

VOLUME 33 No. 3 - AUGUST 2021

This rendered brick building was constructed in 1879 as a grocery shop with flats above. It has been used for various purposes including a butcher shop, saddlery and boarding house. During its time as a boarding house, the building was often visited by a love-sick local businessman who would stand on the pavement and serenade his lady within.

Brisbane City Council.

Coronation Trees
Wilston School of Arts
Enoggera Railway 1896
John Hinton
Alexander Ross
Tom Smith

JOURNAL

Resource Material for Private Study by Members

**Windsor & Districts'
Historical Society Inc.**

994.31005

**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.**

312 Lutwyche Road, Windsor.

NEXT MEETING 4 p.m. 15 August

GUEST SPEAKER will be **Peter Latemore** and he will be discussing the Corley Photos of Brisbane Suburban Houses.

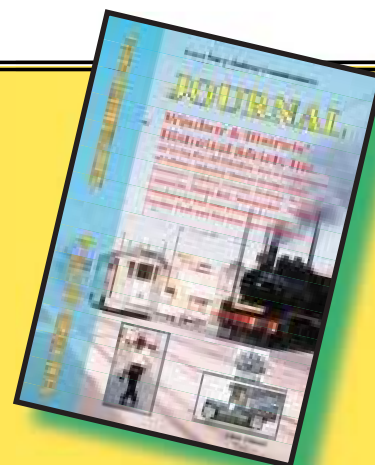
Despite Signing in, QR Codes, Hand Sanitiser, Face Masks, our Volunteers have continued to open up our headquarters, Windsor Council Chambers, each Monday (Rob and Jenny) and Sunday (welcome to new volunteer Dell, David and Rosalie) for inquiries, readers, researchers, members,



Tramcar 554 was the last official car to run on the Brisbane Tramway System on 13 April 1969. Pictured here is a tram on Richmond Street, Gordon Park near the Haig Street corner, changing from the double track from Stafford Road into the single line section. Trams ran in Brisbane for 85 years, starting initially with horse-drawn vehicles.



Congratulations to our editor who has been awarded a tiny virtual gold cup trophy from the National Library of Australia for making 25,000 edits covering 58,521 lines of text in the historic newspaper files as well as making 1000 reference tags. He is now rated no. 880 out of 65,472 in volunteer text correctors.



In the next JOURNAL

- *Netleigh
- *Railway Commissioners
- *Retirement of Lord Mayor Jolly
- *James Yeoman
- *Woolloowin Theatre
- *William Bradley
- *Queensland Museum
- *Arwin-Tel
- *Zam-Buk
- *Jonathan Litherland
- *Austin Douglas Graham
- *To the Editor - Rigby
- *William Pocock
- *Obituaries: Little, Murray-Prior

JOURNAL Volume 33 Number 3 August 2021

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

Circulation Manager: Gem Cowlshaw

Proof Reader: Judy Willis

Production costs donated by the editor.

**Produced and Edited
by David Teague, B. Ed.**

Life Member.

Delivered by e-mail to members.

**Print version courtesy of
Trevor Evans, M.P.**

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

CORONATION TREE PLANTING

GIRL GUIDES PLANT TREES To Commemorate Coronation

To commemorate the Coronation of King George VI. and Queen Elizabeth, the Girl Guides' Association to-day began the planting of street trees in a number of suburbs.

The first tree planting began at 10.30 a.m. when the 1st Windsor Guide Company planted 60 *tecaoma* trees in Albion Road. Windsor. With almost military punctuality, the Guides and Brownies marched into the street and the tree-planting began in business-like fashion, devoid of speeches and unnecessary ceremonial.

The holes for the trees had already been dug by the City Council, and the trees stood by the holes all ready for planting. As each tree was placed in its hole, City Council workers filled in the soil and watered it, and then the next tree was planted.

Mrs C. Taylor, president of the association, planted the first tree, and she was followed by Mrs R. J. Stark, first Commissioner for the Windsor area. Mrs Moorhouse, the wife of Alderman R. H. Moorhouse. who represents Windsor in the City Council, planted the third tree, and then members of the 1st Windsor Brownie Pack, under Brown Owl Bar and Tawny Owl I. Gibson, each planted a tree in front of her house, Mrs Williams, the wife of Mr. H. Williams, M.L.A., the member for the district, planted a tree, (see photo) and then the 2nd Windsor Brownie Pack, under Acting Brownie Owl Lawton and Pack Leader Desley Herdeman, and the 1st Windsor Guide Company, under Captain J. G. Brldgford, Commissioner for the Windsor district, each put in a tree.

At the conclusion of the planting, Mrs H. Williams entertained the Guides at morning tea. The young



Tecoma - Yellow Bells

Magnificent yellow flowers on a small tree, Tecoma stans is a long flowering plant that originally comes from the tropical climates of Mexico, Southern U.S.A and the Caribbean. With masses of yellow flowers that will appear in summer and throughout the year. The flowers appears in clusters and in good conditions will almost cover the tree.



trees, all of which looked very strong and robust, came from the City Council's Hamilton nursery.

An excellent example of the pink variety of tecoma can be seen at the Grange Five-ways which flowers in June.



Also known as tabebuia

Article and photograph: Telegraph: 15 May 1937.



WILSTON SCHOOL OF ARTS

The Windsor School of Arts on Lutwyche Road was established in 1887 and became an important part in the life of local residents. (*Refer to previous Newsletter articles*) and with the growing population in the Wilston area, local residents felt that it would be important to have a similar facility close to their homes.

In 1910 the movement became more than a discussion point and a committee was formed and formal meeting was held at Mr E. Stevens residence in Lamont Street. Mr Austin Douglas Graham became the first chairman with Mr Stevens being the secretary. A committee of seven was elected along with three trustees.

They were empowered by the meeting to find a suitable piece of land, costing in the vicinity of £30 to £35 with the view to erecting a hall

suitable for the requirements of the district and it was estimated it would cost around £200.

Letters of support had been received from Hon. R. Edwards, M.H.R., Messrs W. Pibworth, J.W. Tritton and A.E. Curtis along with a subscription. The funds at this stage in hand were £10/14/9 with more promised.

The lack of a place to hold meetings or social entertainments in the district spurred efforts onward. During the latter part of 1912 it was decided to set up a ladies' committee. This was enthusiastically started and a garden fete and art union was planned for April 1913.

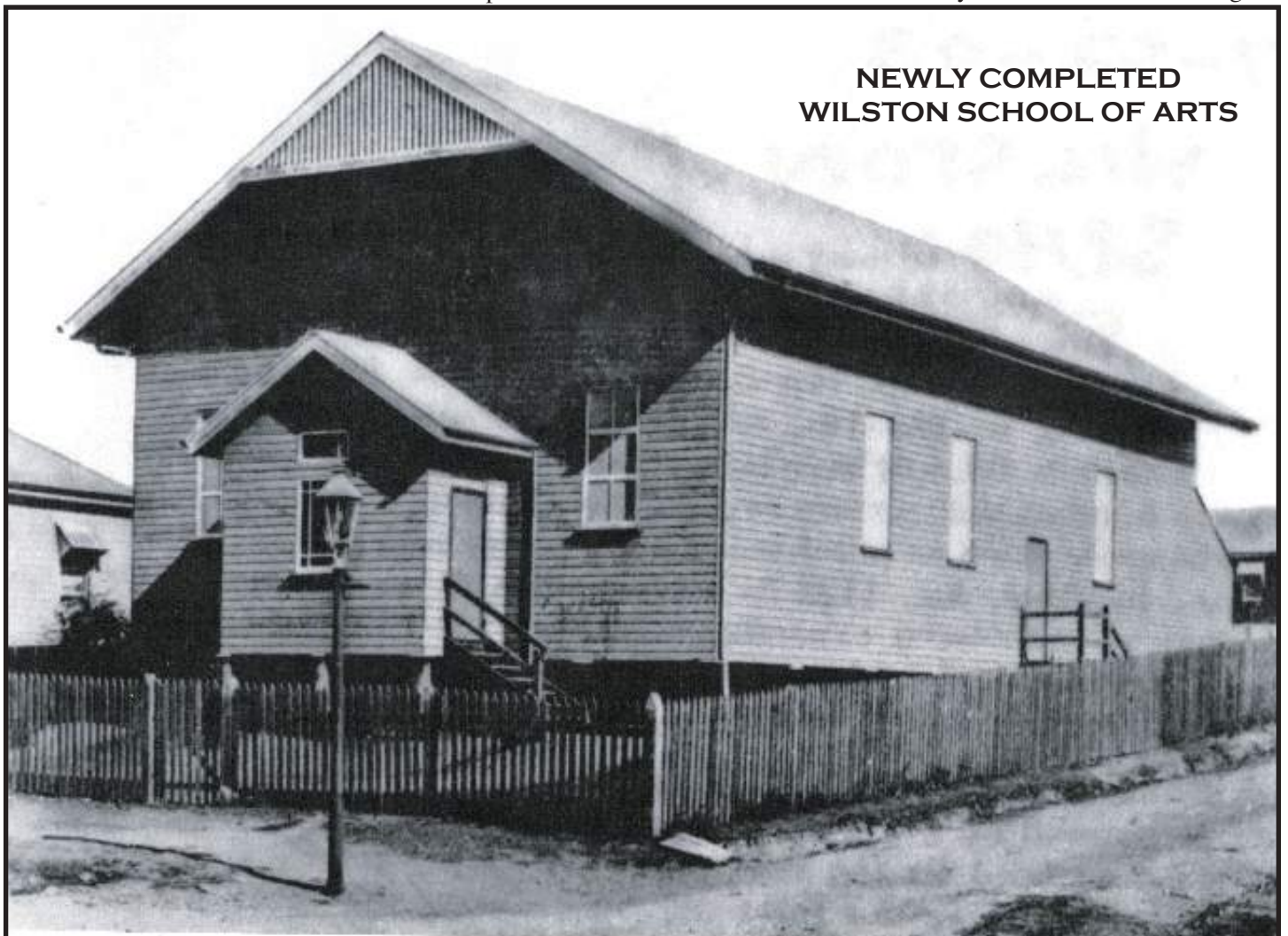
It was a very successful fete held in the grounds of Mrs Carew Smythe's residence. A maypole dance entertained the crowds and cooking competitions were held for the best

