

VOLUME 31 No. 3 - AUGUST 2019

**Wilston House
story p 18**

JOURNAL

Windsor & Districts' Historical Society Inc.

**servicing the old Windsor Town Council areas
of Albion, Alderley, Bowen Bridge, Eagle
Junction*, Eildon, Grange, Kalinga, Kedron*,
Lutwyche, Maida Hill, Newmarket*, Wilston,
Woolloowin and now extended to cover
Gordon Park and Herston. *part of this suburb.**

Wilston House

Photo by David Teague

BUBBLING OVER WITH HEALTH VITAL ENERGY IN EVERY BUBBLE.

"Hygienic" is the password at **TRISTRAM'S.**

There can be few industries in Australia conducted under more hygienic conditions than the preparation of soda-water and soft drinks at the TRISTRAM factory in Boundary St., St. Kilda, Victoria. Of the many demands that have the factory each day not a single bottle can pass until it gives the password "Hygienic"—not once, but over and over again.

"Absolutely clean" begins the bottle in its first molting bath, "Clean" whitens the glass in the solution, "Pure" picks the water through the filter, the final in the Southern Hemisphere. "Keep out" keeps the seal as it shuts out all contact with atmospheric impurities.

And as it goes on in contact of the liquid with outside air NO HUMAN HANDS TOUCHING THE BOTTLE until it is filled and sealed. Health is sealed into every bottle.

TRISTRAM'S FRUIT DRINKS are in every sense HEALTH DRINKS.

"TRISTRAM'S Please."

FOR YOUR OWN SAFETY then— SAY

TRISTRAM'S

PLEASE

A NEW BRITISH PLANT ARRIVING FOR TRISTRAM'S

MODERN FILTERING

One of the Secrets in the purity of Tristram's Aerated Beverages—

The purest water obtainable in Australia is the purest of Tristram's Lemonade. To ensure absolute purity this water is passed through a series of modern filtering plants and kept at a constant temperature.

Modern methods of manufacturing are constantly employed by Tristram's—everything being done to maintain the highest standard of Purity and Wholesomeness.

For greater safety it is used in Tristram's Lemonade, so that parents are assured when their children are drinking it they are drinking the purest and the best beverage obtainable—Tristram's Lemonade is both food and drink for children and adults.

Let us say "Tristram's Please."

TRISTRAM'S

SAY "TRISTRAM'S PLEASE"

Newspaper clippings from 1928.

Tommy Tristram, Ginger Beer Brewer, Hope Street, South Brisbane, may almost be considered an Australian, as he landed with his parents when very young in Melbourne. After travelling through the different colonies he settled in Brisbane in 1861, and in 1864 entered the employ of Messrs. Gardner and Keid, with whom he remained ten years.

He then started business on his own account, and conducted it for two years, when being offered a substantial share of the profits, he opened a branch for Mr Gardner in Hope Street, into which he merged his own business. After managing this concern for nearly nine years, he again started business on his own account and has succeeded in working up a large connection. All drinks manufactured in this establishment are first class.

His mission revival style factory at West End was opened in 1928. It is now called The Markets.

Ceramic ginger beer bottle bearing Tommy Tristram's imprint. Other Tristram's bottles are in our collection at the Chambers.



HAVE YOU TASTED ?

T.O.D
(Tee-O-Dee)

TRISTRAM'S ORANGEDRINK
a PURE FRUIT DRINK

Made solely from
CANE SUGAR, SODA WATER and fresh ORANGES

Guaranteed and Made by
TRISTRAM'S

Issued by The Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing and T. Tristram, in conjunction.

NEXT MEETING

4 p.m. Sun. 18 August

The guest speaker for the WDHS general meeting on Sunday 18 August next will be:

MATTHEW WENGERT.

Matthew will talk about the Spanish Flu epidemic that affected Brisbane in 1919, as written in his book **CITY OF MASKS**.

The book tells the wider story of this disaster (Brisbane's worst natural disaster) across the 20 local government area, including the Town of Windsor. More than 300 people died of the Flu in Brisbane during the epidemic.

The Windsor Branch of the **Women's Emergency Corps** was one of the prominent anti-epidemic organisations that fought the Flu one hundred years ago.

Matthew Wengert is an independent curator and professional historian who has lived in Brisbane since the 1980s. Following his BA (Hons) in Media Studies at Griffith University, he worked there researching for ABC and SBS documentaries. He attained an MA (Writing, Editing and Publishing) from University of Queensland in 2014. His main research interests are the violent history of Queensland's colonial frontier and the medical history of epidemics. He has worked closely with Cherbourg's Ration Shed Museum for several years as a curator and manager of Indigenous art projects (and he is a passionate collector of Queensland Indigenous art).



Special thanks to all the people who made thousands of Anzac Biscuits for our Anzac Day Morning Tea. A founding member, Beres McCallum, O.A.M. made so many we had to send a semi-trailer to deliver the ones she made. By the look at this photo, she is now concentrating on a lamington.

Hi to our readers at Chermide and Districts Historical Society via your Newsletter link. We are so pleased that you can read our Journal each issue.

We were sorry to hear about the passing of Denise Bender, late member and committee person in May.

As of July the Editor has corrected 48,919 lines of text in newspapers at the National Library of Australia.



In the November Issue

- * Campbell's Homes
- * Steedman's Teething Powders
- * Shepherd Smith
- * Epitaphs for Fun
- * Rosemount
- * Grange Garage
- * Grange Photos
- * Gore Street, Albion
- * Lethal Weapon
- * O'Connor's Paddock
- * Melrose Park
- * Nostalgia

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Recent issues are viewable at the National Library of Australia, Canberra, State Library of Queensland and on line at www.windsorhistorical.org.au

Archive available at Windsor & Districts Historical Society Inc. Old Windsor Council Chambers, Lutwyche Road, Windsor.

Much of the historical material used was found at Trove Newspapers, National Library of Australia

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For the latest news join us on our new website or facebook or twitter.

CASTOR OIL

This issue we remember another wonder cure from the past. This one even cured bad behaviour in children.

What is it used for?

- * punishment
- * a moisturiser
- * skin problems
- * ringworms
- * wrinkles
- * acne
- * fades scars
- * stretch marks
- * antimicrobial
- * thickens hair
- * thickens eyebrows
- * scalp infections
- * darkens hair
- * arthritis
- * joint pains
- * kills insects
- * soap manufacture
- * lubricants
- * brake fluids
- * paints, dyes
- * inks
- * waxes
- * perfumes
- * food preservative
- * artificial tears

Wow! What is this miracle? It is a vegetable oil made from cold pressing seeds from

the Castor Oil plant. It is colourless to pale yellow with a distinctive taste.

It seems that it has been used for hundreds of years. The **Moreton Bay Courier** of 1846 carried listings of imports of castor oil to Brisbane.

