

VOLUME 32 No. 1 - FEBRUARY 2020

**COVER
STORY
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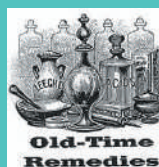
JOURNAL

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,
Wooloowin and now extended to cover
Gordon Park and Herston. *part of this suburb.**

PAGE TWO - WINDSOR & DISTRICTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC. JOURNAL - FEBRUARY 2020

HAIR OIL



History records that men have used a wide range of substances to keep their hair neat and tidy.

Roman soldiers used bear fat to groom their hair: sailors often used pitch to form their hair in pigtales. Over the years various substances such as fat, lard, lanolin, petroleum jelly and beeswax have been used.

The French made hair products called pomades which had stiffening properties enabling elaborate hair styles. Some people avoided the problems of growing hair by cutting it off and wearing wigs.

ROWLAND'S
INTRODUCED
MACASSAR OIL
FOR THE
HAIR
120
Years
ago

Don't trifle with new and untried preparations, your Hair needs Care. Feed it, Nourish it, Soften it, Preserve it, Help it to grow by the Regular Use of

Rowland's Macassar Oil.

The only remedy for the hair that has stood the Test of Time. It may be had in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair. Sold in 3/6, 7/- and 10/6 bottles, by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67 Hatton Garden, London.

1910 Advertisement

In the early 1800s, a London barber, Alexander Rowland developed a product which he used for shorter hair and beards. It was called **Macassar Oil**. It was a thick concoction of palm and coconut and ylang-ylang oils. Often fragrant oils were added also. This product was endorsed by none other than the Princess of Wales, Duchess of York and the Duchess of Sussex as well as

the Emperor of Russia. Often a dye was added to the product.

Macassar Oil was being advertised and supplied by druggists in Queensland around the mid-1850s. It became very popular but it was sticky and soon began smearing the backs of plush chairs. This was solved by placing a piece of cloth - some plain; some elaborately crocheted - on the top of the chairs. This became known as an anti-macassar and it was still used well into the twentieth century after the use of macassar oil had declined.

Another hair preparation was called **Brilliantine**. It was a perfumed oily liquid which softened hair and beards and gave a glossy appearance. It could contain castor oil, lanolin, alcohol, herb extracts and glycerin.

One of the popular varieties of brilliantine was **Californian Poppy** oil. It had a distinct aroma.



The next major discovery was petroleum jelly (often called mineral oil in formulas) refined and patented by Robert Cheeseborough in 1872 and often sold as **Vaseline**.

It soon was used for a whole range of medical treatments including hair grooming. It was often combined with beeswax and other ingredients to form other hair care formulations.

An advertisement in a Queensland paper in 1925 listed a whole range brilliantine products:

LUXURIOUS HAIR DRESSINGS
MAKES THE HAIR STAY COMBED
SHINGALINE 2/6 a bottle
STACOMB 2/6 a tube
LIQUID CALIFORNIAN POPPY

2/- a bottle
CONCRETE CALIFORNIAN POPPY
2/9 a jar
YARDLEY'S CONCRETE
BRILLIANTINE 2/9 a jar
CAPPI & FAUSTA CONCRETE
BRILLIANTINE 2/6 a jar
VERMAL LIQUID 2/3 a bottle
VERMAL CREAM 2/- a tube
PIVER'S CRYSTALISED
BRILLIANTINE 2/6 a jar
THREE FLOWERS BRILLIANTINE
4/6 a jar
LIME, CREAM & GLYCERINE
1/6 a bottle
R. & G. BRILLIANTINE 1/9 a bottle

In 1928 a British hair cream was created by County Chemicals in Birmingham. It was an emulsion of water and mineral oil with the addition of beeswax. It was originally supplied to barbers but soon became known to the public as **Brylcream**. It was responsible for the clean cut, groomed look in the 1930s and 1940s. In fact some of the RAF in World War 11 became known as the **Brylcream Boys** due to their polished looks. Sales boomed in the 1950s but diminished with the long haired looks of the next decades.

It was claimed to give hair its rightful lustre, check dandruff and promote hair health.



An Australian product of the fifties was **Spruso**. It was largely based on petroleum jelly and had an amber colour with a logo based on a map of Australia and the word **Spruso**. It was manufactured in Redfern, Sydney.

Spruso

Researched by David Teague.



1931 FLOOD

*This flood has been covered in part in previous issues: August 2015 - **Floods: Breakfast Creek Solution?** and May 2016: **Water, Water***

ROOF-HIGH.

Water at Swan Hill. RESERVOIR BLAMED.

Swan Hill, just past the Bowen Bridge, suffered most yesterday, and feeling ran high among homeless residents, who attributed their plight to the overflow of the Enoggera Reservoir. Throughout the day rescue work proceeded, and hundreds of families were billeted with residents on higher ground.

It was a pitiable spectacle yesterday afternoon. The big pocket bounded by Breakfast Creek and Bowen Bridge-road was a sheet of water, house-deep. By 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon few homes remained tenanted, and water was creeping above the eaves. The water was strewn with debris, and out-buildings either leaned drunkenly on their stumps, or, overturned, had vanished completely. A child's rocking chair, in the shape of a goose, floated pathetically among the roof tops. In this district scores of fowls were

drowned, and bedraggled survivors huddled in the backyards on higher ground. Good work was done by several heavy dray horses, which carried out many women and children before the water became so deep that only boats could be used. Even the yards of homes built along the main road were feet deep in water.

The task of the rescuers was made more difficult by the presence of aged and sick persons in many homes, and the aid of the ambulance had to be sought to ensure their safe removal. Two men, who, misjudging the strength of the current, attempted to swim to a rescue boat, narrowly escaped drowning. George-street* and Cullin-street had the worst time, and Nicholas-street, Victoria-street, and Taylor-street are others in which the houses were completely swamped. The extent of the flooding astounded the residents. Many complained bitterly that they were not warned in time.

When the Enoggera Reservoir overflowed on Wednesday night a midnight alarm was given at Swan Hill, but many declared that the first intimation they had of their danger was yesterday morning, and in some places the water was then

shoulder high. Enoggera Reservoir they blame for the difficulty, asserting that previous floods have generally been the result of water being let go from the reservoir. Wednesday night's overflow and yesterday's high tide, swollen by the water drained into Breakfast Creek, combined to make the Swan Hill flood the worst since '93.

HELD UP.

Railway Services.

MAYNE SUBMERGED.

Through the breaking down of the train services between Brisbane and Sandgate, Pinkenba and Enoggera late yesterday afternoon from 6000 to 7000 persons, who customarily used the trains, had to seek other means of reaching their homes.

The waters of Breakfast Creek over-flowed into the great railway yards, and covered the suburban lines which converge at Mayne Junction, the electro-pneumatic interlocking gear which controls the junction traffic was put out of action, and the continuance of the services had to be abandoned. In many parts of the South-eastern division the railway services had to be either cancelled or reduced yesterday.

Many persons remained in town, and some of the employers allowed their hands to remain on the premises for the night. In the afternoon practically every line in the Brisbane district, with the exception



of the main line to Toowoomba and Wallangarra, was in a more or less flooded state. In many cases the railways were submerged to a considerable depth, and the latest advices are that the waters are rising. At one stage last evening it was feared that it would be necessary to curtail or abandon the suburban services on the main line to Ipswich and on to Manly and Cleveland, but it was found possible to carry on.

There will be no services between Brisbane and Mitchelton, Pinkenba, and Sandgate this morning. They will be resumed at the earliest possible moment. In the meantime, however, there will be no interruption in the services to Ipswich and in the Southern suburban time-tables.

ROLLING STOCK THREATENED.

At one period at Mayne Junction yesterday the quickly rising waters threatened to seriously damage the big reserve of rolling stock marshalled in the yards, and at the instruction of the Commissioner (Mr. J. W. Davidson), who personally supervised the work, a big staff of men entered upon the removal of the long lines of carriages from the sheds and the locomotives to the Roma-street yards. This work presented considerable difficulties and some danger, for at times the men in handling the vehicles were immersed to the armpits in the swirling waters. The hurried removal of the rolling stock lasted well into the night, but at a late hour it was reported to have been successfully completed.

