it is marking ink and I do not care. That is something that is current information. I agree that even at that stage Detective McRae was very definite the crime had been committed in or near Melbourne. In my opinion, he was foolishly so; I did not agree with him. He had no reasons for it. I said in that letter I was going to make an examination of the nails of the deceased. I did make a very careful examination and I learned a lot. The next letter dated 5th October, 1939, bears my signature.

EXHIBIT NO. 58 Letter from witness dated 5th October, 1939.

Asked if that letter fairly summarises my investigations and my diagnosis up to the 5th October, I say my tentative diagnosis. A lot of that is quite wrong. Asked what indications I found on the body that showed that this girl had lived and worked for a considerable time in the country, I say my opinion was that she had lived for a considerable

time in the country. I formed that opinion because her hair was full of feathers and debris. It did not occur to me that she might have got those out of the bag, because she did not. They were not on the bag and there was a towel around her head before she was put in the bag. It is not my belief that girls who live in the country have their hair full of feathers. In the country you have down pillows and you can pick up feathers in that way - not feathers as you understand them. You must not visualise a girl running around with her hair full of feathers that you can see. I was using a microscope on the hair. Under the microscope they are individual feather fronds. When I stated there were indications that this girl lived and worked for a considerable time in the country, probably on a farm, you must bear in mind that these were purely suppositional opinions to be confirmed or scrapped ultimately. When I say "There are definite indications that the girl lived and worked", that is a tentative supposition. When I examined her hair and found it so full of debris, the definite indication to my mind was she had to do with a farm in a general sense. The bag had also the same indications. I presumed that that was an indication, at least at that moment, that the girl lived and worked for a considerable time on a farm. Also her hands to me were the hands of a farm worker or domestic worker, perhaps a milk-maid or one who had done a lot of milking. For that purpose I examined her fingernails very carefully. I scraped underneath the fingernails and I stained very carefully for butter bacillus or Timothy Grass bacillus. It is acid-fast bacillus and it was negative. In view of that, I did not think she had anything to do with milking, and I was able to change all those opinions gradually. I had not done that test at

that time. I look at the last paragraph reading "The examination of the available material has involved the preparation and close scrutiny of over 50 microscopic slides and all positive statements can be supported by reference to the appropriate slide". The appropriate slide with regard to the statement "There are definite indications" is a slide that will show you that this girl's hair is contaminated with feather fronds. I made slides of the finger-nail material. ^{Under} ~~in~~ the finger-nails of the deceased I found muscle tissue, also epithelial tissue, which might or might not have been ^{from} ~~due to~~ another person. I make the definite, positive statement that I got from underneath her finger-nails scrapings which under the microscope show that she did scratch somebody, and very deeply as well. The first time I ever saw Mr. Agostini was in this Court Room. I am not aware that when he was brought in and I first saw him that I said audibly to anybody "Where are the scratches on his face". I may have said that; I will not deny or confirm. I may have asked Mr. Agostini's counsel. Asked whether I expected to find scratches on his face, I say that had he assaulted the "Pyjama Girl" he would have to have his face scratched. I think you would still find them on his face ten years later, when you understand what injury to the skin does, if it is deep enough. I had a scratch on my chin many years ago and it is still there. I found sufficient ^{muscle fibre} ~~skin~~ under the nails of the deceased to indicate that her assailant had been well scratched. It was not skin. Had it only been skin you would not see any marks now, but when you go through the skin and get down into the muscles it is another story; he was gouged. I say I found some pieces of muscle tissue. There is a very fundamental distinction between muscle and skin. Muscle and skin are

totally different. I can draw a distinction between muscle and skin when I find it under the nail of a corpse in the quantity that I found it. Muscle has no place under a finger-nail. Skin has, as a matter of fact. When I wrote this report of the 5th October I did not include that I had found portion of human muscle under the finger-nails of the deceased because I had then been working a comparatively short time. The actual muscle tissue which I isolated was much later than that. I did not do everything on one day. I cannot tell you at what stage I found muscle tissue under the nail of the deceased. That was my investigation going along, and I have examined the scrapings at various times.

(Page 416 follows)

Sues. 11/1/41

I have a number of preparations which will show to the instructed eye muscle tissue which I obtained from under her finger nails.

TO THE CORONER: That is one of the many things to be demonstrated.

TO MR. READ: Those are all of the reasons that led me to write

"There are definite indications that the girl lived and worked for a considerable time in the country." I did not come to the conclusion she was probably a milkmaid; she might have been.

