



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.

Resource Material for Private Study by Members

PROOF READERS



You may wonder what our fabulous volunteer proof readers do to celebrate the completion of yet another edition of the **Journal**.

They really wanted to celebrate with a cold glass of Mynor Cordial, but alas, alack, it is not available any longer.

The Society would really like to thank this marvellous duo for their efforts for pointing out our Editor's many typos and making this publication readable.

MONDAY'S VOLUNTEERS



Helping members and visitors on a Monday are volunteers Jenny and Rob. Also on duty on Sundays are Dell, David and Rosalie.



THREE PHOTOS

Top Left: Playground at Windsor State School in 1950s. Recognise anyone?

Top Right: Community Hardware on Lutwyche Road and Chalk Street corner. Was a grocery store before this.

Bottom Left: The Red Brick Bakery at 140 Edmonstone Street, Wilston.

Can you assist with any information about these three photos? Do you have any local photos that we can copy for our files?



Meetings Planned for 2022

Subject to Prevailing Health Regulations

Planning ahead in these times is quite difficult but on this year's calendar, dates have been pencilled in for quarterly meetings:- February, May, August and November for the Annual Meeting.

Up to date information will be listed on the Society's website and on the letter which accompanies your copy of the Journal.

The **Council Chambers** is open as usual on Sundays and Mondays, from 1 p.m. until 4 p.m. for research and help from our volunteers - observing current regulations.

The one constant will your copy of our quarterly **Journal** and remember many years of past issues are available on our website.

In our **November** issue this year, we dispel the notion that Jim Cavill named **Surfers Paradise**. This story was even reported as emanating from him. As you will read, **Surfers Para-**

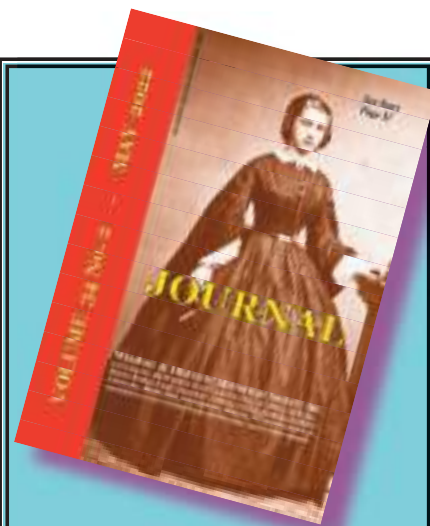
dise Estate was opened in 1917, six years before Jim bought land in the estate and erected a hotel which bore the Surfers Paradise name.

The name, although not an original one, was registered in 1917 by surveyor Thor Jensen for a coastal estate near Harper's Ferry or as it says on the broadsheet Main Beach.

You may remember from previous article, Cavill was licensee of the Kedron Park Hotel and one of the attractions there was a zoo. He also created a zoo at the Surfers Paradise Hotel which was an attraction for very many years before it was transferred to a location near the airport at the border.

Another article during the year will show who really had **Oakwal** built, dispelling several erroneous stories.

Four twenty-paged issues - more than any other local historical society - are coming your way again this year.



IN THE NEXT ISSUE:

- * **Kable Ties**
- * **Bowen Bridge Overpass**
- * **Great Lessons of Stress**
- * **War Memorial Unveiling**
- * **Crowe Family from Tipperary**
- * **Tragedy at Mt Pleasant Farm**
- * **Eildon Hill Estate - 1885**
- * **McKay/Turner Family**
- * **Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer**
- * **Humes Pipes**
- * **In the Early Days**
- * **Planes, Trams and Wartime**
- * **A Salt Lake for Breakfast Creek.**

JOURNAL Volume 34 Number 1 February 2022

Recent issues are in the collections of the
National Library of
Australia, Canberra,
State Library of Queensland
and downloadable 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
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Life Member.

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Trevor Evans, M.P.

PERCY the PANDA from TIBET



I am assured that pandas can swim but that didn't help in the Australia Day Floods of 1974. A member recounted that he saw rushing down Breakfast Creek with all the other debris was a vast quantity of Panda potato crisps. Where did they come from? That is easy to answer. They came from the potato crisp factory in Gould Road, Herston which was inundated.

Let's go back to the beginning of this story. Norman E. Meyers, son of Ernest C. and Elizabeth Meyers, was born in Waverley, Sydney in 1903. He had a younger brother, Edward L. Meyers who was born in Mosman in 1909. Norman married Annie A. Wright in 1929 at Mosman.

It is around this time that Norman started manufacturing jams and spreads at Mosman, which he sold under this **Mynor** brand which was formed from his name.