For a long while before it became known that the trains had ceased to run to the northern and eastern suburbs business people, homeward bound, made their way to Central Station, and surged on to the platforms seeking their trains. Some of them sought to while away the time with song and joke, but, though many persons remained for a considerable time, the crowd of expectant prospective passengers gradually dwindled to negligible proportions.

Every means of locomotion was employed in the return

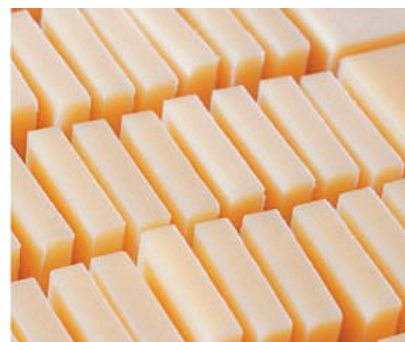
home. Taxis did a roaring trade, and the 'buses were crowded to the steps. Some of those residing in the nearer suburbs went by tram; others walked, many of the residents in the outer suburbs, including Mitchelton and Sandgate, experienced much difficulty in getting home, and many took tea at an unconscionably late hour. A train travelling to Enoggera was the only one actually blocked at Mayne. Another train was stopped at Bowen Hills, and sent back to Brunswick-street. The others scheduled to leave Central were cancelled.

ON RAFTS. FACTORY GIRLS RESCUED.

Two girls employed at Campbell's Soap Works, in Campbell-street, Bowen Hills, had to be ferried to the road on rough rafts yesterday afternoon. "The waters have never risen so rapidly," said Mr Malcolm Campbell. Mr Campbell was in bathing costume at the time, and with several of his employees similarly attired had just completed paddling the raft bearing two girls — Miss Winifred Jackson and Miss Edna Roy — across 100 yards of water. The raft was a simple affair of several planks lashed together, and carrying an empty soap box. The passengers sat gingerly on the box, while the men, ranging themselves around the craft, pushed it, either by wading or swimming as the depth demanded, from the factory to the drive from Campbell-street.

From the Normanby-Mayne Junction railway line to Bowen Bridge road was a great lake, the mangroves along the bank of Breakfast Creek hiding the desolation on the other side of the road, where 400

After arriving in Queensland from Scotland, Peter Morrison Campbell established a soap factory initially at Kangaroo Point, before relocating to Bowen Hills in 1881. It was to remain there for more than a century producing soaps and chemicals.



homes at Swan Hill were practically submerged.

The sheds, stores, and workshops of Hornibrook's, Crouch and Connah, and Campbell's were all awash, and empty casks, loosened by the current from open sheds, floated towards the creek, but perhaps the most forlorn of all was an office table floating legs up.

At 8 o'clock in the morning the first signs of the coming inundation could be seen, but few thought that the water would rise so quickly. But rise it did, and by 2 o'clock the water was only 40ft from the level reached in the '93 flood.

Mr Campbell said that several hundred pounds worth of damage had been caused by water in the factory building. He attributed the greater extent of the waters to the fact that land reclaimed at the Mayne railway yards reduced the size of the area which could be covered by the water.

**The Brisbane Courier:
6 February 1931.**



Hon. HEDLEY VICARS STRUTT

The Honourable Hedley Vickers Strutt died suddenly on 22 January 1891 at the age of 26 at Croydon, England. He was the youngest son of Lord Rayleigh. He was born in 1864 in Essex and secretly married Elizabeth Knight on 30 September 1885 in Devon. Elizabeth, born Godstone, Surrey, a nurse, was ten years older than Hedley and was suffering from tuberculosis. With his will Hedley left these instructions:

4th Nov. 85

When this will is opened it will be discerned that I am married if indeed it has not been found out before.

Only one person knows the particulars of this marriage and if he is applied to he will give therein as devised by me.

The marriage was solemnized in the church of the Holy Trinity Exmouth Devon on 30th September 1885 by licence.

My wife accompanies me on board ship for New Zealand so if the ship is lost we shall both go too. There is at present no likelihood of our having children but clauses have been inserted in case there should be any.

*Hedley Strutt
Apply to Hedley Vicars Taylor my cousin - he alone knows my motives etc etc*

HPS

A few days later on 7 November Hedley and Elizabeth boarded the Shaw, Savill and Albion Company's **s.s. Tainui** for New Zealand. After a 43 day journey via Capetown and Hobart, they arrived at Dunedin on 21 December 1885. The **Tainui** was a veritable Noah's Ark for on board were about 2000 birds for the Acclimatisation Society including canaries, bullfinches, linnets, robins and parrots. Included in the shipment were 100 hedgehogs. Unfortunately all but three died.

It seems that the Strutts were not happy in Dunedin for only seven days later they arrived in Auckland on the **s.s. Rotorua**. After being in Auckland for four months, the Strutts were on the move again. They boarded the Union Steamship **Wairarapa** on 22 April 1886 bound for Sydney.

The couple arrived in Brisbane on 7 May aboard the **Rodondo** and on 28 October 1886 a daughter was born at Stephen Street, South Brisbane. An item in **The Brisbane Courier**, 16 June 1887 reported that Messrs White and Brennan, auctioneers had disposed of Mr W. Pocock's property on the Bowen Bridge Road, known as **Rockton** to the Hon. Hedley Strutt at a satisfactory price. The remaining land was sold as the **Rockton Rise Estate** in April 1888.

In the meantime Hedley

obtained a position as a clerk in the accountants' branch of the General Post and Telegraph Office which he held for two years and eight months.

After the arrival of young Hilda, Elizabeth's sister was despatched from England to assist her sister. Unfortunately Elizabeth died on 15 March 1888. When the word got back to London, Hedley's mother requested that he should return home. On 23 January 1889 the **R.M.S Taroba** left Brisbane for London. On board were Hedley, his daughter Hilda, his sister in law, Fanny Knight. As well as some other passengers the cargo included 1516 bales of wool.

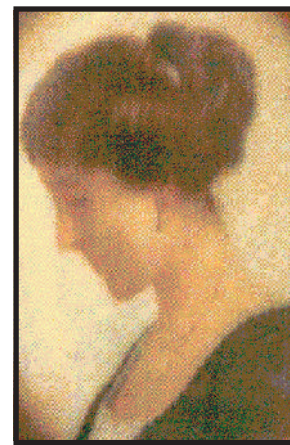
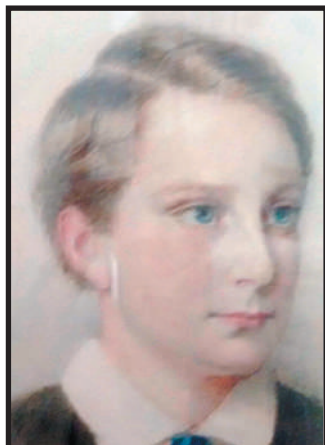
By March he was admitted as a Member of the Stock Exchange and carried on business. He resided on the third floor of his mother's house at 90 Onslow Gardens in Kensington South. On Wednesday 21 January he left work as usual and went down to Croydon to visit his sister in law intending to return to 90 Onslow Gardens that night.

After his arrival at Croydon he began to experience severe pain in his head and giddiness. He died at two o'clock the next morning as a result of a rupture of a blood vessel in the brain.

He left behind his four year old daughter and an estate valued at £581 15s 3d. Hilda then became part of Hedley's older brother Charles' household.

So in under six years Hedley, married, emigrated to New Zealand, came to Brisbane, had a daughter, wife died, returned to England and passed away himself.

Researched by David Teague.