Bof's superior cold-drawn castor oil in pint and quart bottles

It was a frequent import into the colony and state. Nearly every ship's cargo contained some castor oil. In 1864 Christopher Newton & Co. imported some on the **Prince Consort** as well as Lea & Perrin's sauces.

Soon people were aware that there were native castor oil plants and by the 1870s there was a great deal of interest in the crop.

The castor-oil, which is largely cultivated in Italy and California and grows readily on the poorest soil, might, in addition to the noxious effects on insects, become a self-supporting industry.

The local papers were full of references and especially since Dr Bancroft had delivered a

Ooops, I nearly forgot....
It was used as a laxative.



Old-Time Remedies

paper on it. In the **Queenslander** the topic appeared frequently in the questions column.

An inquirer asked if Dr Bancroft had delivered a lecture on the castor oil plant. He also asked whether there was any seed for sale in Brisbane and how the oil was extracted in other countries. (23.12.1871)

1. Dr Bancroft referred to the castor oil plant in a lecture.

2. Several hybrid sorts have been originated in Queensland, which do better than the old sorts.

3. Inquiries for castor oil seed have been made upon several occasions; we believe that there are oil mills in Melbourne.

Two years later questions were still being answered.

Sir, In answer to the inquirer in your last edition for castor oil seed, I believe some hundreds of bushells could be supplied from the Upper Brisbane. I could send some if the price offered will pay for gathering. I see by late papers from California that the seed is quoted there from 6s to 6s 9d per bushell of 56 pounds.(1873)

At the London and Paris Exhibitions sample bottles of sasfras oil were exhibited as well as samples of castor oil made by Dr Bancroft in 1869. Since then several gallons of very fine oil had been processed from the red fruited variety grown for him for that purpose. The oil had been tried in the Brisbane Hospital and it was found to act efficiently.



Mr Livesey of Kedron Brook had done the pressing. Seven varieties of castor oil seed were shown at the Exhibitions and two gold medals were received for the contributions They were lodged with the Queensland Museum.

Two varieties grow wild on the river banks but were too small to be of much value however the red and green fruited castor shrubs yielded the most fruit. The oil from them was proved to possess the necessary medicinal properties.

The Queensland Times of 28 March 1876 had an article about castor oil

We have had forwarded to our office a small bottle of unbleached cold-drawn castor-oil manufactured in this town by Mr Livesey, who resides in Wharf-street. It appears that for some considerable time past Mr Livesey has been engaged, on a limited scale, in the preparation of this article on an entirely original principle, and with the most successful results: The sample now lying before us is, without exception, the finest we have ever



seen. Not only is it perfectly transparent, and free from the remotest signs of adulteration, but it is entirely devoid of that rancidity and disagreeable taste which constitute one of the objectionable characteristics of the imported article. The preparation of Mr Livesey is almost completely free from either taste or smell -- a fact of itself sufficient to recommend its universal use by the medical profession.

In the present day especially it is an imperative duty for us as a community to encourage the development of industries where articles are produced without being subjected to the pernicious process of adulteration for the quantity of "shoddy" which is annually imposed upon the inhabitants of these colonies by unprincipled manufacturers in the mother country is far in excess of what most people imagine.

We have also been furnished by Mr Livesey with numerous testimonials, testifying, in the most flattering terms, to the purity, efficacy, and genuineness of the article produced by him. Dr R. Gunn says of it that he can fully recommend it as the best he ever met with. The late lamented Dr Rowlands, too, in a letter to Mr Livesey, passed a very high eulogium upon it. Drs Von Lossberg and N. J. Kennedy also commend it in terms of the highest praise. Drs Bancroft and Smith have likewise communicated to the manufacturer their testimony as to

its effectiveness; and Charles Creasey Clayworth, M. R. C. S., England, L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, L.M., Edinburgh, states, in a most flattering letter to Mr Livesey, that, in his opinion, the oil is far superior to the imported article. The process of manufacture adopted by Mr Livesey is most ingenious, and at the same time very simple.

The customary heating process is entirely discarded, and the oil is extracted simply by pressure. This is a decided advancement on the old way, and it is mainly through this that the oil thus produced is so superior in appearance, and consequently so much more valuable, than the imported article.



In the **Moreton Mail** (20.12.1889) a sad tale was related. **Settler Carey, near Tamworth, was told that boiled castor oil plant was good for cold, so he administered a dose all round the family. Result, all went temporarily insane, and but for copious emetics would have pegged out.**



LEAGUE OF NATIONS CARTOON

J. & G. HARRIS

by Clem Lack - Australian Dictionary of Biography

John Harris (1819-1895) and George Harris (1831-1891), businessmen, were born in London, sons of John Harris and his wife Sarah, née Walton; their grandfather was probably the emancipist, John Harris. As a carpenter their father was given free passages for himself, his wife and six children in the **Indiana** and arrived on 15 October 1833 at Sydney; he became a publican and died aged 56 on 29 May 1844 and was buried in the La Perouse cemetery.

His elder son John joined the business of his uncle Joseph Underwood in April 1842 and on 3 May married his cousin, Catherine Lucy Underwood. In June with George Thornton as his partner he set up a mercantile and shipping agency at Brisbane. In November the partnership was dissolved but John continued the agency. In the squatting rush of 1848 the business expanded rapidly and in August George arrived in Brisbane to work for John. The brothers quarrelled often and in 1852 George went to the gold-fields at Bendigo.

ton boomed in the American civil war bought suitable land and set up a processing plant near Ipswich. On 13 October 1860 at St Paul's Anglican Church, Ipswich, he had married Jane, daughter of George Thorn; they had three sons and three daughters. One daughter married Richard Gardiner Casey and another Charles Hill.

In the 1870s George speculated in mining properties at Gympie and Stanthorpe but lost heavily. His brother, increasingly alarmed at the firm's seeming instability, visited Brisbane several times and sent agents to report on its progress. George resented this interference and, attributing it to parsimony and over-caution, decided that the partnership had broken down. On 29 August 1876 he petitioned to have the firm declared insolvent. The proceedings for winding up the firm ended in October 1878 and he soon opened his own business as George Harris & Co.

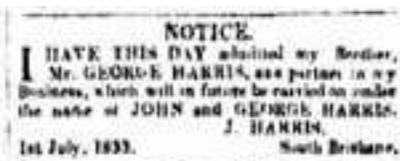
With his wide interests George was prominent in Brisbane affairs. In May 1860 he was



GEORGE HARRIS

appointed to the Queensland Legislative Council and served until August 1878. At various times he was consul for the United States of America, for Italy and for Belgium. In 1862 he had leased Newstead House, the old government residency, and later bought it. There he entertained lavishly until the property was lost during the bankruptcy proceedings. He died on 28 March 1891 at North Quay, Brisbane, and John on 27 May 1895 probably in England.