sponge cake, scones, rainbow cake and Scotch cakes. It was inevitable that all the entries were consumed on the refreshment stall. Other stalls included: sweets, ice cream and jellies, soft drinks, jumble, plain sewing, fancy-work, penny toys, weighing machine and fortune telling. The stalls were decorated with fancy bunting and crepe paper. The Windsor Band provided an entertaining program of music.

The fete continued into the night with the garden brilliantly lit with acetylene gas. The result was that nearly £100 was raised.

Building on the success of the 1913 fete, another was held in February 1914. This time it was held on the allotment provided by the Windsor Town Council as site of the proposed hall, 18 Hewitt Street. This time it was attended by the State Governor and Lady MacGregor and the acting premier as well as the Mayor of Windsor and many aldermen. The Windsor Senior Cadets provided a guard of honour for the governor.

We move forward a year to February 1915 and at a meeting of



the Windsor School of Arts Building Committee tenders received for building the hall were discussed and the tender of £670 from Mr A. Jackson was accepted.

On 20 November 1915 the big day had arrived: the opening of the Wilston School of Arts hall by the Minister for Public Instruction, H. F. Hardacre. Those involved in getting the hall to fruition were thanked and presentations were made. The total amount raised was £675/11/7 and the expenditure was £667/16/1. The architect, Mark Taylor, had donated his services.

The members of the Newmarket Rifle Club provided a guard of honour for the minister and an afternoon tea was served and a social and dance was held that night.

With under £9 in the kitty the committee decided to hold a Biscuit Dance in aid of the purchase of a piano and other furnishings.

The Wilston - Newmarket Branch of Red Cross Society was the first organisation to use the hall. They met weekly with the purpose of sewing. During the war period they made 2,678 garments and raised £514/16/6 and collected and made up 474 food parcels

The hall was used by many lo-

cal organisations including the R.S.L., Progress Association as well as being used for many dances, socials and concerts. As well, it was the site of many local flower shows.



Telegraph: 10 June 1954.

One frequent use was for electioneering and as the inevitable polling station.

However over the years its importance to the community diminished such that in March 1943 a bill was passed by the State Government vesting the property into the hands of the Brisbane City Council as only one trustee then remained.

The **Telegraph** report of parliament mentioned that the Minister had explained that it was proposed to dispossess of the remaining trustee and transfer the property to the City Council. Originally the Windsor Town Council had leased to the trustees for 99 years the land on which the building



*Next door: 14 Hewitt Street - 1998
Brisbane City Council Photo.*

was erected. It was thought deplorable that so little interest was engendered at Wilston in the School of Arts that trustees could not be found. "There seems to be a stagnation about many of our Schools of Arts in various centres," he complained. "I don't know whether it is because of the old books on their shelves, the difficulty or the cost of obtaining new books, or the superior attractions of football and other sporting activities, but there seems to be a neglect of cultural development in many quarters."

The Minister defended the Wilston people, arguing that there were so many war activities occupying the attention of citizens nowadays that failure to obtain trustees was understandable. The public use of the hall continued through the war years and after with dances, bridge, elections and wedding receptions. In 1948 the hall was leased to show picture three times a week.

Researched by David Teague.



School of Arts Site

Photos: David Teague.

The Enoggera Railway Argument 1896



It is unnecessary to compare the rival routes between Brisbane and the sale-yards. We are concerned to show that any line built upon the expectations of suburban passenger traffic would be a mistake, in view of possible developments with the electric tram system; and that the sale-yards argument is weak. Taking these in order, let it be admitted first that the Railway Department in its endorsement of the 1895 Mayne-Enoggera route does not magnify the prospects of a large suburban passenger traffic. That is to come as the building of the line attracts population. But the very hope carries a heavy condemnation.

A careful inspection of both surveys from Mayne shows clearly that a few large landholders will benefit primarily; and that increasing settlement must enhance the value of allotments and original portions on both sides of the Newmarket-road. It is only necessary to repeat, in this connection, that the Wilston and Eildon Hill end of the latest route is largely unoccupied. But another point deserves attention. How comes it that the 1890 survey was abandoned? To go over the first Mayne-Enoggera route is to see at once that it would be largely a surface line, much cheaper to construct than the one on the north side of the Newmarket-road, with its expensive cuttings, and that the flood objection cannot hold water in making comparisons. Both lines would be liable to flooding at the Mayne end. This is a first-class conundrum; and no argument for the carriage of stock or the better accommodation of an increasing crowd of passengers helps to unravel it. Instead of going through Mr D. L. Brown's paddocks the line now surveyed cuts off the Wilston frontages for half-a-mile.

Another point will perhaps interest the far Enoggera folk. The working survey of the 1895 line is just being finished; and on Tuesday last the surveyor was approaching the sale-yards his instructions went no further. It

would appear as if the construction was not contemplated beyond the two-mile peg, or thereabouts, while the marking on the ground is only clear and new to the point indicated. The trial survey of 1885 is then picked up and continues to Samford. To follow this latter work along the overgrown, almost effaced, trench is to realise that a new survey is needed, and that no extension past the sale-yards would be justified until many deviations and alterations are effected. But Mr Mathieson admits that the Railway Department has no great faith in the line ahead. This view is endorsed by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, for after honourable gentleman, had examined residents from Enoggera favourable to the extension they decided that the Mayne-Enoggera line ought not to go beyond the sale-yards.

Everything points to the conclusion that the line will be taken no farther than that if the Railway Department can help it, since the Commissioner allows quite freely that the original intention was to stop there. It is a sale-yards line. After making these investigations, the grim humour of calling the line by the name of Enoggera may be perceived, for Mr Drake must have needed to think a little before starting to oppose the "Enoggera Railway." The misnomer, however, has served to tantalise the Enoggera people once more. Any argument directed against building the Mayne-Enoggera line which deals with the possibilities of a suburban passenger traffic must tell against each of the other lines between Brisbane and the sale-yards. Yet we will show how fallacious must be the hopes built upon the best of them.