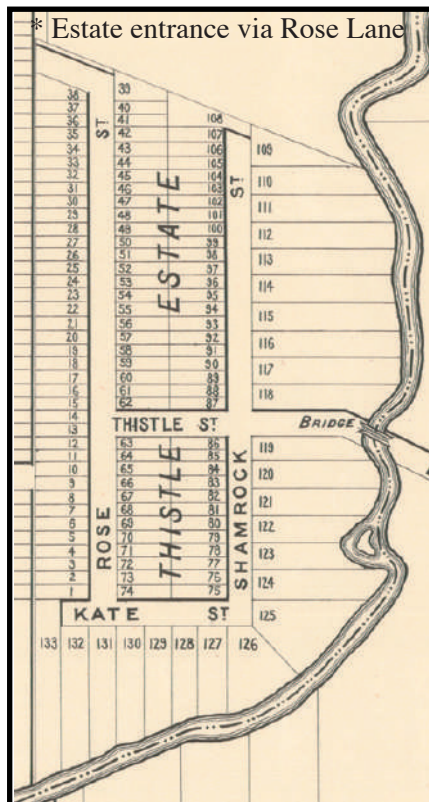
SCHOOLBOY HEDLEY STRUTT, HEDLEY STRUTT, ELIZABETH STRUTT, HILDA & FANNY KNIGHT, HILDA STRUTT

THISTLE ESTATE

The rapid strides which this city is making are mainly due to the immense tracts of back country that are being opened up, and to the mineral and other wealth of Queensland, which is attracting attention in all parts of the world. The present dimensions of Brisbane are every day becoming too small for its over-increasing population, and land during the last twelve months has in many cases doubled and trebled in value, and many who purchased allotments even three months ago have resold to great pecuniary advantage. Lutwyche is one of the most favourably situated suburbs of the metropolis, being on the railway line and only three miles from the heart of the city. There being frequent omnibus as well as rail communication, men engaged during the day in the toils and anxieties of business are thus if living at Lutwyche enabled to be at home in less than half-an-hour. The **Thistle Estate**, which is to be sold by auction in suitable allotments on Saturday, 1st August, at 2.30 p.m., is situated in the most favourable part of Lutwyche, and has large frontages to Kedron Brook, and many prominent citizens are settled in the immediate neighbourhood. The **Kedron Park Hotel**, one of the best suburban houses, is less than five minutes' walk from the **Thistle Estate**, and good shops are available, so that anyone settling on the Thistle Estate will have every advantage in purchasing domestic supplies. The Kedron Park Recreation Grounds are among the most attractive resorts of Brisbane, and property such as the **Thistle Estate** situated in that vicinity is sure to increase in value by leaps and bounds. There is no occasion to praise the **Thistle Estate**. All that is asked is that the inhabitants of Brisbane, whether belonging to the sterner or fairer sex, will come and judge for themselves, and those

who buy now will consider 1st August, 1885, as a red-letter day in their lives. The terms of purchase are very favourable only one-quarter cash and the balance in bills at 6, 9, 12, and 16 months.

Mr G. T. Bell (in conjunction with Mr A. McNish Fraser) will be the auctioneer, and a first-rate



free luncheon by a well-known caterer will be provided. As no intoxicating liquors will be supplied, ladies and gentleman may rely on the sale being conducted in a thoroughly orderly manner and no attempt will be made to induce inflated prices by means of artificial stimulants. There is no syndicate whatever in the matter, A. McNish Fraser being the sole proprietor of the **Thistle Estate**. Title under the Real Property Act. No better opportunity of either profitable investment or of establishing a home has been or is likely to be offered to the residents of Brisbane, or indeed to people from any parts of the colonies who desire to take advantage of

the rapidly increasing value of metropolitan suburban property, than the Thistle Estate, Lutwyche. Auction Sale, 1st August.

A. McNish Fraser, 140 Queen-street, Brisbane.

The Brisbane Courier:
24 July 1885.

The Thistle Estate consisted of subdivision 3 of portion 6. Portion 6 was originally purchased by Alexander Barron. See also Journal February 2018 Gordon Park Land Sales.

Messrs G. T. Bell and Co. report a very successful sale of the **Thistle Estate** on Saturday last. There was a very large attendance and bidding fairly spirited. Seventy-six allotments were disposed of for the total of £1964 10s. The balance will be for sale privately at the office of Mr A. McNish Fraser, 149 Queen-street, or at the office of the auctioneers, George-street.

The Brisbane Courier:
4 August 1885.

Rescued by a Boy Scout.

Last Tuesday afternoon when going home from school, a party of eight boys went swimming in a creek at Thistle Estate, Windsor. One of them, Richard Reoch who could not swim, dived into the creek was carried by the current out of his depth and got into difficulties. One of the other boys seeing him struggling in the water called out to Scout Clifford Blair, who at that time was undressing. Blair hurriedly went to Reoch's rescue, and after a struggle got him to land. Here another lad assisted to get the boy out of the water. Blair commenced artificial respiration, and in a little while brought Reoch round and saw him home. Scout C. Blair is a member of the First Wilston Troop of Boy Scouts, and is 11 years of age. He received his training in life saving in the Wilston Troop which has accomplished a great deal of Red Cross work and has for its motto "Let us fail in trying to do something rather than sit still and do nothing."

The Brisbane Courier:
9 December 1916.

COVER
STORY

TIFFIN'S TROUBLES

In November 2017's *JOURNAL* was a story *DARRAMA - DARRIMA* which outlined the story of a house on Newmarket Road and its owners. One was **Charles Tiffin**, Queensland's first government architect. This article mentions a few of his troubles.

COLONIAL ARCHITECT. — Charles Tiffin, Esq., is appointed to this office.

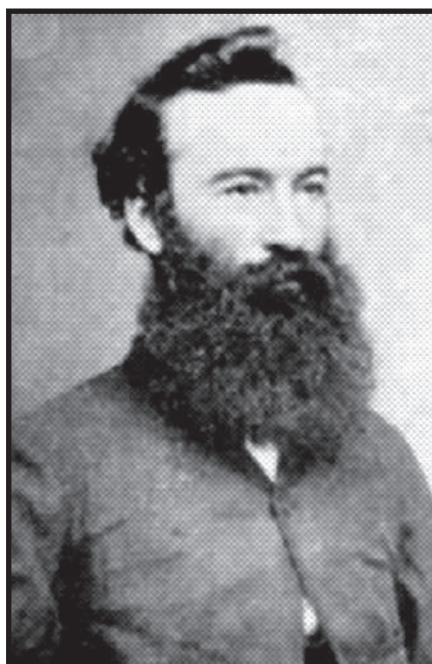
The Moreton Bay Courier:
27 December 1859

One of his first tasks was to design and convert a wing of the Court House for use as Parliament for the new government. It seems he succeeded in this task by the press report. The elections had been completed and it was ready for use.

The Legislative Chambers were, by dint of hard labour and unceasing toil, made ready for the occasion, and, although redolent of varnish, and having unmistakeable signs of newness about them, they yet presented a very creditable appearance. Indeed, any one who remembers the wretched and meagre state of that wing of the courthouse a few months ago, and compares it with its present neat and creditable aspect, cannot but compliment the Colonial Architect (Mr. Tiffin) upon the success which has attended his efforts in the difficult task of "transmogrification."

The Moreton Bay Courier:
24 May 1860

However by the time it came around to the planning and building of the permanent Parliament House Tiffin's fortunes changed. In 1864, a Royal Commission was set up to select a design for the new Parliament Building and a prize of £200 was offered for the best design with a further £100 offered for the next best design. When it was announced that Tiffin was awarded the first prize and his assistant, Stanley, the other, there was quite an uproar. Residents claimed that he and Stanley should not have been paid the premium and there was quite a deal of criticism



of the designs. The Editorial in *The Brisbane Courier*, 13 April 1864, summed it all up.

The Royal Commission, charged with the selection of a design for the proposed new Parliament Buildings, to be erected in Brisbane, sat yesterday, and awarded the prizes which had been offered by Government for competition by the profession of architects in this and the neighboring colonies. In the hope of having in future opportunity to master the details of the whole of the designs, we have heretofore abstained from offering any comment or criticism upon them; but after several inspections, during the allotted four days of their exhibition, we have arrived at the conclusion that portion of the public admitted to it, like ourselves, on sufferance, will not agree with the awards of the Commission. The design bearing the motto "Concinnavi teete conditiones asservo," carries away the £200 premium; and that inscribed "Pro rege, lege, et grege," the £100, or second premium. Let us say, briefly, that we think the colony can well be spared the ex-