His range included black-currant, fig, apricot and gooseberry jams as well as lemon butter. By 1932, he was also manufacturing fruit juice cordials. Some of his many flavours were fruit cup, orange, pineapple, lemon, Tops. grapefruit, lime juice, 50/50, Pas-tito, G.I. (Green Ice) and raspberry. Fruit Cup was made from a blend of oranges, lemons, pineapples and passionfruit. At that time it sold for 1/8d for a 26 oz bottle.

His Mynor products gained wide distribution in eastern Australia. They were stocked by Grace Brothers and Anthony Horderns in Sydney in 1932 and were even available in Cairns in 1934.

Norman opened a Queens-



land factory at 158 Stanley Street, and it later moved to 184 Montague Road, South Brisbane.

In May 1939, Mynor became a public company with a capital of £50,000 in £1 shares to manufacture and deal in fruit juices. The directors at that time were Norman E. Meyers and his brother Edward L. Meyers. At this stage Mynor products were being exported to Colombo and even Vancouver.

In 1940 Mynor had a stand at the Sydney Show staffed by girls in peasant costumes featuring their well-known cordials and fruit spreads. Mynor also featured at the



Brisbane Exhibition and had sample bags as well as their fruit juice cordial being available.



During the early years of World War II the government imposed a freezing order on stocks of fruit juices which was partially released in December 1942 allowing manufacturers to resume processing all citrus fruit except grapefruit. Mynor started re-supplying shops again immediately.

In May 1943 the South Brisbane factory was experiencing acute labour shortages for the processing of fruit juices for the troops in the north. The supply of labour for the factory was ranked number one priority in foodstuffs and took precedence over meat.

Immediate post-war years saw a shortage of bottles with the glass company unable to supply sufficient.



By the 1960s, British Tobacco was aggressively spreading their influence through a subsidiary **Allied Manufacturing and Trade Industries Limited**. The company purchased Shelley's and Marchant's Soft Drinks, Mynor Cordials, Panda Crisps, Twisties, Toppa Ice Cream, Dairy Frost Ice Cream, Mint Farm Frozen Fresh Fries, Helidon Spa Water, Kirk's Soft Drinks and Begg's Ginger Ale. It also aggressively bought the various Australian Coca Cola Bottling Franchises.

In 1950, a food chemist, Gerard Freer was employed as the production manager at Panda. Ten years later he left and started his own business - Superfoods - and



started manufacturing flavoured crisps, cordials and snacks. His famous brands were **Red Seal** and **Burger Man**. His business was eventually acquired by **Arnotts** and after a period closed down. He later started again for a short period.



Researched by David Teague.

The jelly crystals with a flavour bud was tried by other manufacturers later on.



Does this Face Ring a BELL?



The portrait above hangs on the wall of the Windsor and District's Historical Society and not many people have given it a second look. It is of Douglas William **John** Bell and his daughter Valetta Margaret Jane Bell, who was born on 3 February 1911. The photo is thought to have been taken



John Michael Bell (21/6/1858-27/3/1925)
and **Leslie** (11/4/1891-8/1/1950)

in 1914. They lived on Kent Road, Woolloowin. He was the grandson of Mrs Jane Lutwyche (formerly Mrs Morris) and a director of the well-known Fortitude Valley Department Store, T.C. Beirne. His mother was Maria Jane Claybourne, daughter of Charlotte Sarah Morris and William Claybourne, who was married on 26 September 1883 to John Michael Bell, son of Robert Bell and Margaret Rae, born 21 June 1858.

Their family included:
Douglas William John Bell (1884),



Maria Jane Bell (nee Claybourne)
(married 26/9/1883 died 14/9/1936)

Effie Constance Marguarite Bell (1886), Norman Horace Claybourne Bell (1888) and Leslie Reginald Gordon Bell (1891).

The Morris Family were on the same ship, George Henry and Mary Anne (Jane) as Alfred James Lutwyche coming to Australia. However the ship, **Meridian** was wrecked on Amsterdam Island and they were rescued by an American whaler and taken to Mauritius. From there they obtained passage on the **Emma Colvin** and arrived in Sydney on 30 Decmeber 1853. George was employed as Lutwy-



Leslie Reginald Gordon Bell
(11/4/1891-8/1/1950)

che's groom but unfortunately died in 1854 and the following year, 1855, Lutwyche married his widow. In 1857 Lutwyche accepted post as resident judge in Brisbane and his new wife and four children, and her sister Mrs Neilan, followed a little later. Mrs Lutwyche was looked down on in Brisbane social circles.

*Photos: Wedding - Mathewson & Co., 1883.
Children: Poul Poulsen. 1890s.*



Norman Horace Claybourne Bell
(13/6/1888-19/10/1960)

Researched by David Teague.

1914 REMOUNTS at Newmarket

Joseph Espie Dods, captain in Australian Medical Corps on his horse at Newmarket Railway Yards.