We have several files which reveal the Harrises activities. Harris Lands deals with their land along Breakfast Creek and Kedron Park Corner deals with their land at Woolloowin.



At John's invitation he returned to Brisbane and became a partner in the agency. Soon afterwards John went to London to set up an office as resident partner. Under John the business had been confined to wool export, wharf management, shipping agencies and wholesale imports from London. George was more venturesome; he added a fleet of coasting ships, opened a fellmongery, tannery and boot and harness factory, and when cot-



GEORGE HARRIS'S RESIDENCE - NEWSTEAD HOUSE

HUNTER BROS

Many people did not know that Brisbane Cleansing Limited aka Hunter Brothers had a local nightsoil depot. As much of Windsor was sewered the need for this service was further afield.

The depot was on Hunter's Island. This island was created when Breakfast Creek was straightened in 1931. The old water course was gradually filled and the island was reached by a low wooden causeway.

Many older members will remember the name Hunter Brothers for they had the cleansing contract for the Brisbane City

Council for many years. Their red trucks were very familiar in the suburbs collecting the weekly nightsoil cans and replacing them with an empty one and a supply



from John Gibson

of sawdust. For the younger readers many residents used to have a small hut (dunny) in the back yard that had an enclosed seat under which the can was placed. Quite often newspaper, apple wrappers and very occasionally a roll of often shiny paper was used. Visiting at night was always a problem.

The men were strong to carry those heavy loads on their shoulders using an old sugar bag for padding beneath the can and a loose lid on top that was not always successful in carrying out



what it was supposed to do.

Two weeks before Christmas the men would leave a little greeting card with a short poem on it. Often it stimulated the resident to leave out a bottle of beer or some such the following week.

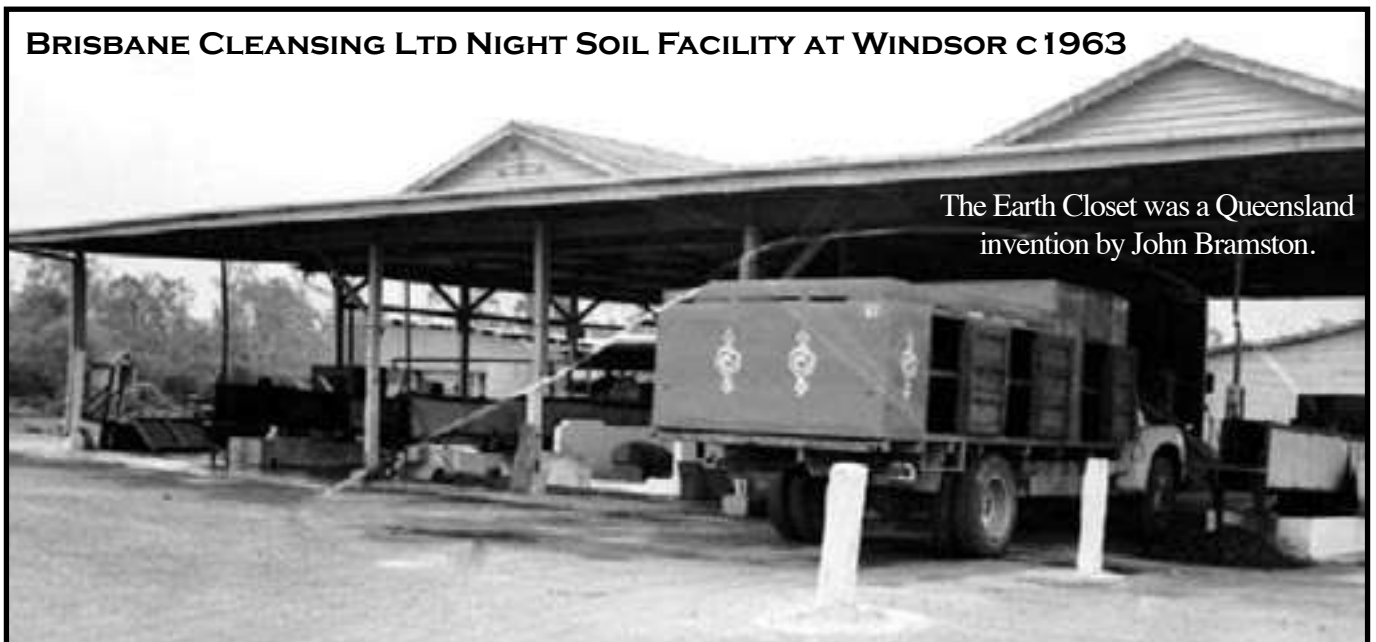
from John Oxley Library



Researched by David Teague.



BRISBANE CLEANSING LTD NIGHT SOIL FACILITY AT WINDSOR c 1963



The Earth Closet was a Queensland invention by John Bramston.

GARDEN SERVICE STATION

Will and Sarah Durston are reputed to be the first settlers in Windsor as we know it. They arrived in Brisbane in 1858 and the following year they bought almost 20 acres on what we know as the Albion Road corner with Lutwyche Road (portion 156).

It seems that in 1936 eight perches of land was leased to Robert McHugh who probably operated the first garage and then 1937 to Margaret Jane Perin.

In 1938 then George Barnard became the new owner of



Around 1863, he started an ambitious stone house (to replace his temporary dwelling) which he called **Stoneleigh**. He planned to use it as a hotel but was refused a licence and he couldn't keep up with the mortgage. After being taken over by Frederick Forbes and then Frederick Forbes jr, John Lloyd Bale purchased the house and 11 acres of land in 1874. In 1889 Alexander Leslie became the new owner. This was followed in 1890 by widow, Lady Gore from **Dunrobin** on Sandgate Road. It seems that various tenants rented the house, now called **Hildawin** - a combined name from her children - Hilda and Irwin.

William Bradley became the next owner in 1920 and then William Griffiths a confectionery maker. In 1930 Annabella Bradley repurchased the property and around this period a shop was added to the house. The house was converted to flats. William Bradley had converted several other large local houses into flats. In 1933 the garage was leased to William Rankin.

the garage and he called it the **Garden Service Station**.



In 1952, the service station was leased to Gerald Flander Coltey and William Vincent Jones and in 1953 to Coltey alone. In 1957 Coltey renewed his lease and added a further 15.5 perches for a car sales yard. In 1966 the lease was transferred to Doherty and Richardson Pty Ltd and then to Bill Doherty Pty Ltd.

Researched by David Teague.

As a result of inquiries on 26 August 1996 the Brisbane City Council put a stop work order on the site and on 2 September a nomination for **Stoneleigh** to be entered in the Queensland Heritage Register was received by the cultural branch of the Department of Environment.

On 5 September the nomination was presented to the Heritage Register Advisory Subcommittee.

Between 8 and 11 pm on 11 September 1996, the local Brisbane tuff home of Windsor's first resident, **Stoneleigh**, was demolished. It had been commenced in 1863.