pense to be incurred in the erection of a building in accordance with either of those designs. Ugly to the ordinary observer, they are to the cultivated eye architectural anachronisms; and to the visitor at Government House, there appears in both a striking family likeness to that distinguished edifice. At a glance, it is seen that the conditions of competition have been rather widely departed from in the premier design: for instance, the Ministers' rooms do not open into the Assembly Chamber, and the Speaker has one room upstairs and another down; again, there is an inexcusable confusion in the arrangement of the openings into the chambers and offices, by which the public and hon. members would get into a regular jumble. But the portico and the dome! Is the author proud of the portico and its disproportionate columns of bastard Corinthian? And would he not be willing to leave out his useless dome, for sake of erecting the main building for some fewer thousands over the stipulated sum of £20,000? We would wager our now goose-quill against a stick of Indian ink that he would be glad to do so. As for the second design, we have only to observe that the perspective view shows an extra storey that does not appear on the geometrical elevation — a piece of excellent patchwork altogether. If the Government should carry either design into effect, we shall be surprised. Perhaps we have said enough of the designs altogether, in having noticed those that have gained the prizes; but there are many amongst the others that have far higher, claims judged according to the canons of art, and equal claims in respect of cost. Neither of the prize designs can be carried out for less than from £25,000 to £30,000, and then we fear that cement or plaster would have to be used in lieu of legitimate stonework. We have an idea that the design marked "I Bide" could be completed for less than the larger sum mentioned; and it

was one that, we happen to know, was viewed with a good deal of approbation by all observers. From the local character given to the perspective view, we doubt not it is by a local architect. We like it best of all, though we will not deny that others might stand as high if the question of cost were not considered. Even the Colonial Architect, in his Ruskinesque criticism upon the whole collection of designs, published in a contemporary, describes it as “a well-arranged plan.” Properly, he praises the designs of “Victoria” and “Subspe” but Mr. Tiffin’s modesty would not let him say much in praise of his own which has gained the first premium, though he was less reserved with respect to that of his office colleague, Mr Stanley, who drew the second prize design. We congratulate the Government upon possessing such talented officers, who have distanced their professional brethren in three colonies.

The next day, 14 April, the Editor was at it again with another editorial.

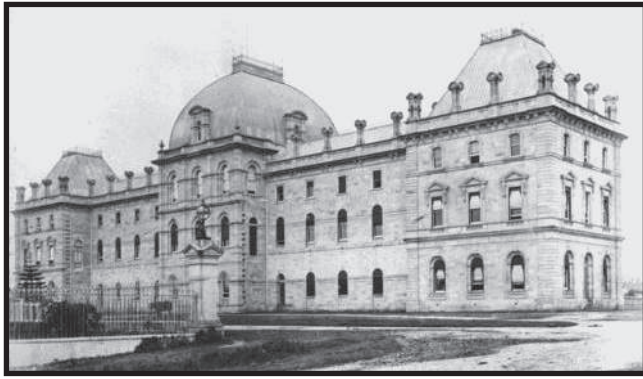
We have been led into the foregoing reflections by observing,—not with any very great surprise,—that the first and second premiums for the plans of the new Houses of Parliament have been awarded to the Colonial Architect and his draughtsman. The inference which ordinary persons, who are not well acquainted with the way in which these things are managed, would draw from this decision of the Commissioners would probably, be that the two successful gentlemen are at the head of their profession in the colony. It is only fair to state, for the information of persons who labor under this delusion, that so great was the mistrust entertained by the majority of the professional gentlemen in private practice of the impartiality of the commission, that very few thought it worth their while to compete. It is also noticeable that, out of the eleven designs sent in, three of which were discarded as being altogether unfit, five — including



the two prize designs—were contributed by Brisbane architects; while, of the remainder, one was remarkably like the prize design for the Free Library in Melbourne, and another conveyed an excellent idea of the intended new Houses of Parliament in that city. Whether this want of interest did not partly arise from the impossibility of complying with the specified conditions, it is not easy to say. Not one of the plans exhibited was in accordance with those conditions, and the first premium seems to have been awarded to the motto rather than to the design. According to the conditions issued, the buildings were not to cost more than £20,000, but we have it on good authority that the carrying out of the first prize plan will cost three times that amount. It will behove the legislature, therefore, not to accept without investigation the report of the Commission, even if it should be necessary to delay the commencement of the buildings until further and more reliable evidence has been submitted. Members of the Assembly should not forget that, while the original estimate for the new Government House was £10,000, a second sum of £7000 had to be voted, making £17,000 in all for one of the most hideous structures that ever disgraced a beautiful site. Our readers will remember that the Commission was composed of the

President of the Council, a retired military officer; the Speaker of the Assembly, a squatter; the Hon. J. Bramston, a barrister; the Hon. D. F. Roberts, a solicitor; and Mr C. Coxen, an amateur market gardener; with the Clerk of the Assembly as Secretary. If any one of those gentlemen had the slightest pretension to architectural skill or knowledge, he has carefully concealed it up to the present time. Taking each of these gentlemen as an architectural cypher, they undoubtedly did good service in ranging themselves on the right hand side of the Colonial Architect, who represented, both officially and professionally, “Number One.” How the prize design came to be awarded to the Colonial Architect seems to need a little explanation. He was the referee. Was the decision of the Commissioners arrived at so unanimously as to render his services in that capacity unnecessary? Did they request his attendance merely to tell him that, after having brought their best ability to the consideration of the designs, it was with sincere pleasure they informed him that the first premium had been awarded to him, and that, with not less pleasure, they had awarded the second premium to his draughtsman, who had displayed so much knowledge of his profession in the preparation of both plans?

We must suppose that



AS FINISHED IN 1869.



THE ADDITION OF COLONADES c1880s

something of this kind took place, or we are led to the conclusion that the Colonial Architect, as the referee of the Commission adjudged the prize to Mr Tiffin i.e. himself. That the referee should also be a competitor is certainly an offence against professional etiquette, and quite explains why the whole affair should be regarded by the profession generally as a gross job.

The Colonial Architect, as the proper officer, might have been called upon to prepare a plan, and it would only have been part of his legitimate duty. If he pleaded want of time or inability, both of these explanations might have been taken as intelligible reasons for his declining, and, competitive designs being advertised for, he might well have acted as the official referee, with assistance if desired; but there is something obviously unfair in nominating him as arbitrator, and at the same time allowing him to enter the field, armed with the appliances of his office, and the aid of his staff, thus placing him in a position of great advantage as compared with any other poison. Whatever time he bestowed upon the work, and whatever materials he employed, were most probably paid for by the public, thus enabling him to supplement his salary to the extent of £200 by an act of positive injustice to his professional brethren in private practice. From whatever point of view we look at the result of this so-called competition we see much that is highly reprehensible. The whole affair, from beginning to end, savours of partiality and

back-stairs influence. Happily, the decision is not final and irrevocable, nor do we think that the Parliament will highly applaud Mr Tiffin in adjudging the prizes to himself and his assistant, but will rather strongly condemn such a procedure as being a transparent piece of self-glorification, with a profit attached. We know that it is rather difficult for the Ethiop to become white, or the leopard to change his spots, but inasmuch as there is a striking similarity between this affair and the conduct of the Government, in the matter of the railway tenders, we may expect, unless great vigilance is exercised, further developments of corruption in those who are now bringing the colony into disrepute, both here and elsewhere.

Goose quills and sticks of Indian ink aside, Charles Tiffin was none too pleased about those Editorials and immediately wrote to the Editor.

SIR,—I do myself the honor to deny *in globo* the base imputations conveyed in your leader of this morning. I should not notice the matter through the medium of the Press, but that, my friends and enemies might think I had fallen to a most lamentable depth in the scale of morality. I would not have troubled myself about the Parliament Buildings competition at all if I had not heard it insinuated that “the government only wished to buy other men’s brains for me to use.” As far as being appointed referee to the commissioners, your leader of this morning was the first intimation that either the commissioners, the public, or I, had of it.

I certainly feel surprised that the proprietor of any newspaper

should pay any one to write things which the writer knew well were not only unjust, but untrue.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES TIFFIN.

Colonial Architect’s Office.

In a sealed jar under the foundation stone were placed a copy of the **Courier** and **Guardian** newspapers, **Pugh’s Almanac**, current coins and this message.

This Corner Stone of the New Houses of Parliament was laid on Friday, 14th July, A.D. 1865, being the twenty-ninth year of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and the sixth year since the Erection of this portion of Australia into a Separate Colony under the name of Queensland, by his Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., Governor of the said Colony.

The walls and ceilings of the two chambers were very elaborate and included beautiful and sometimes fantastic forms. The parliamentary librarian was instructed to censor any minor desecrations. However the librarian missed one carving which seemingly caused great offence to the members. It was a keystone in an arch near the speaker’s chair consisting of a sheep’s head. It was replaced.