The Normanby and Red Hill people, for instance, thinking of the population to be served, believe that the "direct route" would pay. Let us take the triangle formed by the Kelvin Grove-road, Musgrave-road, and the Enoggera Creek. A reliable and recent count gives between 600 and

700 houses therein say a population of nearly 3000 people, all more or less travellers. Would one of them care to be tied to the Normanby railway, the "direct route," if electric trams were running on both main roads and across Windsor-road? We doubt it. Indeed, a comprehensive survey of the whole position shows plainly that, if the omnibus routes throughout the western suburbs were picked up by train extensions from Queen-street, not one of the proposed railway lines would be able to depend upon the suburban passenger traffic. Unbiased residents admit this at once; while those who are wedded to the railways confess that the danger is very real. How real it is may be learnt from recent American experiences, Mr Eddy's report upon the electric tram systems of Europe and America is convincing enough, for it shows that electricity is fast fighting steam out of the field in the carriage of suburban passengers; and the Chief Railway Commissioner of New South Wales gives some startling figures to show the carrying power of the electric tramways. But the March, 1895, number of the "Engineering News", an American Railway Journal, makes it evident that railways in America are suffering so severely from the competition as to impel some of the companies to ask for protection from the State Legislatures. Their losses have reached 50, 80, and in one case 90, per cent on the total business! It is a question of the best service at the lowest possible rate, and the public cannot very well be debarred from travelling to the best advantage. Is Brisbane, then, likely to be exempt from these conditions as the suburbs fill up, and enterprising men seek an outlet for their capital by providing the latest transit conveniences? When Milton, Rosalie, Toowong, Paddington, Red Hill, and Kelvin Grove are served by electric trams, as they probably will be in the near future, the Railway Commissioner will find his suburban problems harder to solve.

The "Engineering News" says:-"How to meet this competition is a serious problem now being carefully studied by a number of the steam railways. The fact is that in the Connecticut cases referred to the electric lines are preferred simply because they give a cheaper and more convenient service at shorter intervals of time than can possibly be afforded by any first-class steam railway, with its heavy trains, expensive roadway, stations, and line equipment, and the comparatively excessive cost of operation." It may be objected that the Mayne-Enoggera line would hardly suffer from such competition. Perhaps even the ordinary omnibus service would be sufficient to knock the bottom out of Railway Department hopes. But what is to prevent an electric train extension to Lutwyche from the Exhibition? That would sponge up the passengers Mr Mathieson casts a side glance upon when looking at the stock traffic, as he thinks of O'Connelltown and the Oakwal and Eildon Hill Estates. On the Bowen Bridge Road to-day are omnibus services to Kedron Park, Edinburgh Castle, and to Woolloowin and Thorrolldtown; while the Newmarket-road has a service to itself.

Whatever might happen to the last of these, the first three would keep running if only to carry passengers who would still be unaffected by the new railway line. Every omnibus into town would threaten Mr Mathieson's base; while electric trams along the Bowen Bridge-road might complete his discomfiture. Then the sale-yards end of the line would suffer also were tram extensions made to Kelvin Grove, and along the Newmarket-road, to catch the large population settled by the Mayne Enoggera enterprise of 1895. It would be loss upon loss. Like Shylock, the Railway Department would need to apostrophise its evil luck. It is this very paralleling of their lines by electric tram companies in America which is giving the railway companies such a bitter draught to drink.

We come now to the sale-yard argument and to the carriage of stock. Mr Drake deplores any suggestion of the shifting of the sale-yards. He advocates the Normanby line; and, without stock to carry, his basis or revenue dis-

appears. So of all the rest of the routes. If it be argued, then, that the sale-yards ought to be connected by rail with the main line, the answer is that the abattoir and live meat questions are so far from settlement that to tie the yards down to their present position by a State railway would be very unfair to the metropolis, and, indeed, to the whole of Southern Queensland. It would be a grave mistake, since everything is in transition. Brisbane must be given an abattoir sooner or later, and it is reasonable to insist that nothing should be done in the meantime to prevent a choice of the best possible site.

Experience in Sydney proves most emphatically the folly of keeping the sale-yards and the abattoir apart. Glebe Island is seven or eight miles from Homebush; and those who know best admit unreservedly that it is not only cruel to the stock to hurry them from one place to the other, as must be done, but that it is decidedly unwholesome for the consumer of meat killed under such conditions. Would the Enoggera people, then, like to see an abattoir established against the sale-yards? We think not.

Would butchers care to be asked to pay for extra droving or trucking from the sale-yards at Kelvin Grove, even though there were railway communication with an abattoir placed, say, at the mouth of the river? They give a most emphatic negative. If a settlement of the abattoir question should ring the dismissal of the sale-yards from their present position, then the dangers of a piece of unwise railway construction would be increased. There is the guarantee, anyhow, argue the supporters of the Mayne-Enoggera extension. But what does anybody know of the possible working of the Guarantee Act? Is it not likely to be a weapon liable to go off at half-cock, or to maim the hand that uses it? Sufficient doubt exists to suggest a pause to thoughtful minds.

The Windsor Shire Council does not expect to be called upon to make its guarantee good; and there will be a nice kettle of fish for the State and for property owners to fry should the unexpected happen. There is the Sale-yards Company. Is a limited liability company sufficient security?



Thus it would seem as if the question of the Enoggera Railway ought to be kept rigidly to the country issue raised in 1870; and if a fine agricultural district awaits development, let the State build a railway by the most direct and the cheapest route - along the line surveyed in 1876 through Victoria Park.

The Normanby people would have no grievance then, for their station would be opened again. Then as regards the abattoir, with sale-yards close by, there would be plenty of room for those who argue that the Bunya Reserve of 6000 acres should be utilised; the Enoggera Railway could enter the area and settle half-a-dozen difficulties at once.

Mr Mathieson would have stock to carry to make the line pay, and the railway would be taken the best route without fear or favour. But there are still the rival sites for abattoir and sale-yards at Eagle Farm-Pinkenba rather—and at Wolston.* *Wacol*

Any discussion of the question proves conclusively that it would be utter folly to build the Mayne-Enoggera extension, as it is called, until the larger matter is settled. The lesson writ large upon the facts and probabilities as they at present appear, is that the Government is without justification for proceeding any further just now with the enterprise included in Mr Philp's recent railway proposals.

Brisbane Courier: 14 January 1896.

NEWMARKET SALEYARDS 1915



RICHARD ASH KINGSFORD

In April and May 1859, the New South Wales Government was making a huge effort to sell land in the Parish of Enoggera specially along Kedron Brook and the North Road before it lost control of the land to the coming new state of Queensland.

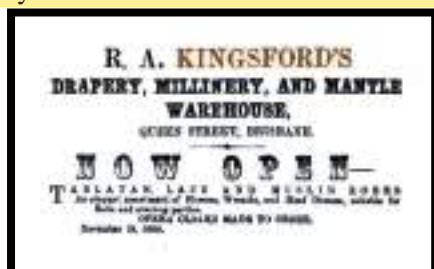
The land was sold by auction with the reserve price of £1 per acre. Most of the land sold at this price with choice portions going for up to three times that price. Not all the land was sold immediately.

After the sales, leftover lots were sold by negotiation. Two months after the sale, on 21 July 1859, one Richard Ash Kingsford purchased portion 270 fronting the North Road (South Pine Road) for 18/- an acre.

Richard Ash Kingsford was born on 2 October 1821 in Canterbury, Kent, England to John Kingsford and Mary Ann Walker. He was the fourth son (out of six with two dying before his birth). His father, a horse keeper for Ramsgate Coaches, was tragically killed after being kicked by a horse in 1828 when Richard was only 7 years old.

Next we find Richard at the age of 20, working in a High Street draper's shop in Margate. Ten years later, we find Richard marrying Sarah Southerden, aged 34 years, daughter of Samuel Southerden and Elizabeth Clark, at Bridge, Kent and boarding a ship very quickly for Sydney.

By 1854 they had moved north to Brisbane. Older brother John, also a draper, migrated in 1861 and became a partner in Richard's drapery business. John, a pastor, founded the Jireh Baptist Church in Fortitude Valley in 1862.



Eldest daughter Catherine Mary was born in Brisbane on 5 July 1857 followed by Emily Jane, born 1 January 1859. Caroline Elizabeth arrived on 22 June 1861. Soon after the family returned to Kent and Emily died in 1862. Richard Arthur was born in Kent in 1863. In 1868, in a partnership, Richard purchased land at Gympie.

The 1871 English Census lists Richard A. Kingsford 49, Sarah 52, Catherine 13, Caroline 9 and son Ri-



chard at 8 years in Kent. With them is Sarah's sister - Mary Southerden 48.

Almost straight away they boarded the **Lady Bowen** in London and arrived in Brisbane, via Sydney, on 9 October 1871.

Richard became involved in public life and became an alderman in the Brisbane Municipal Council in 1875 and mayor in 1876. At the same time he became the Member for South Brisbane in the Legislative Assembly from 1875 until 1883. During this first period in Brisbane he purchased several portions of land and continued buying after his return including land at Tingalpa where he operated a poultry farm not very successfully. He was on the Hemmant School Committee.