The Wilston Remount Depot was started on 17 August 1914 to co-ordinate the supply of horses for the Australian Light Horse including the Army Medical Corps at Jackson's Paddock (Newmarket Road and Noble Street). See the story in JOURNAL, Volume 29, No. 4, November 2017. These photos show horses at the Newmarket Railway Stockyards ready for transport.



Photos from Marks Family Collection.

WARTIME HEALTH - 1940

"Good Health is cheaper than ill-health. It is in the national interest that each Australian citizen should keep himself or herself cheerful and healthy it is also in the interest of each individual to do so. Illness and disease cost Australia many millions of pounds each year ... money that could be used to promote the interests of the Australian people. It is wise to be healthy. It is thrifty to be healthy. It is in

the national interest to be healthy .. and one of the greatest aids to good health is wise eating.

Wise eating is not difficult, for our country abounds with a superabundance of God given healthful fruit, nuts, cereals and other natural foods which provide a sound basis for radiant health.

It is these natural foods which the **Sanitarium Health Food Company** provide for you in con-



Old-Time Remedies

venient and deliciously tasty form. The chief ingredients in all Sanitarium's Health Foods are Nature's ingredients in which all the rich healthful nutriment is retained."

Besides which, if you want to earn points for aprons, butter dishes, handkerchiefs and cups and saucers buy more of their healthy food.

Now if you wanted free picture cards of British warships you had better get *glowing health* and be *full of pep ... fit as a fiddle ... by eating one of the simplest and best foods in the world - semolina a.k.a. Breakfast D'Light.*

Advertisements from the Australian Women's Weekly - 1940.

Defend Australia BY DEFENDING AUSTRALIA'S Health

A MESSAGE TO THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE

The danger of ill-health and disease is the enemy of the common people in Australia. The danger that can be avoided by the people who take the time to eat the food that is good for them. The people who take the time to eat the food that is good for them. The people who take the time to eat the food that is good for them.

GOOD HEALTH IS CHEAPER THAN ILL-HEALTH

It is the national interest that each Australian citizen should keep himself or herself healthy and cheerful. It is the national interest that each Australian citizen should keep himself or herself healthy and cheerful. It is the national interest that each Australian citizen should keep himself or herself healthy and cheerful.

AUSTRALIA LAND OF PLenty

With plenty of Australia it is not difficult for the people who take the time to eat the food that is good for them. The people who take the time to eat the food that is good for them. The people who take the time to eat the food that is good for them.

WHAT TO DO:

- 1. Buy the food that is good for you.
- 2. Eat the food that is good for you.
- 3. Keep the food that is good for you.

IMPORTANT:

Sanitarium Health Foods are subject to alteration without notice.

Sanitarium HEALTH FOODS

There's a wealth of health in Sanitarium Health Foods.

NEW GIFTS

Increased Points for Gifts affecting for August last

Gifts include: Aprons, Butter dishes, Handkerchiefs, Cups and saucers, Picture cards of British warships.

BREAKFAST D'LIGHT

Puts glowing health within reach of all.

Full of pep ... fit as a fiddle ... there's no greater blessing in the whole world than health! It's a happy family whose mother knows the value of Breakfast D'Light - one of the simplest and best foods in the world.

Free Picture Cards

FOR FOURTEEN

Two copies of British Warship Picture Cards in every packet.

Two British Warship Picture Cards in every packet

Researched by David Teague.

WILSTON'S LYRIC THEATRE

Failure of Picture Show Business

Bankrupt Examined

A public examination of Frank Shipley, bankrupt, biograph operator, was conducted this morning by the Registrar in Bankruptcy (Mr. C. E. Troyahn). Shipley's estate was sequestrated on July 7, 1933, on his own petition. According to a statement of his affairs, his liabilities to unsecured creditors amounted to £344 9s. 3d., and his net assets to £5, leaving: a deficiency of £339 9s; 3d. Mr. J. D. Alexander appeared for the Official Receiver.

Shipley, in answer to questions addressed by Mr. Alexander, said that he attributed his bankruptcy to the failure of the picture show business at the **Lyric Theatre, Wilston**. "The takings were not enough to cover overhead expenses," he stated.

Registrar: Your bankruptcy was due to the fact that the speculation was not well founded?

Bankrupt: Yes. I installed a talkie plant at the theatre, and thought that I would be able to conduct the show on a profitable basis. However, except on one or two occasions, the takings failed to come up to expectations. The biggest taking was about £30 and the next best about £18.