Tiffin was very busy and became overwhelmed. There were disputes often carried out in the columns of the daily papers. In 1868 he became as well the Superintendent of Roads and Buildings and was further overloaded.

His health suffered and he took a year’s leave of absence and in April 1872 he retired on medical grounds. He decided to move to Tasmania. En route, he died in Sydney on 9 January 1873, aged 40 years.

Researched by David Teague.

THE FINE PRINT

The **Ranelagh Estate** which ran between Granville and Noble Streets, Wilson consisted of forty-five home sites mostly about 24 perches in size. It was advertised to be sold by auction on Saturday 23 October 1926 at 3 p.m..

The broadsheet said that all conveniences were available and the estate was only five minutes from Wilston Station and that Tramway Trust buses passed the estates. Also it was a short walk to the Kedron and Windsor trams on Bowen Bridge Road.

It also stated that the approved tram extension to Grange would run along Newmarket Road to the estate before turning up Silvester Road (sic), under the railway line into Kedron Brook Road (and thence along Days Road to the Grange terminus.)

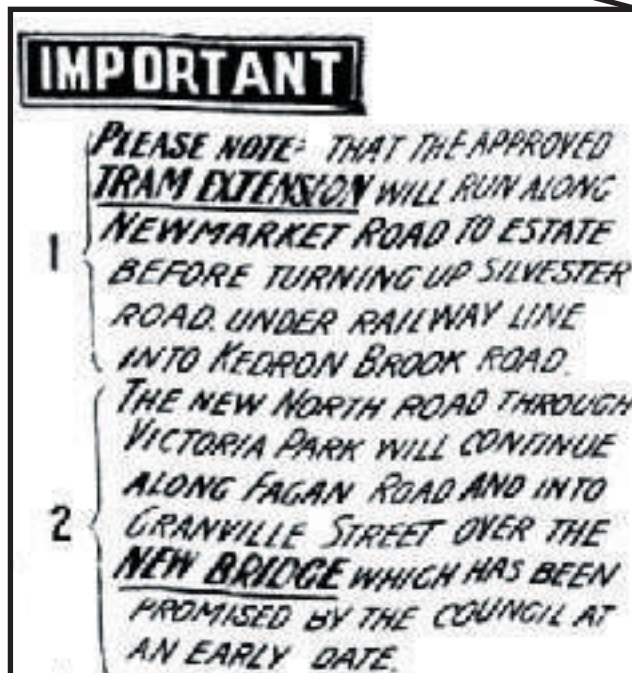
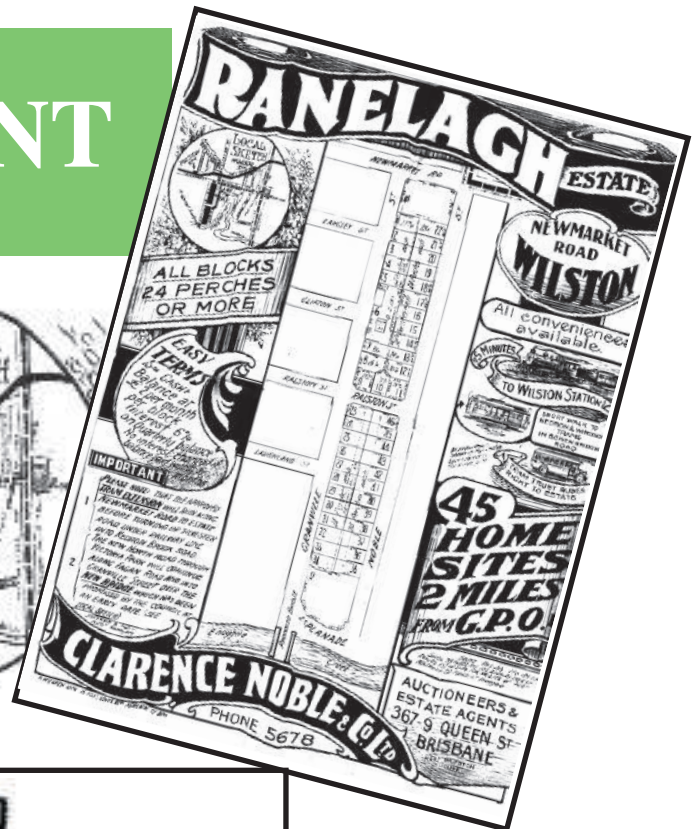
It also listed that the new north road through Victoria Park and continue along Fagan Road into Granville Street over the new bridge which had been promised by the council at an early date.

The dotted line in the Local Sketch depicts the route of the tramway and at the bottom of Granville Street the proposed bridge is indicated.

The year before, 1925, saw the adjacent **Darrima Estate** opened with the claim of being within a few yards of the proposed new tramline.

Allotment six of 2 roods 19 perches contained an ideal family home and a first-class hard tennis courts. This was the home, **Ranelagh**, of the Noble family.

The route of the Grange tramway was a contentious issue with residents proposed another route from Bowen Bridge Road starting from what is now Maygar



Street, across to Anderson Street and thence along Days Road.

The debate raged for months and the local newspapers were filled with Letters to the Editor on this subject. (Most of these are copied and are in this Society's files.)

Evidently the Railway Department had the last say. It did not want the route to be near the Enoggera Railway line and Windsor and Wilston Stations for fear of competition. Also restricted the service locally of buses. The route chosen was along Maygar Street and Days Road ending near the junction of Grange Road.

Even the opening of the new line was still mired in controversy with two opening ceremonies - one held at each end.

The long held notion of a traffic route to the north western suburbs to Stafford and Aspley was still floating around in 1933 when Alderman Lanham stated the idea saying it would result in a considerable saving in mileage and furnish an additional crossing of Breakfast Creek. It would be cost effective as the only cost would be that of

a bridge similar to the Bowen Bridge as the roads were in good order.

It was decided that as funds were not available in that year neither this plan nor the widening of Bowen Bridge Road would be carried out.

The widening of this road was essential and could be carried out at a reasonable cost as far as Butterfield Street as resumptions would not be necessary as the hospital authorities had made provisions for improvements on the land they owned.

It just goes to show that now more than ninety years later, the fine print still hasn't come to pass.

Researched by David Teague.

OLD BILL'S COLUMN



*Old Bill's Column was a regular in the **Brisbane Telegraph**. These items were taken from columns of the early 1950s which featured local residents.*

Recently a **Lutwyche** resident opened an account with one of the departmental stores. His first account was for a mattress and pillows. In the envelope was a circular containing suggestions for a layette and toddlers' wear. How did the store know he was married only a few months ago?

Wharfies are not the only ones who want to work where they like. A **Windsor** woman engaged a man to do scythe work at 4/ an hour. He arrived early, , but she was amazed when he told her he would use the scythe only on that section of the grounds that had been mowed. When she said she wanted the long grass cut he gathered up his gear and walked off the job.

Sir Walter Raleigh outdone. When a **Grange** woman got home from town she discovered she had left the house key at her husband's office. She was telling the local storekeeper when, a young man in the shop offered to ride his motor cycle into town and get the key. Thinking it was too much trouble, she tried to dissuade him but he insisted. Incidentally, he said he did it because he hated the idea of her husband coming home to a cold tea.

When a **Wilston** man and his wife went to His Majesty's the other night they took their baby with them. After interval the baby started to play up and they thought they would have to leave. But to their surprise and joy one of the usherettes came along and offered to mind the baby until the show finished.

A **Wilston** woman on holidays at Southport went into one of the local drapery stores with the intention of buying a beach hat. After inspecting the stock she decided to have a look at the other shops before making a purchase. Seeing nothing better, she returned to this shop to buy the hat she had picked out. The proprietor said she should have bought it when she came in the first time. He didn't like customers who wasted his time, and he wouldn't sell her the hat now.

In a city chain store a line of nuts and bolts was marked at 2/3 a dozen. A **Woolloowin** man bought one, which was put in a bag, and he was charged 2d. If he had bought a dozen singly, he would have saved 3d on the deal and got 12 free bags.

Christmas dinner was sent off recently at the Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital at **Windsor**. The hospital had been fattening up a flock of fowls, but a dog got into the yard one night and killed 22 of them. Because the hospital does a fine charitable work, some generous citizen or organisation might wish to help. The matron's phone number is M2409.