After this venture, the Kings-



fords moved to Cairns where his eldest daughter Catherine lived with her bank manager husband, William Smith. In 1884 Kingsford was elected chairman of the Cairns Divisional Board and in 1885 he became Mayor of Cairns. While there he bought the Hambledon Plantation from Thomas Swallow in 1890 and leased it to his son-in-law, William Henry Swallow and his brother. The plantation was sold to the Colonial Sugar Refining Company in 1897.

Kingsford moved to Tasmania presumably for the health of his wife Sarah. She died in Launceston on 13 September 1890. There in 1892, a 69 year old Richard married 23 year old Emma Jane Dexter, daughter of John Dexter and Margaret Wylie Mathie, with whom he had a daughter, Dorothy, born 1893. (Emma died in 1932, in Buenos Aires, Argentina.)

When they returned to Cairns he built an extremely fine large house which he called **Fairview** which later became famous in World War II as **The House on the Hill** - the home of Z Force. (photo above) Richard died on 2 January 1902 at Cairns.

Daughter Catherine married William Charles Smith at South Brisbane in 1878 and decided to hyphenate their names. Youngest of their seven children was one Charles Edward Kingsford-Smith of the Southern Cross fame.



Researched by David Teague.

ALEXANDER FERGUS ROSS

On Tuesday, 30 April 1935, both the **Telegraph** and the **Courier-Mail** had obituaries for Alexander Fergus Ross who died at **Tresyllian** 35 Rigby Street, Woolloowin on Saturday, 27 April. The graveside service was conducted by Rev. Scott Macdonald.

Alexander Fergus Ross, son of John Ross and Mary Mackay was born in Tairn, a prominent ship building town, Rosshire, Scotland on 22 February 1842. He attended the **Tain Royal Academy** and afterwards joined the **Royal Navy** as a lad and served as a commissioned officer in the North Atlantic Squadron. He later joined the mercantile navy in the employ of the **Boyd Macgregor Shipping Company** at Aberdeen. After this he became associated with the **Hudson Bay Company** in Canada.

He migrated to the United States of America and on 7 February 1861, we see this adventurer enlisted for three years as a private in the **Confederate Army** for the American Civil War. It seems he was wounded in Virginia and captured and imprisoned at

*Western
Star and
Roma
Advertiser:
19 May
1880.*

MARRIAGE.
On the 14th, at Mitchell, by Rev. E. Moore,
Alexander Fergus Ross, station overseer, Waroonga,
to Mary, daughter of the late Patrick Baker, of
Ennistymon, County Clare, Ireland.

Fort Delaware.

Skip forward a few years and we find Alexander in western Queensland on a station at Mitchell to be precise. There he married Mary Baker,



daughter of Patrick Baker and Ellen O'Keefe, who was born in Ennistymon, Clare, Ireland on 23 September 1860. He married his 19 year old bride on 14 May 1880.

Isabella May Gwendoline Ross was born in Mitchell on 27 July 1882. She was followed by **John David Ross**, born 23 December 1885 and **Alexander James Ross**, born 14 July

1885



ALEXANDER FERGUS ROSS

station life. It seems he joined Queensland Railways. A newspaper report (by a Mitchell correspondent) from 21 January 1903 says:

Last Thursday Mr A. F. Ross, who has been station-master here for ten years, left for a new appointment on the coast. Before leaving he was entertained by leading representatives of commercial, pastoral and agricultural interests of the district.

He was transferred to **Aldershot**, near Maryborough. He retired from Ascot when he was about 75 years old. He was 93 years old when he died in 1935 and his wife Mary was 82 years old when she died on 7 Au-

STOCK PASTING. — James Anderson, on 18th April, with 330 head bullocks, the property of R. Holmes. Francis Cory, with 118 head horses. April 20, A. F. Ross, with 12,000 sheep from Lunsvale to Springsure, the property of J. M. Colquhoun, Esq.

gust 1942. The graves of the various Ross family members can be found in the Lutwyche Cemetery. At her death, Mary was living in her house **Tain** in Morrison Street, Eagle Junction. Her internment service was also conducted



JAMES DAVID ROSS



ISABELLA (BELLA) ROSS



MURDOCK MACKAY ROSS



MACKAY ROSS

RAWLEIGH'S vs J. R. WATKINS

On 26 April 1928, The **W. T. Rawleigh's Company Limited** was registered in Australia and set up branches in Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne. Immediately advertisements appeared in just about every Australian newspaper for the rest of the year and into 1929, for men to start working for

them selling their range of 40 different household necessities.

Rawleigh's was an American company which was started by William T. Rawleigh in 1889. Before that at the age of nine years he began selling ink, which he made and bottled, to his school friends and to shops. He



Old-Time Remedies

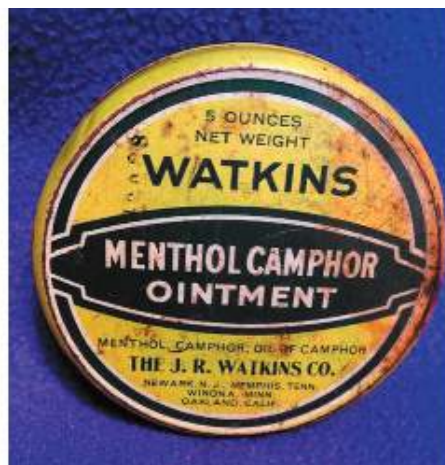


was aware of travelling salesmen who visited the family farm and also the selling methods of the J. R. Watkins Medical Company. He started making remedies in his mother's kitchen. One was a medicated ointment and an anti-pain oil.

His business grew rapidly with the production of more than 100 products by 1914 with about 1000 dealers. He sourced his ingredients for his spices and vanilla directly Indian Ocean rim countries.

The range included cleaning products, spices, flavourings and health remedies.





most of their production to support the war effort. They made dried eggs, vitamin tablets, hospital germicide and insecticide powder.

Before the American involvement in the war, the Watkins Company expanded to Australia. Two advertisements on this page are typical of the ones placed around the country from January 1941.

*Pack my case and dim the light.
I'll be out late tonight,
Selling for Watkins.*

A N OPPORTUNITY FOR 1941.
Applications are invited from gentlemen with character and appearance, to take orders for old-established house, supplying the public with food lines, essences, summer drinks, cosmetics, etc. Commission available enables steady worker to earn at least £1 daily. Repeat business assured. Permanent. The J. R. Watkins Co., 188 George Street North, Sydney.

The pioneer of door-to-door selling on a large scale, started in Plainview, Minnesota, U.S.A. in 1869, was the J. R. Watkins Medical Company. Watkins' first product was a pain reliever made from camphor and capsicum.

The range of products soon grew to include spices, soaps and flavouring extracts.

One of their sales promotions was to allow customers to try the product and if not satisfied they would receive their money back. To enable this their product bottles had a line and the words **trial mark** moulded into them. This allowed the use of a limited amount of the product as a trial.

Watkins (and Rawleigh's) issued catalogs, handy hint, recipe and home doctor books. During World War Two, the Watkins' factories devoted

The company issued handbooks to their salesmen - How to Sell Watkins Products. It identified four distinct types of customers:-

- ***The Silent Customer**
(the most exasperating type)
- ***The Loud Speaker**
(the worst kind)
- ***The Know-It-All**
(the most annoying type)
- ***The Undecided Customer**
(A most erratic personality)

The manual suggested ways to deal with each of them.

Mr Successful Dealer never puts his foot in the way of the door. By shrewd finesse, he backs his prospect through the front door, up the passage, and into the kitchen, where before she had recovered from her amazement he shows her eight convincing demonstrations.

He also makes it his business



THREE VACANCIES
have occurred on our sales staff in city and country areas. Applications are invited for salesmen or women. Must be of a good appearance and capable of writing high figures. Territory will show from £4-£6 clear profit weekly on a commission basis plus bonuses, right from the start. This is your opportunity to become independent and earn a good living distributing a famous line of cosmetics and everyday necessities. Write to THE J. R. WATKINS CO., 103 Mary Street, Brisbane.



to find out when the head of the household gets paid, arranges deliveries for that day, so that no petty annoyances will occur on that day.

My mother's an apple pie baker.

My father sells Watkins to win.

My sister scrubs nights for a living.

Oh, Boy! How the money rolls in!

Rolls In! Rolls In!

(To the tune of My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean.)

Somewhere the sun is shining.