BANKRUPTCY

Local contractor Thomas H. Masters appeared before the Bankruptcy Court on 10 May 1932 with liabilities to unsecured creditors of £4,385 11s 6d., and £82,388 to secured creditors and to partly secured creditors of £6,473, against assets valued at £18,130 9s.

Thomas Henry Masters married Margaret Madeline McKnoulty in 1911 and soon started their family with Mary Hanora being born in 1911, Thomas Henry (jr) born in 1913 and Allen Roy was born in 1915.

Thomas started his house building business in 1912 with a capital of £400 and was successful.

The Telegraph: 29 August 1914.

NEW House for Sale, M'Lennan street, Albion, two allotments, 66 feet frontage, six rooms, pantry, and bathroom, sliding sashes, back veranda; terms, £600, £200 deposit, or offer.

Thomas H. Masters, Lutwyche road.

The business path was not always smooth as Masters found himself in the District Court fighting a claim for damages. Horace Cundy claimed almost £120 damages from Masters for breach of contract.

In 1918 Masters contracted to sell to Cundy **certain land, building, &c. and to erect a dwelling house and a shop in accordance to certain plans.** It was claimed that the house and shop were negligently and unskilfully erected with inferior materials. Frederick Marsden who had supplied the timber for the premises opined that the necessary repairs and alterations might be carried out for a further £5 or £6. At an adjourned hearing Masters reputation was put in doubt by citing times when he removed a bath from a house after he had sold it and substituted and infe-

rior one. After another adjournment His Honour said that there were several things which had not been done and a substantial allowance must be made. There was, however, not as much missing as the plaintiff claimed. He assessed the amount recoverable to be at £50 14s.

As a result of this case another couple took Masters to court over another breach of contract with the sale of a piece of land and the building of a dwelling house and a shop at Lutwyche Road, Woolloowin.

Business continued until 1927 when Masters found it necessary to find financial assistance to carry on his extensive speculative building operations.

In 1930 Masters was back in court again. Police Constable Sidney Coxon disputed his purchase of land at Damon Street. His honour describe the conduct of Masters over the sale of the land as sharp practice and could not unfairly be stigmatised as fraudulent, though fraud had not been specifically alleged. As the result of early subdivisions and later resubdivisions many allotments in that area had awkward shapes. Coxon had agreed to

purchase a fenced area and not a narrow tongue of land attached to it. Masters agreed to rectify the situation and to compensate Coxon.

In the bankruptcy examination of his affairs it was revealed Masters used to build homes, borrowing money on them and then selling the houses. He used to borrow after the house was complete and before it was sold. In most cases the loans were negotiated before the houses were completed. Knowledge of the original mortgage wouldn't be revealed to the buyer at the sale. The terms would usually be for three years.

It was stated that he thought he would be able to release those people and give them a free title. A few people had almost paid off their homes in full and would yet have a mortgage on their property. Possibly there were six in that position.

A witness claimed that there were nine persons who had paid more than the mortgage debt. Masters was declared bankrupt on 25 July 1932.

On 3 July 1935 Thomas Henry Masters applied to the Supreme Court for an order of discharge from bankruptcy. The order of discharge was granted but its operation was suspended for two years. Depression times were tough with the interest paid by Masters being as high as 15% and never less than 10%.

Researched by David Teague.

MASTERS BUILDING

cnr Chalk and Lutwyche Road



PHOTOGRAPHS

Please let us copy any photos you have with regard to our District.



This is Lutwyche Road outside the Windsor State School fence when the tram lines were being re-cemented in. Can you see Windsor House? The Quarry Face? The Houses in the Kirkston Estate?

Do you remember the paper boys and their bikes delivering your daily papers. By the size of the bike lamp, deliveries were made sometimes in the dark.



HELLO: To Jim Fraser, son of United Milk Vendors founder who is visiting in August.



The military on Kelvin Grove Road. Photo taken in 1914. See also next article.



KELVIN GROVE

The Brisbane Courier: 23 August 1930

The Windsor Town boundary was Kelvin Grove Road. On one side Windsor Town and the other Ithaca Town - which were united in Greater Brisbane.

No great wonder attaches to the fact that a district so favourably situated, and so rustic and healthful as Kelvin Grove, should have attracted early settlers of Brisbane. Its natural advantages as a residential area ensured its steady advancement, so that Kelvin Grove was able to play an important part in the chapters of the city's history through which the horse 'bus rumbled on its way unchallenged. It soon gained, and still retains, high suburban status.

When one journeys to-day along the bitumen road, and views the populous suburb stretching on either side, it seems a far call to the bumpy bush track and a first few scattered structures. It is the old story of pioneering and development in a new setting. Blacks were numerous in Kelvin Grove long after settlement came, and their gradual disappearance is well within living memory. Kelvin Grove was in the path of those aborigines who tramped out in the direction of Enoggera, but there were many who made their permanent home much nearer to town. The Three-mile Scrub-road, now known as Ashgrove-avenue, at the old tram terminus, was a camping ground for one tribe, and in earlier years "Billy Moffatt" and "Catchpenny," his gin, held court on the hill behind Kelvin Grove school, overlooking the main road, and what is now School-street. A gully, long since dried up, ran below their camp. They conducted a corroboree oc-

asionally, but were very respectable, and quite harmless. "Catchpenny," by the way, earned her name through her skill in catching pennies in her extensive mouth at the street corners. Close to the blacks' camp, near Prospect Terrace, bricks were manufactured, and the kiln supplied the foundations and "legs", for some of the earliest houses. One of the first buildings in the district was that of the late Mr R. B. Price, who was in the old Waterworks Office for very many years, and his place, with its brick stumps, is still at Prospect Terrace, although it has been extensively altered by his son, Mr James Price.

IN TRACK TO THE NORTH.



When the old Northern road was mapped out by the late Mr Bergin, and the bus service to Gympie was instituted, Kelvin Grove was magnified in importance, as the route went right through the suburb. The buses passed out along Kelvin Grove road and over Cash's Crossing. At first the hills were not cut, and some of them were really steep bluffs. There were severe ruts in places, and parts of the journey were boggy in wet weather. This caused a long-suffering traveller to facetiously insert an advertisement in **The Brisbane Courier**, informing the public that a 'bus and four horses had been lost in the road at the Oval.

The additional 'bus traffic to Enoggera made Kelvin Grove a busy place. There was a con-

tour in the road just at the Oval, which is evident to-day, from the formation of houses opposite the park. Looking down the Long Hill, Kelvin Grove, showing a portion of the residential area of this progressive suburb. The Long Hill, an easy stretch on the outward run, was formidable on the return journey, and it is not to be wondered at that progress up the steady incline was slow.