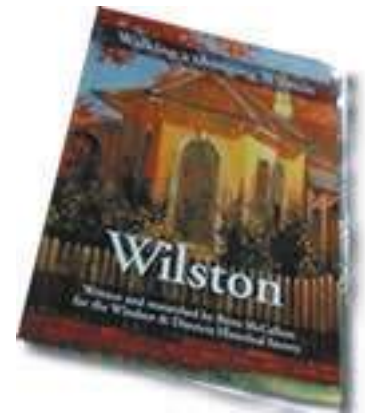
Shipley stated that he had become the lessee of the Lyric Picture Theatre, Wilston, in September, 1931.

Mr Alexander: Did you keep proper books of account at the time? — No.

Then at no stage of your business were you able to tell your financial position? — No; but I knew that I was losing. I was never able to tell accurately what the takings were, for although I used to keep a weekly record of the takings I did not make any permanent record.

Mr Alexander: You threw away the weekly records? — No, they were just mislaid.

Shipley said that he left the **Lyric Theatre** to take up a position as biograph operator at the **Regent Theatre**. In answer to Mr Alexander, Shipley stated that he had made some attempt to pay his creditors. I was forced to pay some of them; one took out a garnishee order on my wages at the **Regent Theatre**. I also paid money to **Universal Films** at the rate of 5s. a week between, January, 1933, and the date of bankruptcy. Before taking up the show business at Wilston, Shipley stated, he had gone into partnership with two men with the object of making talkie plants to sell to local showmen. By the time they had made a plant the market was lost, since most of the shows were



equipped. They sold the apparatus they had made, however, the proceeds being taken over by the creditors.

Registrar: Did you keep any books of account while you were in the partnership ?

Bankrupt: No. I was too busy on the practical side of the business. I was designing apparatus for talking pictures and assembling the plant. Shipley also stated that he was making weekly payments to Rhoades Ltd. for furniture he had obtained from them.

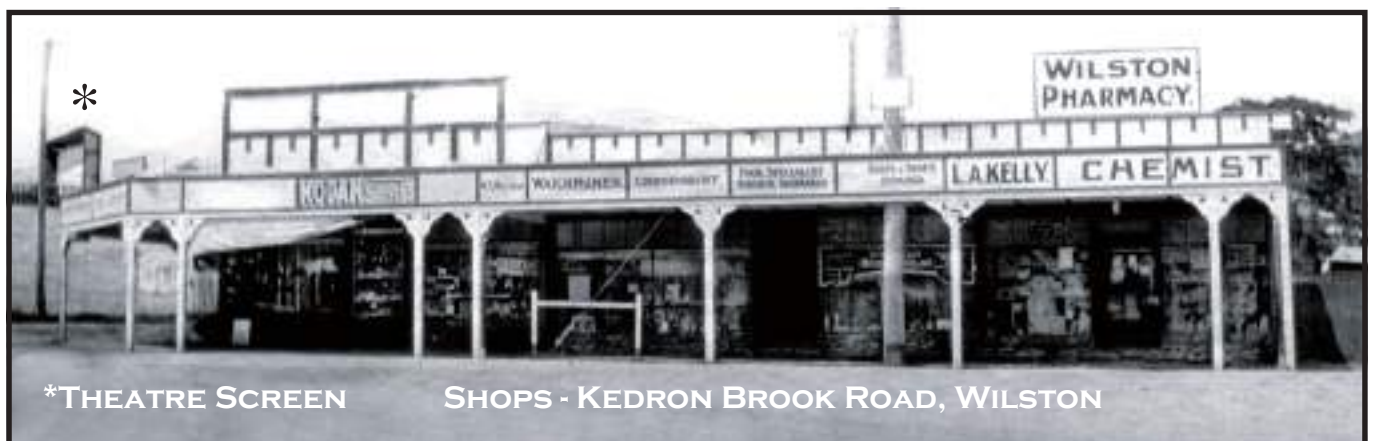
Questioned by the Registrar he stated that he has a wife and two children dependent on him, and that he also gives, financial assistance to his mother when necessary.

Bankrupt agreed to continue to pay £1 a week towards the reduction of bankruptcy liabilities.

The Registrar declared the public examination closed.

Telegraph: 8 May 1934.

*Other information can be found in Beres McCallum's **Wandering through a Changing Wilston** available for \$20 at the Windsor Historical Society. She reports that the theatre was advertised for demolition in 1938.*



*THEATRE SCREEN

SHOPS - KEDRON BROOK ROAD, WILSTON

Wireless Group KALINGA CAMP

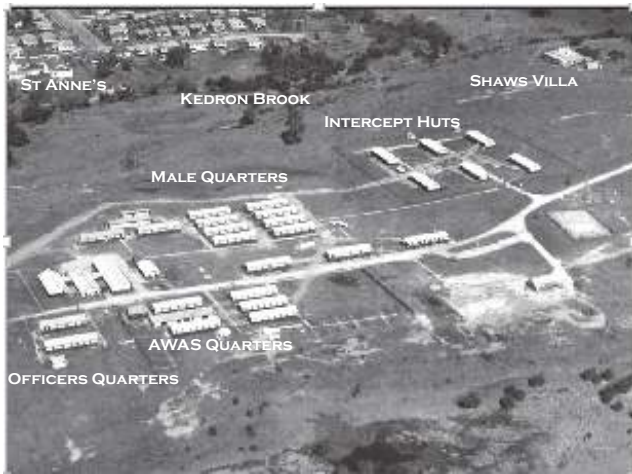


operators listening for enemy messages. The messages were collected and sent to be decrypted and then General MacArthur's Headquarters by despatch riders.