I investigated that and found a negative result. As to whether she had hands which would be expected of a girl milking cows, that is purely a matter of supposition, anything that you are putting to me now. I think I said quite plainly that

examining her hair and finding a certain amount of debris, especially feather fronds, I thought this girl with very large hands - milkmaids often have very large hands; I investigated that

my ~~that~~ and found she did not have any other signs of being a

milkmaid. She did not have any signs of being a milkmaid, but

I thought she might. As to whether it was her big hands which

led me to the first diagnosis that she might be a milkmaid,

I thought it a possibility. If I were asked whether it occurred

to me to look at the inside flesh of the hands to see if they were of a very fine texture I would say I cannot answer it that

way. I examined the hands but, as I explained they were

washerwomen's hands from being in the tank. I did not expect

to tell what the texture of the hand had been. At that

stage, I could not tell whether the palm of the hand had been

of a fine texture or not; I would not have thought so. The

back of the hand was of a fine texture, but not the palm.

I should not think there was anything else which led me to think

this body was the body of a girl who had lived and worked

in the country for a considerable time. I was particularly

my interested in that ^{phase} ~~face~~ and I had a thought there were

definite indications. I later had to scrap those indications.

As to whether I connected the rubber boots with a person living

in the country, when I connected the rubber boots, I thought

M/ECL.

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BENBOW.

my

that was another link as they do use rubber boots in that country, especially in dairying. That does not necessarily indicate a dairymaid but possibly a person moving around one of these farms. As to whether I ever expressed the view she was an experienced horse woman on account of the rubber boots, only in conjunction with Nellie O'Callagher, whom we have disposed of. I am not aware that I ever expressed the view that this woman had been an experienced horse woman on account of the fact that she was wearing those rubber boots. I may have had a tentative supposition, but that is all it would be.

I hear you read further ^{from} ~~exhibit~~ Exhibit 58 "Indications on the towel and bag show that the murder^{er} washed his hands inadequately....." As to what I found on the bag to show the murderer had washed his hands inadequately, he did not wash his hands and wipe them on the bag, but on the towel. As to what I found on the bag to lead me to say "Indications on the towel and bag show that the murderer washed his hands inadequately," when the murderer washed his hands, he washed them inadequately and, it might be noted, with no running water - they only had wa^{ter} from the tank - and he left a lot of soap on the towel. He left a handprint on the towel. The towel going into the bag had so much soap on it, it contaminated the bag. I took it into the ultra violet light and it showed that fact. It floresced with the florescence of soap. I found soap first of all on a towel. If you will examine this towel, you will find why I thought so. I would not expect to find traces of soap to the same degree on any towel. As to whether I suggest there was dry soap on it, this soap^{water} was deposited and then the water evaporated by the heat of the fire. It was evident just by the feel and under the ultra violet light, it floresced very definitely. I examined the towel at the C.I.B. By the touch I felt there was a foreign substance on that towel. I took it into the ultra violet light and it floresced

with the florescence of soap. I examined the bag and the bag showed a similar florescence, indicating that when the towel was wet with soapy water and very heavily impregnated with soap, and the water evaporated by the heat of the fire, the soap was deposited again as soap. One could feel it by touch. The water squeezed from the towel on to the bag when the pressure of the body caused this soapy water to impregnate the bag. When the heat evaporated that water one had an identical picture of the soap on the inside of the bag that one had on the towel. Asked to show you the identical picture on the bag, I say it requires the Ultra Violet light to show that, providing it is still there. I have not seen these things for years. I do not know whether the exhibit is in the same condition. I could not tell by looking at it. I would require an Ultra Violet lamp. As to that being the foundation for my statement concerning the man inadequately washing his hands, because he left the finger print - he did not, it was a woman's hand, in size at least; a whole hand. I hear you read "Examination of the bullet hole indicates that the victim was shot with the muzzle of a .25 calibre 'Webley Scott automatic' pistol, placed in close contact with the skin" and I say that is correct. I had not then curetted the wound. The opinion that the bullet had been fired through portion of the towel came later - I think in my final report. I agree in an earlier report I said "Shot with the muzzle of a .25 calibre Webley Scott automatic pistol, placed in close contact with the skin." I was later of the opinion that something such as a towel was in between. I had not then curetted the wound, but I had taken a slip of skin from the entrance to the wound, I had examined it and found it charred on the edge only and I observed powder grains. I observed the powder grains were not in very great quantity, and I might have added "There might have been something in between." Later, I definitely found she had been shot through