Settlement was well advanced before the name **Kelvin Grove** was applied to the suburb. The titles of **Three-mile Scrub** and **Enoggera** were given very generous application until expanding settlement caused the people to be more particular. Regular traffic made the erection of a bridge over Enoggera Creek, at the foot of the Long Hill, a dire necessity, and a wooden one was built, which served the public demands until July, 1919, when the present concrete bridge was opened. It is a substantial structure, as is also the fine new bridge over the creek at Ashgrove-avenue, connecting Kelvin Grove directly with Ashgrove.



REMNANTS OF THE
THREE MILE SCRUB

A SCHOOL IS OPENED.

Kelvin Grove has been an important educational centre

KELVIN GROVE STATE SCHOOL UNDER CONSTRUCTION 1949



for over half a century, and some of Queensland's prominent men have passed through the school there. A mixed school was opened on June 28, 1876. with due celebration. It was required in those days that the public should subscribe a certain amount of money to assist in the cost of establishing a school, and the late Mr R. B. Price was responsible for the collection of a large portion of the residents' money which brought the Kelvin Grove School into being.

Children walked from Enoggera and other places as far distant. Others were fortunate in the possession of horses and ponies, and as the school grew there was an increasing number of equines in the playground. Mr Long was the first teacher in charge at Kelvin Grove, but six years after the establishment of the school Mr F. L. Walker, who now lives in retirement at Herston-road, assumed charge. There were then only two old buildings - one for the boys and girls and the other for the infants. The school grew so much that in 1897 the Department of Public Instruction decided to divide it, and a new boys' school was built on the top of the hill. Mr Walker was transferred there, and remained in charge until 15 years ago, when, after his services had been recognised in a special way by an extension of his term for five years, he retired at the age of 70 years. The Kelvin Grove School

has maintained a high position in the educational life of the State. A great number of its boys and girls have gained scholarships, and many of those of older generations have won distinction in the professional and commercial life of the State.

PROGRESS OF SCHOOLS.

Both the boys' and girls' schools, under the direction of capable staffs and the vigilance of energetic committees, have progressed. The grounds are well kept, and a memorial to heroes of the Great War forms the gateway to the boys' school. An imposing entrance to the girls' and infants' school, facing the tramline, was officially opened in June last. The old buildings of the first years have long since given way to more commodious and up-to-date structures. The girls' school has an average attendance of 757 pupils, and the boys' school 527 pupils. Those boys and girls who now go to the school do not give "double-banks" on ponies, as was done in the early days. They ride in trams to Prospect Terrace, or walk short distances, for schools are so numerous in Brisbane nowadays that the distance between them is not great, and no scholar need walk far. If there are few horses there are fewer goats; but there used to be goats in large numbers, and bearded marauders had a habit of getting into the school grounds after the children had gone into class and making feast from the

lunch bags. Indeed, a thoroughfare which led up to Red Hill bore the name of Goat Terrace, but this apparently was replaced by a more euphonious name, as it does not appear on official maps.

PARKS AND RESERVES.

Kelvin Grove has been endowed with several valuable parks. **Bancroft Park**, at the foot of the Long Hill, is being developed into a more suitable sporting arena. It once belonged to Dr Bancroft, and was the scene of very valuable experiments in plant life. The doctor was a practising physician, and used his grounds to experiment in the growth of sugar cane, wheat, maize, and other agricultural plants. The results of his observations have been of great benefit to Queensland and the rest of Australia.

Approving glances were cast at Kelvin Grove by official eyes from time to time, and it was to have been the locality of a new Government House. Until the Mayne gift of St. Lucia land it was selected also as the situation of a new University of Queensland. The Government House matter caused some controversy. A reserve adjoining the Kelvin Grove side of Victoria Park was marked down as an ideal site for a Vice-regal residence, and the foundations of a new building were begun in July, 1910, and finished in 1911. They are there to-day, for the project never got beyond the foundation stage. The Gov-

ernment, in the meantime, had purchased **Fernberg**, at Upper Paddington, as a Governor's residence, This incident was doubly related to the proposal to build a new University. Firstly, the present University building is old Government House, which was vacated by the Governor when **Fernberg** was purchased; and, secondly, the new University would have been built on the adjoining property, quite close to the new Government House. The University site in Victoria Park has now reverted to the Brisbane City Council. However, other institutions of a public character have been established close by at Kelvin Grove. The Creche and Kindergarten Association opened its residential training college at Victoria Park road in 1919. In a house formerly owned by Sir Charles Lilley, and occupied by his son. The Friendly Societies' Hospital also is in the neighbourhood.

TRAMS GIVE IMPETUS.

A crowning event in definitely establishing Kelvin Grove as an important residential suburb was the construction of the tramline to Newmarket Road, adjacent to the saleyards, in July. 1903. The line was extended to Bank Street in September, 1926. Greater speculation in property followed, and the suburb forged ahead. Men and women were attracted to "the Grove." and built, beautiful and comfortable homes. In the years immediately before the war Kelvin Grove readied a

high level of popularity.

While closer settlement had taken away much of the rural aspect which so fascinated the early colonists, it did not affect the healthfulness of the suburb, nor could it affect its convenient situation; and these were factors in bringing Kelvin Grove to its present position. Water, gas, electricity, telephones, and other facilities came in their time - like the welcome 'buses and the more welcome trams - and all the time Kelvin Grove was becoming filled with houses in its many streets. To-day the transformation has assumed wonderful proportions. The Prospect Terrace section has developed into an up-to-date township, and several business places on the Long Hill also serve the population. A chain of shops at intervals extends to the old tram terminus at Ashgrove Avenue, where another township, bordering on Newmarket, has been built. The Kelvin Grove Memorial Hall stands at that end of the suburb. Kelvin Grove has its quota of secondary industries. The North Australia Rubber Mills, Ltd., bought the property of the Ithaca Wool Scour Co., Ltd., four years ago and converted it into a rubber factory. Near by is Johnson and Sons' tannery, which has stood on the bank of Enoggera Creek for many years. The Kelvin Grove military reserve, acquired in 1911, plays an important part in the Commonwealth's defence training operations in Queensland.



ITHACA WOOL SCOUR

A SPORTING SUBURB.

Kelvin Grove has long been prominent in the sporting life of the city and State. The Kelvin Grove Amateur Athletic Association has its headquarters at Bancroft Park, and one of the first-class cricket teams also bears the name of the suburb, which is familiar in several other branches of manly and womanly sport.