Somewhere someone is smiling,

Because Watkins is calling

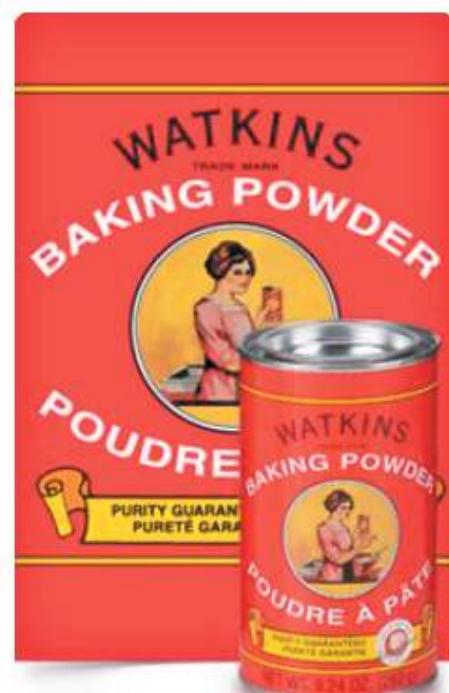
With their good so rare.

So rare, so rare, they are so rare!

They'll always do me,

Now I live anew,

In this beautiful Isle of Australia.



Researched by David Teague.

HEADMASTERS SPEAK OUT

Headmaster Denounces Competitive Singing at Eisteddfodau

A denunciation of the competitive spirit as engendered by eisteddfodau, especially for children, was made by Mr W. Collings (head teacher of the Wilston State School) at the annual conference of the music teachers of Queensland to-day.



"We should not sing for trophies and prizes in our music; we should sing for love of it," said Mr Collings. Instead of eisteddfodau, he suggested the inauguration of musical festivals with no first, second, or third placings. Mr Collings was lecturing on the training of school choirs. He said that an error that was often made by school choirs was that of mistaking volume of tone rather than quality of tone in judging the standard of the singing. He attributed this to the pandering to adjudicators.

"All eisteddfod work is wrong," he said. "The competitive spirit in music brings out the worst in us. At present we have a tendency to glory in the other's downfall. Surely that is not in the best interests of culture." Mr. Collings, said that he could not understand why a choir could not meet merely for the love of singing. He could see a reason for the competitive spirit in cricket, wrestling or football, but not in music.

He stated that as a member of the Schools Eisteddfod Committee, he was working hard for the time when festivals would replace the eisteddfod and he was optimistic enough to think that before very long it would come about. Mr Leonard Francis said that he himself was not in favour of big prizes but he thought it necessary and desirable to have some methods of judging the standards of various choirs.

Telegraph: 17 August 1936.

Headmaster Attacks Idea of Scholarship Only Means to a Job

Criticism, of those employers who used the scholarship results as a means of selecting boys and girls for their businesses was voiced by the headmaster of the Windsor State School, Mr J. Wilson, at the presentation of the scholarship prizes this afternoon.

"Because a boy does not win a Scholarship," he said, "that does not show that he does not possess the essential qualities to make a success of life. As a result of business people using the Scholarship results for the purpose of selecting of boys and girls for employment parents were anxious for their children to pass the examination not for the purpose of education but for the purpose of getting a job."

Mr Wilson said that he hoped parents and employers would realise that breadth, of education was necessary for success in life. The scholarship examination was confined to four purely academic subjects and pupils concentrated on these subjects and neglected others such as art, physical culture, sports, &c., which were necessary to round off an education and broaden the child's outlook. He knew hundreds of boys who had failed to pass scholarships and had proved themselves capable of holding the most responsible of business positions.

He was delighted to hear that the Director of Education (Mr McKenna) was introducing special schools for those children who if given the opportunity to use their hands instead of their heads might make a success of their lives."



The chairman of the school committee (Mr W. A. Jolly) said that the Queensland educational system was the best in Australia and the service given by the teachers was to be highly commended. They were doing a great service for the community.

Others present at the ceremony were the member for the district (Mr S. J. Brassington), Mr H. Williams, M.L.A., Alderman W. Edmonds and Mr P. Moorhouse, inspector of schools. The prize-winners who were presented with medals and books were: Top place in the school. William Gregor and Mavis Clark: Bond Memorial Prize for best pass in English, Mavis Clark and Alan Colwill: medal for industry, presented by Mr Williams, M.L.A., Nancy Trudgean: prize for best pass in arithmetic, donated by Mrs N. O'Shaughnessy, Edward Monger.

Telegraph: 26 May 1936

Teacher who bans the Cane in his School

Mr Walter Collings, retiring after being headmaster of Wilston State School since August 16, 1920, said yesterday that no matter how badly a child behaved, nothing on earth would induce him to inflict corporal punishment, and the cane was banned at Wilston School. The severance of his connection with the school, which he has developed into a model institu-

tion, conducted, on the most modern ideas of applied child psychology, will be regretted keenly by parents, staff, and the children. Wilston is one of the best laid out and most highly equipped schools in the State. Its progressiveness is demonstrated by its excellent swimming pool, its talking picture and radio apparatus, and the attention that is given to the musical and artistic development of the children. For 14 years, until its disbandment in 1934 the Wilston School Orchestra was celebrated in musical circles. Artistic expression and elocutionary talent also are encouraged, and Mr Collings, himself an artist, is chairman of the new syllabus subcommittee for music and art for the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades.

Until recently he gave a series of music broadcast talks to schools throughout the State, and for several years he was lecturer in art and elocution for the Workers' Educational Association.



Wilston School is notable chiefly for the ban on corporal punishment. No child is ever caned, and the ideal of teaching without tears is achieved with marked success in a happy environment of mutual co-operation between teacher and pupil. Discipline is maintained effectively by nothing more than kindly reproof and an appeal to the finer feelings of the child in the rare cases where breaches of discipline occur.

Discussing his ideas of school discipline yesterday, Mr Collings said that he believed that there were no naughty children and no lazy children. The so-called 'naughty child' needed only to be handled in a human way.

The 'lazy' child was either sick or disinterested. If the child was sick, he or she could not be blamed. If the child were disinterested, it was the fault of the school.

'Every child is a potential angel, not a potential devil,' said Mr Collings. **'Human nature, which is essentially good, will respond to appeal always.'**

Courier-Mail: 14 December 1939

DO YOU REMEMBER?



Chocolates were 3d for half ounce, 6d for 1 oz, 1/- for 2 oz and 2/- for 4 oz (Quarter pound block)

Telegrams were for quick messages. 2/6 for 12 words; 3/- for urgent ones

Hoadley's Bars cost 4d. Loved the Luncheon Bar.



Find the Ball in the Courier-Mail.



Billy Carts
© Image



Horse Troughs



Pianolas

Outdoor Toilets and newspaper squares or old phone books for toilet paper. Apple papers, if you were lucky, were softer.



At her residence, Rose Bank Cottage, Fortitude Valley, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Charles Windmell of a daughter.

ANY NAME BUT TOM SMITH

Thomas Smith conducted a bakery business on Lutwyche Road opposite the Crown Hotel around the 1880s to 1890s. He then sold the business to Cameron the baker.



Now what can be easier than finding out about a man named Tom Smith? We know that he arrived in Brisbane in 1870 to start with. A search of Immigration Records shows there were 341 Thomas Smiths who arrived in Australia. One arrived on the **Royal Dane** on 19 November 1870: was that him? We don't know for sure. A search on findmypast.com.au has 2012 Thomas Smiths - take your pick.

Our Thomas Smith was born around 1851 and died 30 June 1934 at 44 Rose Street, Eagle Junction. He was on the Electoral Roll there at his death. He was 83 years old. He was the son of William Hammond (or Harmond) Smith and Charlotte Liley.

How did he fill the intervening years? Well he started out in a blacksmith's business in South Brisbane, opposite Baynes, the butcher, in Stanley Street. At this time Queensland was abuzz with excitement as gold had been discovered on the Mary River by James Nash in 1867 and the Gympie goldfields soon became an exciting place to make money.

In 1870 word was received in Brisbane that gold had been discovered in the Normanby Range, west of Prosperpine. Smith decided that this was for him and left Brisbane on horseback for the diggings. By 1872 there were 300 miners on the Normanby field and there were three stores, a dairy, two butchers, a bakery, a blacksmith, a hotel and two gardens. The rush was short-lived due to the isolation of the field and the difficulty of extracting the gold. The miners drifted away to more lucrative newly discovered fields further north.

Thomas Henry Smith, to give him his full name, did likewise and he mounted his steed and went to the Kelsey Creek Diggings which were closer to Prosperpine. His stay there was short and he mounted up again and rode to the Palmer River Goldfields further north. In 1872 William and Frank Hann on a government expedition found traces of gold in the Palmer River and the following year James Mulligan found plentiful amounts and the rush was on. Cooktown was developed as a port to supply the goldfields and the smaller towns developed in the Palmer River area.