The unit also monitored allied transmissions. The antennas were set up in a rhombic design of three wires aligned towards Japan. The masts were 22 metres high and the entire complex was surrounded by heavy security and high barbed wire fences.

An Australian Women's Army Service (AWAS) unit was attached to the camp.

In May 1943 the Australian Special Wireless Group moved from their camp in Victoria to Shaw's Paddock at Kalinga. Initially the camp consisted only of tents and bush timber masts housed the signals equipment. Soon permanent quarters were built and the camp was enhanced by lawn mowing and gardens. The set room contained the



Photos: Australian War Memorial.

ROBERT WOODS THURLOW

Robert Woods Thurlow was a merchant, importer, and Mayor of Brisbane. He was born in Suffolk, England and came to Queensland in 1867, when he was a boy. In 1870 he joined the firm of J. & J. Burns and was manager by 1878. In 1884, following the death of John Burns, he bought the business which became R.W. Thurlow and Co. The business was expanded to include manufacturing alongside a general grocery, wine and spirit trade. The company had a spice mill in South Brisbane but moved and expanded at Charlotte Street in 1898. By the turn of the century, the business was involved in the manufacture of coffee and spices, vinegar brewing and tea packing. This branch was known as the Crescent Packing Co.

Robert Woods Thurlow,
son of Henry Thurlow and Anna Marie Woods of Saxmundham, Suffolk
born 28 January 1855.
married 10 June 1879, Eight Mile Plains
Phoebe Ann Harrop
daughter of Henry Harrop and Ann Bradley
born 28 April 1858, Queensland

children: *All born Brisbane*

Annie Thurlow
born 9 July 1880,
died 6 January 1882

Eva Thurlow
born 16 September 1882
married 19 November 1910
Thomas Burtall

Alfred Thurlow
born 29 May 1884
married 27 April 1932
Jessie Jane Laing

Walter Thurlow
born 15 May 1886

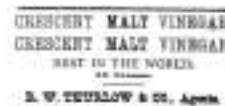
May Thurlow
born 8 September 1888
married 1915 Eric Cowlshaw



ROBERT WOODS THURLOW

Daisy Thurlow
born 27 January 1891
married 11 September 1919
George Laidlaw

Leonard Thurlow
born 2 January 1899
married 11 October 1947
Lucille Carne



Researched by David Teague.

**SAXMUNDHAM
EDITH NOW THURLOW
STREET
NEWMARKET**



CRESCENT Packing Company

Queenslander: 28 March 1896.

About ten years ago Messrs. R. W. Thurlow and Co., merchants, of Queen-street, decided to add to their already flourishing business a coffee-roasting and spice plant, together with the packing in tins, of a great many lines of goods that they were in the habit of importing. With this object in view they rented premises in Stanley-street, South Brisbane, near Victoria Bridge. The first step was to get suitable first-class machines for the roasting and grinding of coffee and chicory, and machines for grinding and dressing peppers, spices, &c, with power to drive them. Mr Thurlow interviewed the best authorities on these subjects, and got the opinions of experts, who recommended power and mills of a very small capacity, naturally supposing he only wanted to supply his firm's trade. This, however, was not the only object for which the department was started, as it was intended to make a big bid for the trade of the colony.

Instead of adopting the recommendations of the advisers, orders were sent to England for machinery of double the capacity suggested, the wisdom of which course has been confirmed by the trade now being done. As a practically unknown firm in this line of business the company had to commence in a small way, till its goods became known, and only three hands were employed at first. Mr Thurlow, being an expert at coffee roasting, initiated his men into their work, and introduced the famous brand of **Turkish Coffee**, which through its superior quality is now a household word, and also packed the **Sultan of Mocha** and other brands of coffee, as well as peppers, spices, &c.