A young woman who is blind wrote a letter in braille to a Valley firm, and gave it to a friend to post. The friend dropped the letter in a Wilston bus. She apologised to the blind girl, but they decided that the finder would drop it in a pillar box. This, didn't happen. Maybe the finder begrudged a stamp because the letter was unstamped. It didn't need to be. Braille letters go free by post.

This probably explains why our tram services are so erratic. On Wednesday after noon a **Grange** (Kedron Brook Road) tram sailed past the turn-off and continued along

Lutwyche Road. Passengers called out in dismay. The tram stopped and the conductor and motorman held a hurried pow-wow. Then the tram backed to the turn-off and proceeded to Kedron Brook Road, Grange. But the conductor revealed that, according to their schedule, they should have gone to Kent Road. Kalinga.

Process of elimination. At a cycling meeting last Saturday a rider was trying to think of another's name. He mentioned Kalinga. Lutwyche and Chermside. Then some one said Stafford. "That's it!" he 'exclaimed. "I knew it was some terminus:"

The other day a **Grange** resident wanted to pay the baker, but missed him. He rushed outside and saw some one standing at the front gate with a notebook in his hand. He thought it was the baker and handed him the money. The chap at the gate smiled and pointed to a place in the book, to sign. It was a collector for the Deaf and Dumb Institute.

Awaiting her turn to be served at a city meat mart, a Woolloowin housewife was amazed to hear butchers addressing customers - as "Dear", "Honey" and the like. She was stunned when her turn came and she was addressed as "Darling." The cashier explained, "It's just their way of softening the blow when you learn the price."

Who said there was a shortage of milk bottles? A **Windsor** resident with 106 and a Belmont resident with 50 stored away at home rang me company concerned and offered the bottles for the price they paid for them. They were told to take them to the nearest shop. In each case the local shop has changed hands since the bottles were purchased and the new proprietors won't buy them back. There must be thousands of milk bottles going to waste in Brisbane for the same reason.

Old Bill

PHOTOGRAPHS

NEWMARKET SIDE OF
WILSTON HILL - 1909
RAILWAY LINE IN MIDDLE
SECTION



KEVIN "FANGS" DUNLEAVY DRIVING J.F. FRASER'S MILK TRUCK OUTSIDE UNITED VENDORS, LYONS TERRACE, WINDSOR.



WORKERS DIGGING THE TRENCH FOR THE SEWERAGE CONNECTION, ANTILL STREET, WILSTON. EILDON HILL AT RHS. 1949



CREATING FINSBURY PARK IN 1950
OUT OF LOOP CUT OFF BREAKFAST
CREEK (1931)
LANGLEY AVENUE AT TOP OF PHOTO.

THE SKY IS FALLIN' IN

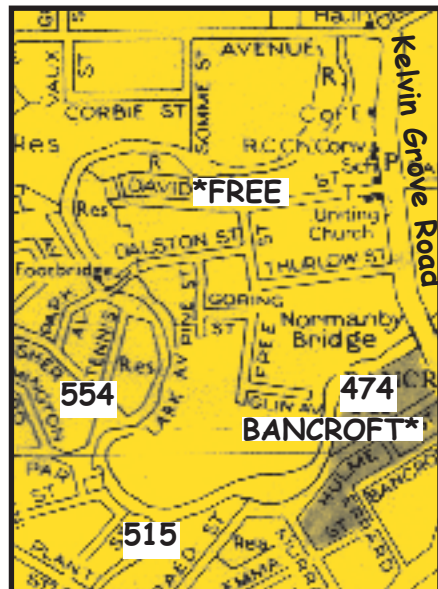


Is the sky falling in? Is the moon made of green cheese? Will the earth end in the year 2050? These are some of the questions that people have asked over the years.

In the 1880s the question was - **Is the Queensland Coast Rising or Sinking?**

In the **Brisbane Courier** (25 November 1880) Charles W. Devis of Rockampton conveyed his thoughts that until that time the opinion prevalent amongst geologists and physical geographers was that the midland section of our country was an inverted arch of subsidence.

He also mentioned Darwin's theory of the formation of coral reefs and their formation suggested subsidence of the land. He goes on to cite that the existence of sea shells inland suggests the opposite. He quote various sources that claim the land must have sunk due the existence of mangrove stumps in deep water and yet another that the tides do not reach up as far as they formerly did. He finally concluded that if subsidence is in progress it must have commenced as a very recent period and if the shortened tides of the Fitzroy River region we have proof of the lifting power is still at work.



J.D. Switzer, R.N. joined the discussion and confirmed Mr Devis's opinion that the land on the east coast of Queensland was rising. He quoted his observations of the Mary and Burnett Rivers and of Moreton Island. He quoted the lowering of the tidal water of 6 inches over the past eight years.

His theory was that it was caused by gravily coupled with the contraction by cooling and diurnal revolution. He went on to explain his theories. He wrote that his foregoing conclusions were as a result of his own reasoning and must be taken only for what they were worth. He added the facts that they were based upon were self-evident.



A geologist, Mr Tenison Wood joined with a letter mainly about the geology of the state. Switzer replied that the query still was that was the land still rising as Mr Woods said they it may or may not be and that Switzer offered proof that the spring tides were lower by either the land rising or the lowering of the ocean level.

The discussion continued with local doctor and research scientist, Joseph Bancroft adding his local observations.

Sir, Our thanks are due to Mr Devis and other contributors to the question of the rising of the Queensland coast. If proved, wharf builders, river dredgers, agriculturalists, and other shore

workers have a practical interest in the matter. Without claiming much exactness of observation, I can affirm that salt water does not now travel up the Enoggera Creek as far as formerly. When I first commenced clearing my garden at Kelvin Grove, sixteen years age, all the water in front of the land was at times salt. The salt could be tasted in the water several chains above my highest allotment. I have seen the water standing opposite No 515 on the map frequently salt. Pool opposite No. 554 was the one from which we in dry weather carried fresh water. A dam was made opposite No 474 to keep the tide out of the highest pool. The tide washed over it however, and spoiled the water. Now this pool is uniformly fresh, has no dam, and a pump in the yard draws water therefrom. Formerly high tides swept over the log foot bridge below the now Normanby Bridge, and huge mullet could often be seen shooting across the road. Fish 2ft long were frequently captured in the pool above the bridge. In this pool we bathed, and if the fresh water was not enough to fill it the salt tide did invariably. Now the water at the crossing is generally fresh, and used by the residents. Salt-water mullet have not been seen there for years. My friend Mr Free, many years a resident, corroborates me in these particulars. I am glad Mr Tenison-Woods is taking an interest in the question, as he brings to bear on it knowledge the result of years of geological investigation. Observers of the tide in the Brisbane and other rivers will be able to throw much light on the point I believe it will turn out that we are rising at the rate of an inch per annum - Yours &c,

J. BANCROFT, M.D.

Brisbane Courier: 6 December 1880.

(The Normanby Bridge is over Breakfast Creek/Enoggera Creek on Kelvin Grove Road and Mr Free was a tanner whose tannery was on Free Street.)

Researched by David Teague.

THE HISTORY OF APRONS

#I don't think our kids know what an apron is.

#The principal use of Grandma's apron was to protect the dress underneath because she only had a few and because it was easier to wash aprons than dresses and aprons required less material. But along with that, it served as a potholder for removing hot pans from the oven.

#It was wonderful for drying children's tears, and on occasion was even used for cleaning out dirty ears.



#From the chicken coop, the apron was used for carrying eggs, fussy chicks, and sometimes half-hatched eggs to be finished in the warming oven.

#When company came, those aprons were ideal hiding places for shy kids.

#And when the weather was cold, Grandma wrapped it around her arms.



#Those big old aprons wiped many a perspiring brow, bent over the hot wood stove. Chips and kindling wood were brought into the kitchen in that apron.

#From the garden, it carried all sorts of vegetables. After the peas had been shelled, it carried out the empty shells.

#In the autumn, the apron was used to bring in apples that had fallen from the trees.

#When unexpected

company drove up the road, it was surprising how much furniture that old apron could dust in a matter of seconds.



#When dinner was ready, Grandma walked out onto the porch, waved her apron, and the men folk knew it was time to come in from the fields to dinner.

#It will be a long time before someone invents something that will replace that 'old-time apron' that served so many purposes.