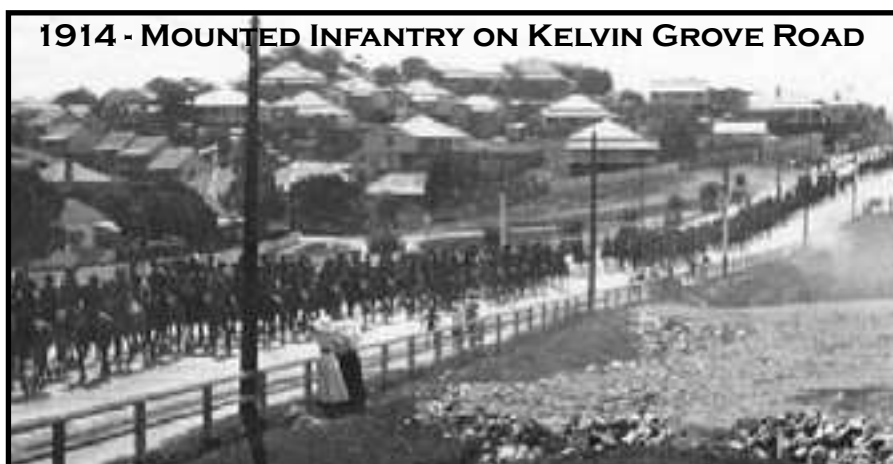
Early evidence of the residents' interest in sport was the establishment of the Kelvin Grove sports ground, in the direction of Herston. The control of the ground was vested in trustees attached to the Ithaca Town Council, and the property came directly under the municipality in Greater Brisbane.

The oval reserve is another centre of sporting activity where healthy necessity has called for more playing room, and this is being provided by the levelling of part of the grounds.

The suburb has reason to be proud of its worthy church buildings. The Methodist Church, St Ambrose's Roman Catholic Church and School, and St James's Church of England, standing side by side on Kelvin Grove road, are symbolic of the progressive and co-operative spirit of the community.



In its four years of existence the Kelvin Grove Central Progress Association has done excellent work in advancing the cause of the suburb generally, and of that portion particularly which comes within its scope.



1914 - MOUNTED INFANTRY ON KELVIN GROVE ROAD

JOHN L. BALE

The Brisbane Courier: 23 November 1885

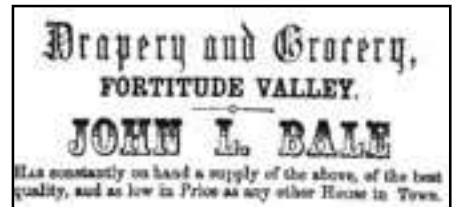
Many of our readers will learn with regret of the death of Mr John L. Bale, which took place at his residence at **Kensington Lodge**, Oxley, yesterday forenoon. Mr Bale has been suffering from a protracted illness, which commenced about September of last year, and for some time past, his recovery has been regarded as hopeless. His illness in the first place took the form of an enlargement of the liver, accompanied with jaundice, but that was followed by dropsy. His condition was so much improved some five or six months ago that he was prevailed upon to try a change of residence, and he took up his abode on the Blunder Creek, about three miles

from the Oxley railway station. At first the change appeared to do him good, but after a time he suffered a relapse, and he gradually became worse until death put an end to his sufferings. During his illness, Mr Bale was attended by Dr Thomson, who was assisted by Drs Marks and Cannan.

The late John L. Bale was born in London, on the 18th of January, 1837. There he remained until he was 12 years old, and then in May, 1849, he came to Queensland with his father and mother. The family came out in the **Chaseley**, the second ship which came out under the charge of Dr Lang. Mr Bale, senior, was a builder by trade, and he carried on his business with varied

success for a number of years in Brisbane. Shortly after the arrival of the family in Brisbane another child, Benjamin, was born. Young Bale, soon after coming here was sent to learn the grocery business. Up to the time of his departure for London he had been kept constantly at school, but schools were not so plentiful in Queensland in those days as now, and the boy had to depend upon his own exertions mainly to remedy his necessarily imperfect education.

At the age of 20 John L. Bale had so far prospered that he found himself the possessor of a store in what is now known as Ann Street in the Valley. He was industrious and his efforts were



rewarded with a fair degree of success. He married a daughter of the late Mr Alfred Slaughter, and his wife has survived him. Some time after his marriage he gave up business on his own account and was in the employ of Mr W. D. Brookes ironmonger, as clerk or bookkeeper. He had not been there long before Mr Slaughter started a building society on the terminable principle. The society which was known as the No. 2 Queensland Building Society was wound up, and a highly successful terminable society, the Brisbane Mutual, was organised in 1870. Mr Dickson, now the Hon. J. R. Dickson, was one of the trustees, and Mr George Hall was chairman of this society. It terminated by the effluxion of time in 1878; but in the meantime - in 1874 - the Brisbane Permanent Benefit Building and Investment Society was launched into existence. Mr Dickson and Mr Hall were both in the new venture, which proved a great success. Mr Bale, who is fairly entitled to the credit of having been the orig-

JOHN LLOYD BALE



inator of building societies upon the permanent principle in Brisbane, was secretary of this society, and managed its affairs with great credit to himself and profit to the shareholders until the 1st October last year, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill-health. His place was taken by his brother, Mr B. R. Bale, who is now the secretary of the society.

In the year 1872 Mr Bale aspired to municipal honours. He entered the council in succession to Mr Spence, who had resigned his seat in the West Ward. From that time Mr Bale remained in the corporation until he resigned in 1884, and during the whole of those twelve years he was the faithful representative of the West Ward. While in the council he was not remarkable for initiating or propounding any great scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the city, but in the administration of the funds of the corporation he was able to render much valuable assistance. As chairman of the Finance Committee he rendered good service. The council marked its appreciation of his long services by a special resolution, regretting the cause of his resignation. As a politician, Mr Bale has always been a consistent supporter of the party now in power, and at one time he took a very active part in political organisation, particularly about election times. At the last general election he was returned as junior member for Enoggera, his colleague being the Hon. J. R. Dickson. In the course of his parliamentary career Mr Bale did nothing worthy of note. The precarious state of his health prevented his attendance at the House during the present session, and a few weeks ago he resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly.

Mr Bale was a member of the Baptist denomination, and during his connection with the

Wharf-street church he was very enthusiastic in his endeavours to improve the musical services. The present tendency of the choir is in no small degree due to his efforts, and through his efforts and that of the choir the organ was purchased. Mr Bale himself held the position of organist, for some time. About fourteen months ago, before his illness assumed a serious form, he was presented, in recognition of his services, with a very handsome testimonial by the Wharf-street congregation. Mr Bale leaves six children - three boys and three girls. His eldest son, John Alfred, who has been employed in the Customs Department, is married, but in feeble health. His eldest daughter is married to Mr. W. J. Hooker, of Messrs. Hooker, Son, and Elliott. There are two grown-up daughters at home and there

are two sons attending school. The funeral will take place tomorrow (Tuesday) forenoon, from the residence of the deceased, **Stoneleigh**, Lutwyche.

In the Supreme Court at Moreton Bay.

IN INSOLVENCY.

In the Insolvent Estate of John Lloyd Bale, of Brisbane.