The firm also contracted to pack goods under special brands for wholesale merchants, which largely increased the output. About this time it was found necessary to get a special brand to distinguish their manufactures from those put up by other firms, and following the trade mark already used by the firm for Turkish coffee, the **Crescent** and **Star**, were adopted and duly



registered, and this branch of the business was after that carried on as the Crescent Packing Company. The company's manufactures had now secured a good reputation for quality, and the business being largely increased the staff was added to as required. The firm also purchased the patent and trade rights of the famous **French Coffee**, noted for its excellent quality. This brand gave further impetus to the output, which from next to nothing now amounted to tons of coffee in tins being packed per month, besides the spice trade. Tea had for years been a study with Mr Thurlow, and after gaining all the experience he could from the Southern tea experts the firm introduced the now well known

brand of **00-Pack** tea in packets and tins. The quality of this article at once attracted the attention of the public. They found it finely flavoured, strong, and uniform, and as the firm only packed high-grown teas which would stand the climate the demand for **00-Pack** at once became large, and is steadily increasing. Other brands of tea, such as **Koo-lana**, a fine Ceylon blend, and a high-class fine blend called **Ka-oola** were introduced with a like success. Messrs Thurlow and Co. also pack and blend teas for country traders specially adapted for the various districts for which they are required, so that the storekeeper can depend upon a uniform sample.

This firm introduced a new system of packing instead of the old style of wrapper with millboard ends. Special cartridge paper was ordered from English mills, which being strong and tough was found much more serviceable than the old style, and no board ends were required. The objection to the latter is that they are subject to the effect of damp weather, and spoil the flavour of fine tea.

Royal baking, custard, and egg powders are now well known, and their favour with the public is testified by the large quantities packed each week. Spices of various kinds have the firm's attention, and their brands have an advantage over the imported in many ways. In the first place all the essential oils are contained in the spice, whereas in England these are extracted for the making of essences; further, the spices are ground as required, and are therefore fresher than the imported. Chicory growing in Queensland was considered impracticable. Experts said it could not be grown in this climate, and if grown could not be prepared. Nevertheless the alteration of the duty on this article induced Messrs R. W. Thurlow and Co. to get an enterprising agriculturist to plant a few acres at Coomera, which turned out first rate. Special machinery was imported for its preparation, and when roasted and

ground it compared favourably with the best imported article. **Crescent** chicory has now become a recognised line in this firm's manufactures. Honey packed in tins and bottles used to be imported from America, but since its inception this company has packed thousands of cases under the Orange Blossom brand, thus assisting the local industry of beekeeping.

About two years ago the premises in Stanley-street were considered too small to carry on the firm's trade, and the factory was removed to a large warehouse in Charlotte-street, city, which gave them better facilities for the conduct of their business, and being closer to the head office could be better supervised by the principals. To give an idea of the extent of the new premises it may be mentioned that the floor space now in full use is 13,950 square feet. The new mills are fitted up with all the latest appliances and machinery for the carrying on of the now enormous business.

The firm having for some time past contemplated manufacturing pure malt vinegar to save the duty on this article, for this purpose the services of an expert brewer were secured, and a large and costly plant, capable of turning out 1000 gallons in ten days, was erected. The large vats used for this purpose were made by local coopers, and have a holding capacity of 7400 gallons. The mashing of the malt is done on the third floor, whence it is passed to the brewing vat on the second floor, and fermented with yeast. After the fermentation the trash is put into the acidifiers and converted into vinegar; it is afterwards pumped into the brightening vats. After this process is complete the vinegar is put into huge storage vats in the cellar to mature before being bottled. Messrs. Thurlow and Co. claim that they are now putting on to the market a pure malt vinegar which by analysis is equal to anything imported from England. The duty on vinegar is 9d.



per gallon, all of which the firm can afford to give to the consumer, who can buy the **Crescent** brand from any storekeeper at a remarkably low price for an article of such high quality. It is a too common practice among makers of cheap colonial vinegars to make use of acetic acid to secure strength; but the **Crescent** is a genuine vinegar, brewed from malt, not one ounce of acetic acid being used in its manufacture. This industry alone requires many hands in the various processes of manufacture, besides the work provided for coopers, carters, and others.

The machinery at Messrs Thurlow and Co.'s factory is worth seeing. The engines are driven by gas, equal in power to 20-horse steam. The coffee and chicory roasters are heated by coal gas, but by a patent air pump of the latest design air is added, thus insuring the complete combustion of the gas, which gives a much greater heat. An exhaust fan is attached to a cooler, which receives the roasted grain and takes off the heat in a few minutes.

The roasting capacity of the two machines is 32 cwt per day of eight hours. The sundry other mills are too numerous to detail. Suffice it to say these mills are large enough to supply the population of Queensland with coffee and spices. The tea-blending room is carefully closed in so that no dust or dirt can get at the tea when being blended,

and the various blends are stored in large bins till required for packing, when they are put into a chute which discharges at the tea-packing machine, by which means it is never touched by hand.