REMEMBER:

#Grandma used to set her hot baked apple pies on the window sill to cool. Her granddaughters set theirs on the window sill to thaw.

#The government would go crazy now with political correctness and trying to figure out how many germs were on that apron.

#I don't think I ever caught anything from an apron - but love...



STAR THEATRE KALINGA

The earliest showing of motion pictures in the local area was by travelling picture show men at the Kedron Park Racecourse.

Soon permanent theatres started opening. An early one was at Nundah - applied for in 1917 by O.J. Fenwick - the Nundah Imperial. It was followed later by another opened by Fenwick - the Lutwyche Imperial.

Also S. Cook applied for a licence at Clayfield in 1917. This became the Savoy Theatre.

The earliest reference for a theatre that was found for Kalinga was 1925. It was called the **Kalinga Theatre** and a reference in the following year called it the **Star Theatre**. It took part in state-wide promotions for Paramount Pictures.

In 1926 Scots Presbyterian conducted a Sunday School at the theatre and a year later a site on the corner of Emma Street and Shaw Road was purchased for a parish hall. Advertised in 1927 was a film **Nature's Wonders of North Queens-**

land presented by Mr Sidney Cook.

The theatre was widely used by community groups as well as film programs. The Kalinga Progress Association often met there in 1928 as well a number of political meetings was held there.

At that time Mr Felsman was listed at the proprietor. On 31 August 1928 a **Plain and Fancy Dress Masked Ball** was held there. The theatre was advertised as having *the best floor in Brisbane*. The Eileen Turney Jazz Band played for the event.

BALL AT STAR THEATRE, KALINGA.

The first fancy dress ball to be held in the Star Theatre, Kalinga, will take place this evening, when prizes will be awarded for the best fancy dresses worn by lady and gentleman, best sustained characters, lady and gentleman, most humorous costume, and one for the worst dress. A well known teacher of dancing will judge for

the most graceful couple on the floor. Supper was be provided, and a good band will supply dance music The floor of the Star Theatre is laid in accordance with the latest principles of modern dance floors by Mr T. Brown, who has supervised the laying of similar floors in England, where he is an acknowledged authority on the subject.

Brisbane Courier: 31 August 1928

The theatre continued to be a local entertainment centre as well as regular screenings and Saturday matinees, flower shows and concerts being held there. In November 1928 the ladies committee of the Kalinga Progress Association held a dance and euchre tournament to raise funds for a band stand in Kalinga Park. In 1928 the Eagle Junction State School held its fancy dress ball there.



Researched by David Teague.

The theatre at 4 Lodge Road was eventually replaced by a service station.

THE STAR THEATRE KALINGA

Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs was showing at that time. c.1937



GALLOWAY ESTATE Research Project

Almost every day in July 1898 **The Telegraph** published advertisements for the coming sale of **The Galloway Estate**.

The advertisement gives a few clues about the estate. The land had belonged to John and Elizabeth Galloway and it was situated near Woolloowin Station and opposite the Wilmington Estate.

A check with historic death listings will reveal that John Galloway, a brickmaker, son of John Chisholm Galloway and Jeanet, died on 2 October 1882. He was 49 years old. His wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Edwards died on 19 September 1890. She was 43 years old.

The only child that can be found is a son John Chisholm Galloway who married Mary Boyd, daughter of James Boyd in 1886 and in 1888 had a son - you guessed it - named John.

A search in the Queensland records for the births of John (died 1882) and son John does not result in any finds. N.S.W. records reveals that a John Galloway married an Elizabeth Edwards at Cook's River, Petersham on 7 March 1854. That would make John about 21 years old.

A search for Queensland Assisted Immigration list does not reveal any John Galloways. A New South Wales search reveals a John Galloway who arrived on the **Maitland** on 1 October 1844. That was a convict ship and that John was transported for seven years from Perth, Scotland.. If it was our John he would have been 11 years old.

A more eligible contender might have been a John Galloway, engine driver, who arrived in January 1853, aged 20, in Melbourne on the **Birman**, which left Scotland on 28 September 1852.

In **FamilySearch** family research records there are a lot of John

Chisholm Galloways. A lot from Cheshire, England and even from Wisconsin, U.S.A. are listed.

Now a search on **Findmypast** reveals a John Galloway christened 5 January 1832 at Pittenweem, Fife, Scotland. His father was a John and his mother a Janet Lawson. Another record leaps out and that is a John Galloway christened 17 November 1833 at Barony, Lanark, Scotland whose parents were John Galloway and Janet McKinlay. Nothing definite could be found on **Ancestry** but there were surely a large number of John Galloways.

A newspaper search in the files of **The Telegraph**, Brisbane, reveals that on 15 December 1893 before Mr Justice Real a petition was made by J.C. Galloway, trustee of the estate of John Galloway, deceased, intestate. He applied for

permission to mortgage land at Kedron Park for £160 to pay rates and legal charges. Justice Real said there was no necessity for any order to be made as the parties interested were of age and consented to the land being mortgaged. The petition was dismissed.

The land in question was subdivisions 13 to 18 and 24 to 29 and part of 30 and 12 of section 1 of portion 192, parish of Enoggera. Portion 192 of 30 acres 2 roods was originally purchased by Henry Pillow of Ipswich for £30/10/- on 5 April 1859. It was subdivided into 100 allotments of 32 perches each and offered for sale as the **Town of Belfast Estate** on 26 September 1864. An article of this estate appeared in **Journal**, Volume 28 Number 2, May 2016. Then in 1898 for **The Galloway Estate**, the land was re-subdivided into 24 *grand building sites*. These would have been halfway down Chalk Street.

The search goes on. Can you help by providing any more information or confirm some of the items that have been found?

NEXT SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.
AT HALF-PAST 2 O'CLOCK.
ON THE GROUND, WOOLLOOWIN
ON THE GROUND, WOOLLOOWIN.

The Galloway Estate
The Galloway Estate
The Galloway Estate

WITHIN 200 YARDS OF
WOOLLOOWIN STATION,
EXACTLY OPPOSITE THE CELEBRATED
WILLMINGTON ESTATE.

By Order of the Administrator of John and Elizabeth Galloway, Deceased.

24	GRAND BUILDING SITES
24	GRAND BUILDING SITES
24	GRAND BUILDING SITES

HIGH AND DRY
HIGH AND DRY
HIGH AND DRY.

GRAND TRAIN SERVICE, REDUCED FARES
GRAND TRAIN SERVICE, REDUCED FARES
GRAND TRAIN SERVICE, REDUCED FARES.

NEW HOUSES GOING UP ALL ROUND
NEW HOUSES GOING UP ALL ROUND
NEW HOUSES GOING UP ALL ROUND.

TERMS: QUARTER-CASH, AND BALANCE AT 2, 4, AND 6 MONTHS.
TERMS: QUARTER-CASH, AND BALANCE AT 2, 4, AND 6 MONTHS.
TERMS: QUARTER-CASH, AND BALANCE AT 2, 4, AND 6 MONTHS.

I SLES, LOVE, & CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, as above, on SATURDAY, August 6, at half-past 2 o'clock.
Resubdivisions of subdivisions 13 to 18 and 24 to 29 and part of 30 and 12 of section 1 of portion 192, Enoggera.

LITHOS NOW READY.

[No. 2419]

Researched by David Teague.

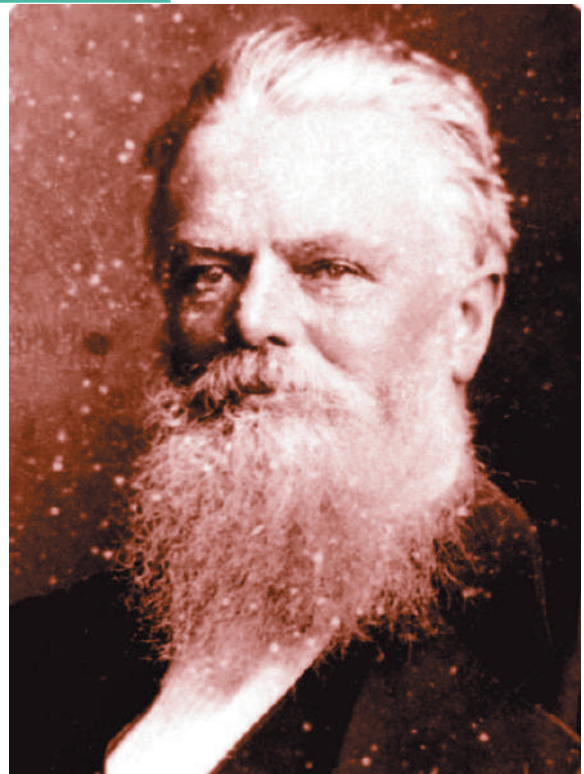
The Telegraph: Saturday Evening, 30 July 1898.