Tom travelled around in the north of the state as far as the Gulf Country and he ended up in another gold town - Charters Towers.

A gold nugget was found at what was to become Charters Towers by a 12 year old aboriginal lad, Jupiter Mossman on Christmas eve 1871. He was in a party of prospectors consisting of Hugh Mossman, James Fraser and George Clarke. While there was some alluvial gold in the Burdekin River, most of the gold was won underground harvesting several rich reefs.

Now it is not certain if it was our Thomas Smith, as there were lots of them around, but Miner's Rights were taken out in the name of Thomas Smith in 1871 in Gympie, Gilberton, Clermont and Western Creek and in 1874 in Upper Palmer River and 1875 in Charters Towers.

We do know that on 20 September 1875, our Thomas Henry Smith

was married in Brisbane to Margaret Jane Windmell. Windmell is a name that goes back a long way in Brisbane's history. Charles Windmell, Margaret's father, came from Bristol in England while her mother, Margaret Scanlan's people came from Tipperary in Ireland. Her parents were married on 20 September 1844. Margaret was born in the Moreton Bay area (of New South Wales) on 14 December 1857 and she died on 11 August 1928. The Windmell family lived in **Rosebank Cottage** in Fortitude Valley. Charles Windmell bought several speculative purchases of land along Breakfast Creek.

Back to the Smiths: Their children included -

- * **George Oliver Windmell Smith**,
born 22 December 1878.
- * **Harry William Charles Smith**,
born 20 September 1880.
- * **Joseph Lee Smith**,
born 18 April 1882.
- * **Ellen Charlotte Smith**,
born 4 February 1884.
- * **Katie Liley Smith**,
born 7 August 1885.
- * **Oliver Harmond Smith**,
born 10 July 1888.
- * **Norman Herbert Smith**,
born 23 January 1895.
- * **Maggie Brenda Windmell Smith**,
born 19 May 1903.
- * **Charles Henry Smith**
birth not found
died 27 July 1938

After selling his bakery at Lutwyche, Tom started a general store in Fortitude Valley which he sold in 1902. He was an ardent church worker being a member of the Wharf Street Baptist Church, City Tabernacle Church and for forty-five years a member of the Jireh Baptist Church in Fortitude Valley.

Tom was one of the oldest members of Independent Order of Rechabites Lodge at his death in 1934. The order started in England in 1835 and Australia in 1843 promoting temperance and as a benefit society.

Thomas Henry Smith was survived by five sons, one daughter and 26 grandchildren.

JEHOSEPHAT POSTLE

In the photo from the left hand side: Dave Postle, Jehosephat Postle, probably Catharina (Dave's wife) and son Douglas, Wally Thorburn, Con Mahoney, Mr Greenham. Family Tree available in Chambers Files. J.D. (snr) died in 1927.



J.D. Postle & Son on building
- J.D. Postle & Sons on truck.

WOODEN HORSE Junction Road (2021) (next to Railway Station)



PITTSWORTH.

Presentation. — Mr. J. D. Postle, who has purchased a business at Eagle Junction, Brisbane, was accorded a public farewell in the Assembly Hall on Friday. Cr. A. C. Krieg, Chairman of the Pittsworth Shire Council, presided. During the evening Mr. Postle was presented with a wallet of notes. In making the presentation, Cr. Krieg referred to Mr. Postle's many excellent qualities,

and to the part he had taken in the various organisations and public bodies with which he had been connected, and his popularity with all sections of the community. Other speakers were Messrs. J. A. Daniel, J. G. Brown, and William Evans. Mr. Postle suitably responded.

Brisbane Courier: 9 April 1924.

JOHN HINTON

ex Fire Chief

Mr John E. Hinton, Brisbane's ex-fire chief, died at 8 o'clock this morning, following his collapse in a city street yesterday afternoon. He was 84 years of age. His remains will be accorded full fire brigade funeral honours on Monday.

For 43 years Mr Hinton was associated with the city's fire fighters. He retired from the brigade on December 31, 1925, with the well wishes, thanks and the gifts of the appreciative citizens. He had indeed rendered meritorious service to Brisbane.

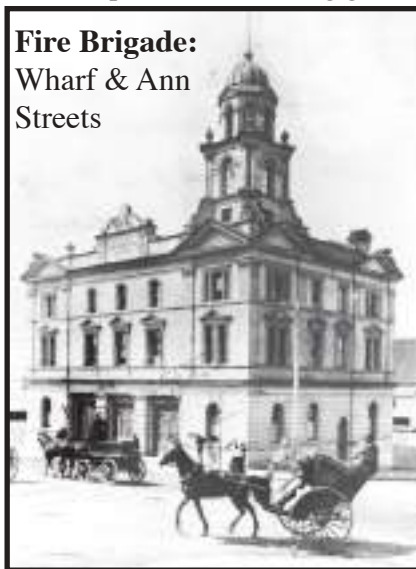
Mr Hinton had rather an interesting career before he joined the Brisbane Fire Brigade as superintendent in 1882. A native of Buckinghamshire, England, he left the village school at the age of 12 years to earn his living. But the call of the sea was in his veins and at the age of 16 we find him serving on **H.M.S. Oberon** on the west coast of Africa. But he left the sea after two or three years and decided to seek his fortunes in Australia.

He came to this country in 1868 in the ship **Young Australia** and after landing in Brisbane he obtained employment in the Charleville district. He did not like the country, however, and he went to Melbourne and joined the permanent artillery with whom he served for three years. Returning to Queensland, he obtained a position as orderly at Government House which was then occupied by the Marquis of Normanby. When that Governor departed to take up a similar position in New Zealand, Mr Hinton served with his successor, Governor Cairns, for about six months. Afterwards he worked in the Registrar General's office, under Mr Henry Scott. Mr Hinton still had a leaning towards military duties, and he joined No. 1 Artillery Battery in Brisbane as a gunner.

Mr Hinton used to declare that No. 1 battery was the finest battery in Australia, and would relate how proud all the members were when they beat a squad from **H.M.S. Nelson** which at

that time was flagship of the Australian Imperial Squadron, in a field gun marksmanship test at Sandgate after they had beaten the garrisons at Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart, and Adelaide. The commanding officer of the battery was Captain (afterwards Major) Godfrey Geary, who was in the Lands Department in civil life. The armament consisted of a six-pounder small-bore gun, two 12-pounder howitzers, and two three-pounder Armstrong guns.

Fire Brigade:
Wharf & Ann
Streets



It was through his connection with that battery that Mr Hinton gained an entry into the fire brigade. He was sergeant-major at the time. Following the passing of an Act in 1832 to constitute a properly organised fire brigade — there was only a volunteer brigade then in existence — applications were called for the post of superintendent. Several of the young fellows who were in the battery suggested that Mr Hinton should apply for the job and as these men had some influence he obtained the position.

The equipment of the Brisbane Fire Brigade at that time consisted of a manual engine, a hand-reel with enormous wheels and 500 feet of leather hose. Canvas hose was just coming in at the time. The station was at the corner of Edward and Ann Streets, on the opposite corner to that where the station was located for so many years before it was transferred to its present

site at the corner of Ann and Wharf Streets.

Under the superintendence of Mr Hinton the brigade was built up into a splendid fire-fighting force, permanent men were engaged, horse drawn reels were purchased and branch stations were established in the suburbs. Later a Merryweather engine of 350 gallons a minute capacity was installed and was used for the first time at the big fire which destroyed D. L. Brown's first warehouse in Eagle Street in 1888. In the march of progress first came a motor "Kemice" engine, but it did not prove a success. When the brigade started out to a fire it never knew whether or not it was going to get there. Some time later a Dennis fire engine was bought and it proved just the kind of equipment needed.

Little by little the equipment of the brigade was improved until, established in its present fine headquarters at Ann and Wharf Streets, it came to be recognised as one of the most efficient organisations of its kind, in Australia, both in equipment and in personnel. As falls to the lot of the firefighter. Mr Hinton had several narrow escapes from death during his career. On one occasion several years ago his death was reported in a morning paper, and many of his friends turned up at his house to sympathise with Mrs Hinton. But like the report of Mark Twain's death, the story was greatly exaggerated.