Much more might be written on this subject did space permit. Some idea of the extent of this firm's business may be gathered from the fact that thirty hands are required daily to carry out the work in the factory, besides the work given in making hundreds of gross of tins per annum and thousand of cases, all of which are locally made and specially branded, and millions of labels which are now lithographed in Brisbane.

Messrs Thurlow and Co. have en route several new lots of machinery, some of which are for the purpose of preparing local products for export, the exact character of which has not yet been made known. They are, however, sanguine of the result. Messrs Thurlow and Co. are thorough believers in advertising, and often adopt novel means of bringing their manufactures into public notice.

They certainly claim that the quality of their goods has been the cause of their success, but explain that unless they advertised the public would not know where to procure them or what brand to ask for.



OVERBRIDGE Bowen Bridge Road

Telegraph: 13 February 1940

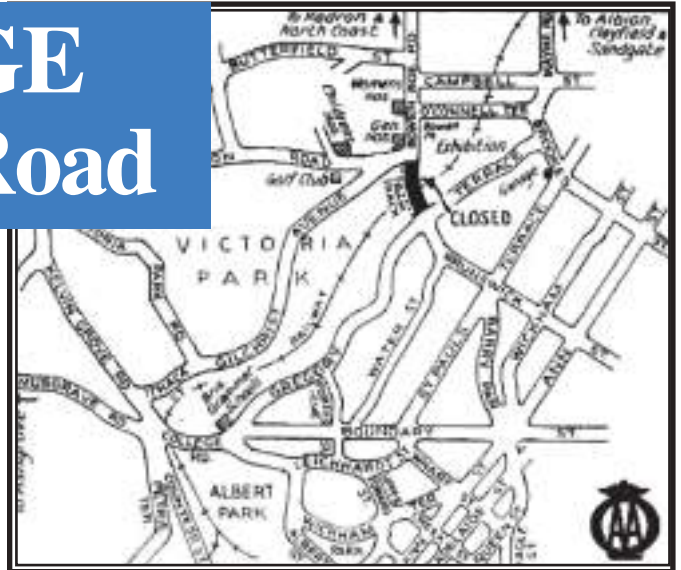
“When the Bowen Bridge railway crossing elimination scheme is in full operation there will be about 130 men employed,” said the Premier (Mr. W. Forgan Smith) today. He added that very satisfactory progress was being made with the work.

At present there were 117 men engaged; including (6 employed by public utility organisations in the alterations of services such as gas, electricity, water, &c.) The scheme represented the first major project to be financed under the provisions of the Income (State Development) Tax Acts and was offering full-time employment, on useful works, to men who were mostly previously on relief works. The Premier operation of the various public service authorities with the City Council, sufficient progress had now been made to necessitate a closure of Bowen Bridge Road to traffic between Gilchrist Avenue and Gregory Terrace.

This closure, which would be partial at first, was effected as from February 14. Tram traffic would be diverted on a temporary, track through Victoria Park while to carry increased vehicular traffic, the railway overbridge in O’Connell Terrace (which linked the Bowen Bridge Road north of the General Hospital with Brookes Street) was now being widened. Co-ordination with other activities had been effected by an arrangement whereby the thousands of yards of filling material required for the viaduct would be obtained partly from the Breakfast Creek improvement works, and partly from the Boundary Street approach to the proposed St Lucia Bridge which would link West End and the new University site.

**Temporary
Road Closure
Map.**

**Construction
underway with
tram detour
constructed.**



Trams on new embankment before road traffic returns.



Photos: Brisbane City Council.

ROMANTIC SUICIDE

Telegraph 27 August 1889
Victim of Unrequited
Affection.
Young fan Shot Himself
in Brisbane.

In these prosaic days it is not often that one that which took place at an early hour this morning at the foot of Eildon Hill. From what we have been able to gather it appears that since April last a young man about 23 years of age, named John Foulkes has been keeping company with an attractive young lady named Lawrie, living near the Oakwal Estate, just beyond Swan Hill. Foulkes visited the residence of the object of his attachment occasionally, but so far as we have been able to learn, was not encouraged to any very great extent.

His short acquaintanceship with her, however, kindled a flame of love within him, which grew to such an extent that on Sunday night he asked her to share with him the joys and cares of married life. The passion within him was not to be repulsed by a first refusal, and he earnestly pressed his suit. The appeal was, however, of no avail, and Miss Lawrie told him, plainly she could not marry him. The love which he bore her then seems to have, turned to hatred as fierce and strong, as his attachment had been sincere and deep rooted. Jealousy must have prompted the change of feelings, for on leaving the humble cottage he threatened her that if he caught her walking with any other young man it would be bad for her. Foulkes then left the house, and repaired to his residence on Spring Hill, where he was working for Mr Payne, baker.