WILLIAM PICKERING being the Official Assignee appointed in this Estate, this is to give notice, that all debts due to the same are to be paid to him, the said Official Assignee; also that a third public meeting of the Creditors of the said John Lloyd Bale, will be holden before me, at my Office, Supreme Court House, Queen-street, Brisbane, on Thursday, the 20th day of October next, to commence at 11 o'clock A.M., for the proof of debts against the said Estate, to receive the report of the Official Assignee as to the then condition of the same, also for giving him directions as to its future management, and as to whether the Creditors will permit the said Insolvent to retain for his own use his household furniture, wearing apparel, beds bedding, and tools of trade, or any part thereof respectively.—
Dated at Brisbane, the 27th day of September, A.D. 1859.

ALFRED J. P. LUTWYCHE,

Resident Judge.

2506

4s. 6d.

John Lloyd BALE

- * born London 16 January 1837
- * died Brisbane 22 November 1885

- * insolvent 1859

- * MLA for Enoggera 1863 - 1885
- * Alderman Brisbane 1872 - 1884

- * married 1856 **Elizabeth Slaughter**

- * children:

John Alfred 1857
Eliza Alice 1859
Annie 1861
Ada Helen 1867
Arthur William 1870
Albert Edward 1873

TE-KOI ESTATE

13 CHOICE ELEVATED SITES WITH NICE VIEWS

WILSTON

CLOSE TO THE NEW GRANGE TRAMLINE

ALL LOVELY LARGE BLOCKS
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER
Good Roads & Handy to Schools & Churches

EASY TERMS
£10 DEPOSIT,
£2 PER BLOCK
PER MONTH
Interest at 6%.

**FOR SALE BY AUCTION
ON THE GROUND
SATURDAY 15TH JUNE
AT 3 P.M.**

ISLES. LOVE & CO. LIMITED
AND AUCTIONEERS

F.E. SHORTT & CO.
AGENTS IN CONJUNCTION

**GRANGE TRAMLINE
DAYS ROAD**

PAULING AVENUE

CONSTITUTION ROAD

GILBERT ROAD

CAMERON STREET

1 29⁴ P
2 20¹ P
3 21⁹ P
4 21⁹ P
5 21⁹ P
6 20¹ P

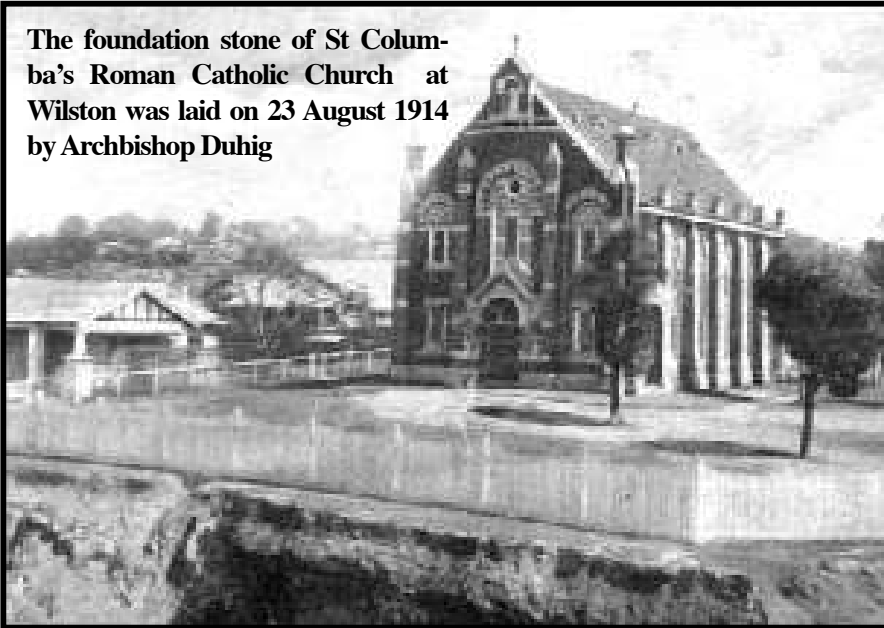
8 23⁶ P
9 20⁶ P
10 23¹ P
11 22⁴ P
12 22⁴ P
13 20⁶ P
14 23⁶ P

Being 136.88 Acs of ReSubdivs 32 to 44 of Subdiv 3 of Portion 3 of Enoggera Parish of Enoggera

Te-Koi Estate was created by re-subdividing Subdivisions 1 to 6 + 8 of ReSubdivisions 32 to 44 of Subdivision 3 of Portion 3, Parish of Enoggera (What a mouthful) of land along Gilbert Road in 14 allotments each just over 20 perches. Sale was held 15 June 1923. New street was created - Cameron Street.

THEN and NOW

The foundation stone of St Columba's Roman Catholic Church at Wilston was laid on 23 August 1914 by Archbishop Duhig



The initial Massey's Hill road cutting was made in 1886 by contractor B. Swenson for the Ithaca Division and again the cutting was deepened for the Shire of Windsor in 1891.



OUR GUN

In our **Newsletter** April 1999 the question of the whereabouts of the gun formerly on display at the Windsor Town Council Chambers was posed. Then in **JOURNAL** issues May and August 2017 we located photos of the actual presentation in August 1922. Originally the gun was supposed to be re-located in the new Memorial Park. Now Vice President Mark has located a clipping from the **Sunday Mail**, 3 March 1958 that adds to the chase. It featured a photo (see below) taken in the Crosby Park Nursery of guns removed from Brisbane City Council parks as they didn't conform with park development. Included were two 5.9 German Howitzers and six other guns of various vintages. One howitzer has an inscription saying it was captured in 8 August 1918. This must surely have been ours. It was captured in August 1918. A local resident remembered that he used to climb over our gun on the way home from Kedron High c1958, so our gun must have been removed around that time. The council, by the clipping, was offering to give the guns away to any returned soldiers organisation. The original memorial plaque* is now in the State Library.* See next issue.

Correction: Newsletter April 1999: Change gun capture date to 8 August 1918 vide April.

COVER STORY

WILSTON HOUSE

by F.E. Lord: *The Queenslander*: 6 November 1930.

In his book, "A Journalist's Memories," Major-General Spencer-Browne, in speaking of the old home from which the suburb of **Wilston** takes its name, describes it as "The dominating old place above the Newmarket Railway station." It is certainly closer to the latter than to Wilston station, but it is a steeper climb up from it. The word, "dominating" is well applied to this fine old house on the hill top as it meets the eye from every point, therefore its view is magnificent. Eildon Hill is prominent on the left, the Hamilton Heights beyond, and below them the Bulimba bend of the river. Then we have the rest of the city lying directly before us, and stretching away to the right and bounded by the Enoggera hills. The Newmarket sale yards appear to be almost immediately below **Wilston House**, all the activities there being so plainly visible, but they are more than a quarter of a mile away.