Mr Hinton was twice married. His first wife, who died many years ago, was a daughter of Mr O'Reilly, who was messenger in the Colonial Secretary's office in the early days. There is a surviving grown-up family by the first wife. The widow was formerly a Miss Bourke, who was a ship-mate of Mr Hinton's sister. Mr Hinton spent the days of his retirement at his home at Chelmsford Avenue, Lutwyche, where he had an exceedingly well-kept garden.

Telegraph: 18 November 1933.



PAT the SLASHER (not quite)

Mrs Doris Asmussen, a bar maid at the Australian Hotel, and Patrick Gavin, a young barmen had been "very friendly." After she finished work on Saturday night, April 8, Mrs Asmussen met Gavin in Albert-street, and together they walked to the tram stop in front of the City Hall. The time was then 8:45.

An hour later the woman, screaming and hysterical, staggered into the dining-room of her home, 68 Somerset Street, Windsor, with blood gushing from two terrible wounds in her face. she had allegedly been the victim of a razor slasher. The police claimed that Patrick Gavin was the man.

A plain clothes constable stated in the police court on Friday that Mrs Asmussen, as she sat in her bed of pain, made and signed a statement that definitely named Gavin as the attacker and gave full reasons for the assault. But the woman told Police Magistrate Tregear that she could not remember giving any testimony to police officer. She refuted every single accusation that she could not remember. Mrs Asmussen had been called as a prosecution witness, but the police prosecutor, Senior-Sergeant D. McGrath applied to have Mrs Asmussen declared a hostile witness, and when he did so the P.M. remarked: "I am satisfied that the witness is not telling what she remembers. Her memory is perfectly clear at times, but when it comes to anything particular she just forgets. Mrs Asmussen was then proclaimed a hostile witness. The statement she had allegedly made soon after the slashing was tendered as an exhibit in the case.

In this signed document, the woman, allegedly describing the actual affray said "In Somerset-Street, Gavin bent over and tried to kiss me." I said I must go home, as I was tired. He said, "Oh. no you don't" — and caught hold of me by the two arms and said, "Listen I will finish you!"

He then put his hand over my



mouth and made two downward movements I felt my neck itching. Then I found that it was bleeding. I could feel blood rushing down my nose and I felt weak in the legs and I fell to the ground, he said lie there and then walked away. I managed to stagger to the house. Dr Ralston had to put 15 stitches in the wounds.

In the witness box, however, Mrs Asmussen declared that Gavin had not come home with her in the tram that night; she had not walked down the street with him; he had not tried to kiss her; she did not remember him flashing the blade; she could not recall ever having told any police officer that he did; and she could not remember ever having made any statement.

She refuted every item and would admit only that the signature at the bottom of the statement was hers. "But I cannot remember having put it there, she asserted. At the conclusion of evidence P.M. Tregear committed Gavin to stand his trial at the next sittings of the criminal court to commence May 22 next. Bail was allowed.

A few minutes before the commencement of court business on Friday morning, Mrs Asmussen arrived in a

taxi, a tall, slim figure in grey, heavily veiled. Only when she entered the courtroom to give evidence did she lift the veil for any length of time. On her left cheek two livid scars, left by the merciless blade, were visible.

First witness for the police case was Plain-clothes Constable Cecil Risch, who stated that at 12.5 on the morning of April 9, in response to a telephone message, he had gone, first to the surgery of Dr Ralston, and then to 68 Somerset Street, Windsor. He was accompanied by Constable McGrath. At the last-mentioned place he found Mrs Asmussen in bed with her face bandaged. He took possession of a brown, silk dress and a petticoat that were bloodstained. Later he traced bloodstains extending from the front gate, along the footpath, up the stairs and into the house.

At a spot in the street about 20 yards from the house, he found a stone which showed stains like blood. Next morning, further along the street he found the broken half of a safety razor blade which was tendered as an exhibit.

About 1.30 that morning (April 9) he returned to Roma Street and there found Patrick Gavin. A woman named Mrs Asmussen has made a complaint to me that when you were taking her home last night down Somerset Street, about 9.45 p.m., you assaulted her and cut her face with some sharp instrument. Risch said he told Gavin. "No, that is not right," was the alleged reply.

At 2 a.m. Risch and McGrath brought Gavin to the Somerset Street house, and he was shown into the bedroom where Mrs Asmussen lay. "Do you know this man?" Risch said he asked the woman. "Yes, I saw him last night." "Tell us what happened. The witness said he then asked. "Pat met me when I finished work, she began, according to Risch, and we got on the tram to come home. We walked down the road to within a few yards of the house when Pat asked me if I was going out to his people the next day. I said I would not go. He said: I will finish you, and then made a movement across my face with his hand. I felt the blood trickling down my neck and I fell to the ground. He said: Lie there,

and then walked away.”

Risch declared he then asked: “Has he ever threatened you before? and the reply he allegedly got was “Yes, He told me that if I told the police he would have Kenny, my six-years-old daughter, taken away from me.

In reply to the accusations Gavin later replied, stated Risch: “I can’t understand how she came to get a cut like that. I did not go home on the tram with her last night. I saw her on to a tram about nine o’clock and then I went up and had a couple of pots on my own.

The following morning, Risch said, he found the razor blade and again saw Mrs Asmussen. She then made a statement that was produced in court, he declared. The statement began: “I am a married woman living apart from my husband. I have been living apart from him since 1915, the reason being that we could not agree. There is one child of the marriage, aged six years. I support her on my own.

“I know Patrick Gavin — I have known him for about 15 months. We have been very friendly. He has taken me out to pictures, etc. Lately I have told him that it would be best if we did not see each other any more. He asked me the reason and I told him that it was on account of my being a married woman. I remember Saturday night, April 8. I saw Gavin in the bar about 7.45, and he did not speak to me. I finished work at 8.45 and he met me in Albert-street. I was rather annoyed at him for meeting me as I had told him on many previous occasions that I did not want to see him. When we boarded the tram we did not speak. “We got off at the Crystal Palace and walked down into Somerset Street. We did not speak. I stopped him and said I will say goodnight to you here. He then asked me if I would be along to-morrow and I said that I wouldn’t. He asked what the reason was, and I replied that I did not want to see him. He said, ‘You can’t get away like that — I will finish you!’ He then bent forward and tried to kiss me and then he said, ‘You got a fright!’ I asked him why I should get a fright. I said I would say good-night to him then as I was tired, but he said, ‘Oh, no you don’t.’ He caught hold of me by the two hands and said, ‘Listen, I will

finish you! He put his hand across my face and made two downward movements, I felt the blood.

When Mrs Asmussen entered the witness-box she stated that she was a barmaid at the Australian Hotel. She declared that about 5.45 she had finished work and was met by Gavin in the street. He walked with her to the tram stop. She boarded a tram and went home. Gavin did not go with her. She proceeded to her home and did not see Gavin at all. She did not see him, she said, from the time she got on the tram until two plain-clothes constables brought him along at 1 a.m. on the Sunday morning.



The Prosecutor: Did you give a statement to the police? — I was told that I made a statement, but I do not remember ever having given one.

Do you remember anything in the statement? No I don’t ever remember signing it.

Is this your signature on the bottom of the statement? — Yes.

Where did you get those injuries on your face? I got them just before I got home that morning. I was about three houses away from home when suddenly someone came from behind me and faced me. The next thing I remember was getting off the ground. I just remember getting home.

Do you remember having any conversation about Gavin to the plain clothes men? — No.

Do you remember saying anything to your father? — No.

The prosecutor then took Mrs Asmussen through the statement step by step, but she denied all knowledge of it. The senior-sergeant then asked that the P.M. declare the woman a hostile witness. This was done after the P.M. remarked that, he thought Mrs Asmussen remembered more than she was telling.

Charles Henry Bell a tram conductor, told the court that he distinctly remembered both Mrs Asmussen and Gavin being on his tram that night. They alighted at Lutwyche Road at ten minutes past nine. They sat together in the tram, he said. John Wise, Mrs As-

mussen’s father, said that he knew Pat Gavin. Once Gavin had been to his home and was told that he had no right to go there, as his daughter was a married woman. He recalled how his daughter had stumbled into the dining-room of the house with blood streaming from her wounds on the night of April 8. Dr John Ralston told the court that about 10 pm. on April 8 he received a call and immediately went to the aid of Mrs Asmussen. He found one wound in her cheek four inches long and extending quarter of an inch into the flesh. There was a smaller wound on her nose. He had to insert twelve stitches into the wounds. At that time those injuries could have been an actual danger to her life, declared the doctor, as it is there will always be a scar there. It will mean disfigurement for life.