PORTRAITS

The local area
was the home of many
important men in the
19th Century.



Sir James Cockle
lived at *Oakwal*



Sir Arthur Palmer
lived at *Oakwal*



Mr. Justice Lutwyche
lived at *Kedron Lodge*



Sir Maurice O'Connell
lived at *Rosemount*

PRESBYTERIAN: New Church

Passengers on the Sandgate Railway will have noticed near the Lutwyche Railway Station, on the Maida Hill side of the line, that a church-like looking building was being reared, and that its small spire was asserting its presence above the surrounding residences.

This building, though not out of the hands of the contractor, was occupied last Sunday for the first time by the Albion Presbyterian congregation, for whom it is being erected. The interior of the building is unique in Brisbane.

The seats are placed on a slope much like the lecture theatres in some of the universities, so that the officiating minister when on the platform is on a lower level than fully half of his congregation. The experience of the day rather justified the adoption of this plan than otherwise.

The ventilation is also novel in character, although apparently very effective. An open space about one foot wide has been left in the floor under each seat, so that a constant current of cool air is insured, while the impure air escapes through open spaces between each board of the ceiling.

These methods, as we have said, are novel, but apparently they are likely to prove successful, for although every window and door in the church was closed during service no

discomfort was felt, and there was a noticeable absence of the use of fans and other cooling appliances.

To the Hon. W. Pettigrew, M.L.C., who is chairman of the Committee of Management is due any credit for the ventilation. The commodious pulpit platform is constructed of a fine sample of cedar, and the seats for the congregation are moderately comfortable.



There is seating accommodation for about 250 persons. When completed and painted, the building, both inside and out, will be one of the most presentable churches in the suburbs of Brisbane.

The services in the church were conducted by permission of the contractor, and the minister of the church, the Rev. John Somerville, M.A., preached an excellent sermon in the morning on the words, "Thou God seest me," to a congregation of about 100.

The only reference to the new building was made in the closing sentences of the discourse, in which Mr Somerville expressed a hope that the building would stand for many years, and be dedicated to the worship of the Omnipresent Being. The formal opening of the church will take place in a few weeks hence.

Moreton Mail: 29 March 1889.

UGLY CROPPER

Vincent Little has a bicycle, and, for the last week, has been ploughing up the Albion Hill. A well-known wheelist (there's a new title for you, boys!) had an ugly cropper on the hard stone road out by the Bowen bridge the other day. Jimmy was riding a mate's bike and the tire got loose.

He was racing his mate and they had changed machines to vary matters. As they went speling along, the loose tire on the wheel that Jimmy was tooling, caught in the forks, and James went sailing ahead on his nose.

The bike, as if revengeful, added insult to injury by hitting Jimmy when he was down and nearly braining him. Jimmy's underlinen now is mostly composed of sticking-plaster. Bikes will be bikes.

Queensland Figaro: 15 March 1884.

MR COWLISHAW

Is it worthwhile for James Cowlshaw, the principal shareholder in and manager of the Telegraph Syndicate, to tell us how much of fair Queensland territory he has absorbed? Is it worth my while to speak: about Thorrold. Estate, the Albion, Bulimba, and how many others? No the Telegraph's mask is transparent.

A bush milkmaid, coming from the cowyard, pounced suddenly upon some men bathing in the homestead waterhole. She screamed, "Oh, there are naked men!"

A gallant lad who accompanied her clapped the milk strainer over her eyes. Her modesty was propitiated. She was satisfied with the bogus blindfold. That is the position of the public. **The Telegraph** claps a strainer over their eyes to blindfold them. But they can see clearly the naked men in the waterhole, and they are satisfied.

Queensland Figaro: 28 April 1883.

**ROSE STREET,
EAGLE JUNCTION**
Circa 1910.



FOWL BUSINESS

James Jackson (aged 30), Thomas Collins (aged 19), Thomas Dillon (aged 22), and Thomas Childs (aged 30) were charged at the City Police Court yesterday, before Mr G. P. M. Murray, P.M., and a full bench, with having, between 3 and 4 o'clock that morning, stolen four fowls of the value of 10s., the property of Mr James Barnett, of the Newmarket Hotel at Enoggera.

Mr. P. J. O'Shea appeared for the defendants. Senior constable Butler stated that at about 4 o'clock David Barnett made a complaint to him concerning some fowls, which he said were being taken from his yard. Witness accompanied Barnett to the hotel, and thence along the road leading to the Wilson Estate. Feathers were strewn about the road. Witness came upon the four defendants, who were in a cab. On seeing witness defendants made off in the vehicle, but pulled up when asked to do so.

Witness searched the cab, and found a fowl as well as a number of feathers. Witness searched the road and found three other fowls. Witness then returned to the hotel, and discovered the lock and staple of the fowlhouse door lying on the ground near the door. Witness arrested the accused.

David Barnett stated that he was the son of James Barnett, of the Newmarket Hotel. Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday he heard a noise, and looking out saw the four defendants. Two were in the yard, one was minding the cab, and the other was outside the gate. They called to witness to give them drink, but he refused.

Defendants then went away. Shortly afterwards he was again aroused by the dogs barking. He got up and saw the four defendants at the fowlhouse. They had a piece of timber trying to wrench the door open. He afterwards saw Jackson and another man carrying fowls towards the cab. They put the fowls in the cab. Jackson said "Come back for some more." One of the men said "No." They then drove off. There were no lights in the cab. The fowls were dead. Witness then caught his horse and made a complaint to Senior-constable Butler. Witness missed twenty-five fowls from the house.

Defendants pleaded guilty, and were each fined £2, and ordered to pay 2s.6d. each value of fowls, or seven days' imprisonment.

The Brisbane Courier: 11 October 1892.

DEATH OF RALPH BARNETT

A young man, 19 years of age, named Ralph Barnett, son of

Mr James Barnett, proprietor of the Newmarket Hotel, expired very suddenly on Wednesday last.

On the previous night his mother heard him complaining and got up and gave him a drink of honey and water.

The next morning at 4.30 she went to her son's bedroom, and found him dead. Dr Rendle, who was sent for, examined the body and found that life was extinct.

The doctor ordered that the matter be reported to the police. A post mortem was held by Dr Wray, who ordered the stomach and contents to be forwarded to the Government Analyst.

The Brisbane Courier: 14 September 1890.

HOTEL SITE

James Barnett purchased subdivisions 1, 2 & 3 of Portion 25 on 1 October 1878 comprising of 3 acres 16 perches. Later on he purchased an additional adjoining 1 acre, subdivision 4. These lots are on the corner of Enoggera Road and Newmarket Road. On that corner he built the Newmarket Hotel which was licensed from 1878.

Proposed New Hotel For Newmarket

The maximum comfort for the public will be provided in the new Newmarket Hotel, work on which has begun. The hotel is being erected for Mrs M. A. Crowe and will be a substantial two storey brick structure. The architects are Addison and Macdonald, of Brisbane.

Externally the hotel will have a modern appearance, and will be built of buff-coloured face bricks and red face brick trimmings. The bars will be provided with plenty of natural light because of the lavish use of glass bricks, which are embodied in the design. The ground floor will comprise public and saloon bars, lounge, parlours, dining room, kitchen, lavatories, etc., and the first floor comprises bedrooms, bathrooms, etc., and writing lounge. The walls of the public bar will be finished in tiles and the saloon bar in Queensland maple. All modern equipment is provided, and each bedroom will have a set-in basin with running water. The central hot water equipment will supply hot water to all bathrooms and kitchen, servery and bar sinks. Special attention has been paid to refrigeration space and a large refrigeration chamber is provided for adjoining the bars.

The Courier-Mail: 19 November 1940.

NEWMARKET HOTEL 1920



More about the Crowe Family see May 2022 Journal