This old home was built by the Hon. William Wilson, one time member of the Legislative Council. He was also head of a mercantile and insurance business, and representative of the Adelaide Milling Company. But whether the name he gave to his home is just a slight alteration of his own, or that of the home or place in England, whence

he came, I do not know. Neither am I sure of the year in which it was built, but I think it was in the early sixties. (probably as late as 1875 when he bought portion 269) Mr Wilson married a widow, Mrs Coutts (1885), with one daughter (Maggie), who afterwards married Mr Jack Wilson, (1884) who was no relation to her step-father, but a brother of Mr Gilbert Wilson—and there were two Wilson sons, born to the old home I presume. (House was sold in 1884) Many were the merry gatherings held there in the old days. The carriage drive curved up the hill, a little to the right of the house, then back to the left and round to the house-front, past silky oak trees and *lignum vitae*—that "wood of life" from which bowls are made—and directly opposite the veranda steps is a *frangipanni* tree. Not far from the back gate we find another tropic tree with rich scented blossoms—the *magnolia*. How often must the music, and those other "sounds of revelry," have floated out—

"To blend with fragrance in those southern shades.

And tell of feasts within the stately dwelling,
Bright lamps, and dancing steps and gem
crowned maids."

Dancing was dancing in the days of the Wilson gatherings at **Wilston House**, not what some one

has appropriately described as the "glorified floor polishing" of to-day. And pleasing to the senses were the waltz tunes of some of the old songs, that were played, such as:

Sweet Dreamland Faces,

Passing to and Fro,

Bring back to Memory days of long ago.

Ah, those who have not floated round to music of such as this old song, with a good dancing and congenial partner, have not lived!

But to return to other trees still left standing in the **Wilston House** grounds. Another hot country tree is the tamarind, and that giant thorned bramble, the Kel apple of South Africa, which is used there to make barriers against the lions. Gum and other native trees have kept their stand about the grounds (there is still about an acre of land round the house), and a rich-hued *bougainvillea* has completely enveloped one, and there is a big Moreton Bay fig tree, and a small bottle tree. As if in contrast to the trees that belong to our Southern lands, and to Eastern ones, the present owner of **Wilston House** has grown ivy against its south-eastern wall, to which it has taken kindly. What a wealth of varied associations the tree, and plant life round the old home call to mind.

The slates covering the roof were brought from Wales, I understand, and are similar to those which have covered the old homes overseas for hundreds of years. Along the front of this imposing old home of plaster-faced brick stretches a ve-

CIRCA 1880



randa with an arched porchway with gable roof. The iron roof of the veranda, like that of **Oakwal** (Windsor), described in **The Queenslander** of October 25, is supported by pairs of wooden posts. The wooden steps, with plaster-faced brick sides, narrow up in a curve like those of **Delamore** (Kedron), also previously described. Square pedestals at each end of the curves, on which stand pottery urns, give an imposing appearance to the steps. Projecting at each end of the veranda are bow windows. Another veranda runs round the rest of the house from one bow window to the other, and a door from each opens on to each side veranda. A wooden addition, consisting of the ballroom, divided by two sets of cedar doors, some guest rooms, and the kitchen and maid's quarters, were attached to the house at the back, but the present owner—Major Wynyard-Joss—has had it demolished, and built the veranda along the back of the original brick house, and thus we have the veranda to-day running three parts of the way round.

The interior of the house the Major has had renovated, electric light installed, and one of the back rooms divided to make a laundry and maid's room. The two front rooms containing the bow windows, are beautiful apartments, 27ft long and very lofty, and possess the uncom-

mon addition of steel mantelpieces. Round each bow window is built a wooden seat, made of cedar, like all the other fittings of this well-built old home. Even the flooring boards in the hall, running right through the house, are of cedar.

An interesting outside feature of the house is a well, over which stands the bushhouse, at present vacant of plants. This well is of great depth, and holds about 25,000 gallons of water. A pipe runs to it from the roof of the house, so cool rain water is always to be had. This well, I am told, was hewn out of the solid stone. The land below what is now the front garden fence was also cut away and levelled for a croquet or tennis lawn. Here, I believe, a marquee was often erected when entertainments were being held at this hospitable house. A new house has lately been built thereon. When Mr Wilson purchased the Wilston property it consisted of a number (133) of acres, which have now been sold, and on which new houses now stand. But the Major has purchased, as well as the land round the house, an acre or so below the road which runs by his gates, still thickly covered with trees. On this highroad there still stand the old posts of the gate leading into the house grounds in other days.

Major Wynyard-Joss (cur-

rent owner 1930) has no respect or liking for our wooden houses, excepting, I am pleased to note, the old slab ones of the bush. He is much interested in this old-time brick house that he has purchased, and is gradually putting its neglected grounds in order. Some pretty roses are already blooming in the concrete bordered beds below the veranda. The Major served in both the South African War and the Great War, and, apart from that, he has not only travelled much, but observed much. He is a lover of Nature and antiques and the beautiful in general. He purchased **Wilston House** from Major Cahill, who is well known in Brisbane and Queensland. He lived at **Wilston House** for some years after his retirement from public life.

(Corrections and explanations added in brackets)

William Wilson

married Eliza Mackay in 1859

children:

Mary Isabella Wilson 1859 - 1865

William Charles Wilson 1861

James Alexander Wilson 1863 - 1865

James Alexander Wilson 1865

married widow Eliza Coutts 1885

step daughter Maggie Coutts

(father - James Coutts of Inniskillen, Ireland.)

MAGGIE COUTTS AND JAMES WILSON ON THE VERANDAH.



BITUMEN DEPOT

From the 1860s road metal was obtained from this area and after 1879 it became the quarry for the Ithaca Divisional Board and after 1889 it was taken over by the Windsor Shire Council as the main source for road metal and kerb stones. Later the site was used as a council depot and blacksmith's shed.

In 1953, the Brisbane City Council had workmen clean up the area of the bitumen depot. What is also interesting is the background to the photos. The former quarry and works depot is now the Windsor Quarry Park.

14 April 1953

*Photos: Courtesy:
Brisbane City Council.*



Above: Looking north along Lutwyche Road and tramway sub-station can be seen. Second photo continues on - overlap at palm tree.

Right: Looking north along Lutwyche Road and across to the Fosbury Street Corner.

Below: The frontage of the Garden Service Station on the corner of Albion Road can be seen.



Our Mail Bag

WASTE OF BITUMEN

Sir,— A very good example of waste of ratepayers' money can be seen at the Windsor depot of the Brisbane City Council. Recently some hundreds of barrels of bitumen have been dumped in the yard, all uncovered and exposed to the sun. The barrels have now burst, and the bitumen is running over the ground surface. I have heard of the saying, "pouring money down the sink," but this beats it.

DISGUSTED RATEPAYER.

Daily Mail: 23 September 1926.