At this juncture Mr T. J. Bale, who appeared for Gavin, appealed for a dismissal of the charge on the grounds that the police case relied on identification of the defendant by the complainant, and this had not been done. The P.M. then committed Gavin for trial at the May session of the Supreme Court, and bail in £50, with a surety of £50, or else two sureties in £30.

Truth: 30 April 1933.

RAZOR SLASHING ON WOMAN

Acquitted by Direction Alleged Conflicting Statements

After unsuccessful attempts to bring into court an earlier statement allegedly made by the victim of a razor slashing attack, the Crown Prosecutor (Mr J. A. Sheehy) in the Criminal Court told Mr Justice Henchman that he proposed to enter a nolle prosequi. On the request of the defending counsel his Honour directed the jury to return’s verdict of not guilty.

Patrick John Gavin, 28, barman, pleaded not guilty when he was charged that on April 8 at Brisbane he unlawfully did grievous bodily harm to Doris Vera Muriel Asmussen. Gavin was represented by Mr E. J. D. Stanley (instructed by Messrs. A. W. Bale and Son).

Outlining the case to the jury

Mr Sheehy said that Mrs Asmussen arrived at her home in Somerset Street, Windsor, on April 8, about 9.45 p.m. She had known the accused for some time and they were very friendly. A tram conductor would say that they both travelled from the city in a tram and left it at Le Geyt Street, near Somerset Street, about 9.30 p.m. When Mrs Asmussen arrived home she had a cut extending about four inches from the left facial bone down the cheek to the chin. It was about a quarter of an inch deep. There was another deep small cut on her nose. Twelve stitches were inserted by a doctor.

"Medical evidence goes to prove that these cuts were such as were likely to endanger her life," said Mr Sheehy, "and that these injuries could have been caused by a sharp instrument like a razor blade."

"I am not opening the evidence of Mrs Asmussen because I do not know what she will say. Two police constables and the accused went to her home later and while they were there Mrs Asmussen said something in their presence. During the statement the accused bent over the woman and said, 'What is wrong with you?'"

Mr Sheehy added that the accused denied that he went home with Mrs Asmussen or that he was in Somerset Street that night. The police found a trail of blood from the front gate of the house to the door and in the street they found a bloodstained stone and half a safety razor blade. Told that Mrs Asmussen had said that he had assaulted her, the accused said, "That is not right." When he was asked where he was at the time of the assault he said that he was not going to say any more.

Giving evidence, Mrs Asmussen said that she lived apart from her husband. She was a barmaid. On April 8 she saw the accused in Albert Street about 8.45 p.m. "He put me on my tram but he did not get on it," she said. "After I left the tram and was walking along Somerset Street a man came in front of me 'and made two movements in front of my face. I do not know where the man came from. He was a big build of man.'"

His Honour directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. The accused was discharged.

Telegraph: 13 June 1933.

DEPARTURE OF SIR JAMES COCKLE

It has for some time been publicly known that his Honor Sir James Cockle, Chief Justice, has obtained leave of absence, and that he will shortly leave this colony for a trip to England. We now understand that his Honor has taken his passage by the ship **Northam**, which leaves Sydney about the beginning of July. During the fifteen years which Sir James has occupied the position of Chief Justice of Queensland, he has always possessed the esteem, respect, and confidence of



all with whom he has been brought into contact, and indeed of the whole community. As a Judge, Sir James Cockle has been most industrious, painstaking, forbearing, and in the highest degree conscientious. Advocates, suitors, and witnesses have received from him at all times the utmost consideration, and in the opinion of many, when he has erred—if erring it can be called—it has been in the direction of too great forbearance, a patience of investigation that could not be exhausted, and an almost too anxious solicitude to arrive at the truth. As a citizen he has evinced a strong interest in our charitable and scientific institutions; and, a man of much learning, refined tastes, benevolent disposition, and blameless life, he has

done credit to his high office, reflected honor on a most honorable profession, and laid the colony under obligations to him that it must acknowledge but cannot cancel. He has well earned, and it is to be hoped will enjoy, the twelve months' respite from his labors which he is about to take, and at the close of which we hope to see him again among us renewed in health and strength.

Friday, May 31, being the last day of Easter Term, and being in all probability the last occasion on which Sir James will sit on the Bench prior to his departure, the opportunity was taken by the Attorney-General to say, on behalf of the bar, a few words befitting the occasion; and the expression of goodwill contained in his remarks will, we venture to say, be united in by many besides those immediately connected with the legal profession.

The Attorney-General, addressing Sir James, said: It has come to the knowledge of the bar that, before the next Banco sittings of this court, your Honor will have left the colony, and my friends are anxious that this opportunity should not be lost of expressing their good wishes for your Honor's safety and happiness during your leave of absence. Your Honor has been here for more than fifteen years, during which the bar now before you has come into existence. My learned friend, Mr Pring, is the only one amongst us who was here when your Honor first took your seat on the Bench; so that with this exception, the bar before you has been formed under your Honor's eye, and with the advantage of your kindness and assistance.

As one who has formed part of that bar for some time, I can say that your kindness towards us can only be measured by the length of time over which your presence amongst us has extended—the longer you have been with us the greater it has grown. We trust your Honor will enjoy a very pleasant vacation, that your health may be benefited thereby, and that you may



return with renewed strength to render to the colony the same good service that it has so benefited from in the past. We wish you a prosperous journey and a safe return.

The Chief Justice: Mr Attorney, I am deeply gratified to have heard the sentiments which you have just expressed, for nothing, I should say, could be more gratifying to a Judge than the consciousness that he is not considered to have wilfully offended any member of the bar; nay, more, that he has, however unworthily, impressed them and the profession with the notion that his course has been marked by kindness and consideration for the profession. Believe me that, when I shall be far away from this, if permitted to have a safe voyage, I shall cherish kindest recollections of what you have just said, and that the expression of your feeling towards me will never be obliterated from my memory. I thank you deeply and sincerely for your expression of goodwill towards me.

Mr Justice Lutwyche (who was deeply affected) said: I was not prepared for this. But I cannot let this occasion pass without saying a few



words respecting a colleague for whose assistance I am so deeply indebted. During my tenure of office here—for the fifteen years and upwards during which we have been associated—there has never passed an angry word between us. I have received the greatest kindness, the greatest assistance from my learned colleague, the Chief Justice. His patience, his learning, has been to me of the utmost assistance. No one in this court can so sincerely desire his safe return as myself.

Queenslander: 8 June 1878.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS - JUNE 28

City of Brisbane: Captain Mclean from Brisbane 26 inst.

Passengers: Lady Cockle, Miss Cockle, Miss F. Cockle, Miss D. Cockle, Miss H. Cockle, Miss B. Cockle, Sir James Cockle, Master W.J.D. Cockle.

Sydney Morning Herald: 29 June 1878.

SHIPPING

CLEARANCE: JULY 5

Northam: 1498 tons: Captain Cotter - for London.

Passengers: Sir James Cockle, Lady Cockle, Miss Cockle, Miss F. Cockle, Miss D. Cockle, Miss H. Cockle, Miss B. Cockle, Master W.J.D. Cockle.

Sydney Morning Herald: 6 July 1878.

DEATH

Death of Sir James Cockle.

[BY CABLE MESSAGE.]

LONDON, January 28.

Sir James Cockle, the first Chief Justice of Queensland, died today, aged 76 years.

Mennell's **Dictionary of Australasian Biography** contains the following record of the deceased knight:—

Sir James Cockle, F.R.S., first Chief Justice of Queensland, second son of James Cockle, of Great Oakley, near Harwich, in Essex, was born on 14th January, 1819, and educated at Stormont House, Bayswater, the Charter house, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841, and M.A. in 1845. He entered at the Middle Temple in April, 1838, and was called to the Bar in November, 1846, practising as a special pleader and going the Midland Circuit. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1854, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society in 1856.

In November, 1862, he was appointed first Chief Justice of Queensland, and gained a high repute for judicial learning and impartiality.

He was knighted in July, 1869, and visited Europe in 1878. Sir James resigned in 1879, and has since resided in London. Whilst in Australia he was president of the Queensland Philosophical Society, and has been a member of the Royal Society since June, 1865, and of the Royal Astronomical Society since March, 1854. Sir James, who had published a work on mathematics, was for several years honorary treasurer of the London Savage Club, and was one of the Commissioners for Queensland at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886.

He married on 22nd August, 1855, Adelaide Catherine, eldest surviving daughter of the late Henry Wilkin, of Walton, near Ipswich, in Suffolk.

Queenslander: 2 February 1895.