a towel. Instead of skin, it would have been better to say "In close contact with her cheek." As to whether I was trying to indicate there were no powder marks at the hole where the bullet entered, I was trying to indicate the pistol was held very close. As to close contact meaning 'touching', it could mean touching, if you like. I hear you read "That the victim was shot with the muzzle of a .25 calibre Webley Scott automatic pistol placed in close contact with the skin," and I say the word "indicates" is there. In that paragraph, that would indicate it was against the skin but, later, I found I was wrong. I said before, these were merely tentative suppositional reports, in the absence of future knowledge. I hear you read "One surmises that this caused the gun to jam", and I say that is a very reasonable supposition; being in close contact with anything, may very easily jam the ^{action and} magazine. ^{automatic} I hear you read "One surmises that this caused the gun to jam and the victim was then killed with the butt", and I say that was pure surmise, discounted later. Referring to Exhibit B2, I certainly do not see the slightest resemblance between that piece of iron bedstead and the butt of a revolver; that is why I produced it. When I said "The victim was then killed with the butt", ^{the word} ~~that~~ was 'surmise! preceded that. I ask you to quote me correctly. I think I am entitled to ask that my sentences should be quoted correctly. As to how I came to surmise that the butt of the revolver caused the ^{injuries} ~~inquiries~~ to the head, that was pure conjecture and scrapped the moment I found the implement which did fill the bill. If I were asked whether, as a scientific man, I am prepared to make something else fill the ~~the~~ hole until I find something that fills it more accurately, I would say, in science, one is entitled to a tentative supposition, always realising it as such. As to whether I, as a scientist, think I have fairly expressed it in the sentence "One surmises that this caused the gun to

jam and the victim was then killed with the butt" as that sentence is written, I do. I have never tried to fit the butt of the revolver into the fracture of the skull because I realised, when I wrote this, it was purely a tentative supposition, and it did not fill the bill, actually. It did give a supposition, that is all. I was working in the C.I.B. and these reports were written merely to show I was trying to do some work and hoping the police would take up the running and find out whether it was or was not so. I hear you read "The fractures, specially of the frontal bone and left eye ^{injury} ~~injury~~, are very consistent with this theory." That could be so as regards the frontal bone. You will discover it is very shattered. It was not more than a surmise when I put that sentence in. It was still a surmise because I recognised certain things were lacking. Most of these pistols have a pattern on the release catch of the magazine. As it would be the butt of the gun that would be used, if it had been done that way, - which I recognise now was impossible - I would have expected to find some marking on the skin compatible with the pattern on the release catch of the magazine. I made some special inquiries round Sydney looking at different patterns and I looked at some of the skin marks on the corpse's face. I thought they might have had that pattern, but they did not. I did not gain any ground to support this pure theory. A fracture is something that could, under certain circumstances, have lots of little particles and a pistol, under those conditions, might perhaps have made that wound. However, that is not the only wound in the skull and I scrapped this whole thing very shortly. It was purely tentative. I told Mr. Bowie it was purely tentative. Mr. Bowie was second in charge and he took the attitude that you, Mr. Read, are taking, and I told him so very definitely.

TO THE CORONER: As to what I mean by that, after all, I am slightly observant and Mr. Read does not seem to want to elicit

information as regards the identity or the crime. He merely seems to wish to confuse me as much as possible and he is using as a weapon those two very, very, amateur, tentative, suppositional reports. The final report will be found to have been all changed by myself. I

TO MR. READ: I agree, I did not ever bother to try and fit this butt of a .25 calibre Webley Scott automatic revolver into the fractures of the skull. I hear you read "One feels that she was probably engaged in general housework", and I say Yes, I thought perhaps so. Asked to tell you how I reconcile that with paragraph 3 of Exhibit 58, which reads "There are definite indications that the girl lived and worked for a considerable time in the country and probably on a farm" I say I include housework as the ~~was~~ sort of work a girl would do on a farm. I had the opinion that this girl was living in the country, at least for some time, and all of those things would go towards country life, fall to her lot, including milking cows. I did not say these statements were scientific facts, they were all tentative suppositions. When you look at the final report, you will discover some of those things remain as they are, while others change completely. As to whether the statement about the man carrying the victim in a sack head downwards is a scientific fact, a surmise, or a statement of fact, that happens to be correct. That is a statement of fact. As to how I know the body was carried head downwards in a sack, the body was found in a sack and the body had post mortem ^{lividity} ~~avidity~~, in my opinion more marked in the head and neck, ^{and chest} than anywhere else. When I observed the cadaver in the formalin bath I gained the impression as I looked at it "This cadaver shows more than a hint of a suffusion of the head and neck, rather more pronounced than anywhere else; that would indicate she was carried head downwards."

TO THE CORONER: As to whether I have any other explanation, I told Mr. Read that, to a man who is used to seeing cadavers, there