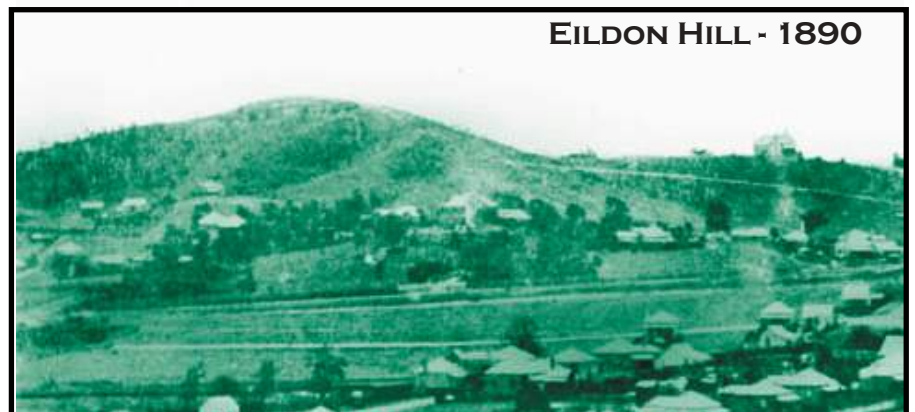
All day yesterday he spoke in bitter and reproachful tones of the fickleness of women, and vowed

he would never place the least confidence in woman again. When evening came, he asked Mrs Payne for his wages, and was given three half sovereigns. He was then well dressed, as if for going out, and after getting his money left the shop, never afterwards, as the sequel has proved, to return to it. What his subsequent actions were are not yet known, but he apparently purchased a quantity of ammunition, a five-chambered revolver, and probably



'laudanum,' and giving further evidence of having been bought at Mr Tomlin's, in Leichhardt-street, was found in his possession. He then appears to have gone out by omnibus to Eildon Hill. It was known to him that the young lady was in the habit of going out to a choir practice on Monday evening, and everything points to the supposition that it was his intention to see her and either to acquaint her with his intention, or else do her some injury. However there is nothing definite on this point, as he was not seen by Miss Lawrie. He must have been roam-

ing about all night, with no other companion than his own unenviable thoughts, for his clothes this morning were wet through. He seems, however, to have determined to spend his last moments breathing the same atmosphere as his lady-love, and probably may have wished that she, who was quietly sleeping under the parental roof, all unconscious of the agony of mind and body he was causing, might be the first to gaze on his lifeless form, and have unmistakable evidence of the depth of his attachment. The spot he choose on which to bid farewell to the world was within a few yards of the house of Mrs Lawrie; a stately gum spread its sheltering branches overhead as if to hide from the very stars the committal of so fearful an act, and here with nought but the gray dawn of morning, which brought no ray of hope to him, to witness the deed, he put an end to his now miserable existence. He appears to have first fired a shot into the air as if to direct attention to himself, and fully 10 minutes elapsed 'ere the second shot which ended his misery was heard. It is, however, a common thing to hear guns fired in that neighbourhood in the morning, and so no notice was taken of it. The second shot, however, was undoubtedly directed at himself. It entered his head on the right side just in front of the ear, and the bullet came out just behind the left ear, death evidently being instantaneous. The body fell in a natural position, the left hand covering his breast, and his right slightly extended, the revolver falling between the arm





and the body.

In this way it lay till after daylight, when a little boy, a son of Mr Bredin, was on his morning rounds delivering milk. He then saw a body lying at the foot of a gum-tree on the road-side.

The sight terrified him a little, as the face was all covered with blood. He communicated the intelligence to some persons living close by, and in a short time the whole neighbourhood was aroused. Senior-constable Brown, of Lutwyche, was made acquainted with the circumstances about half-past 7, and in less than half an hour he had taken charge of the body, which was subsequently brought to the morgue.

On being searched 40 cartridges were found distributed in all his pockets, the bottle just mentioned, which was empty, a pocket book, a photograph of Miss Lawrie, and a couple of letters, which, however, do not throw any light on the unfortunate occurrence. In one pocket was also found a half-sovereign, and two coppers. There was also a watch and chain in the waist coat, and on one of his fingers a gold ring with 'J.F.' on it. Two of the chambers of the revolver bore traces of having been recently discharged, while the three others were still loaded.

The body is now lying at the morgue, where a post mortem examination will be made during the day, and an inquiry will be held in due course. To those more immediately connected with the cause of the rash act, the affair has come with a great shock; and a good deal of sympathy has been expressed for

the unfortunate young woman.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY

Telegraph 30 August 1889

A magisterial inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of **John Foulkes**, whose body was found on Tuesday morning at Eildon Hill, was held yesterday. **Sergeant Taylor** conducted the inquiry. **Sergeant Browne** stated that a man reported to him that a man was dead on Eildon Hill. He went to the place where he saw the body. He produced a revolver and several articles that were found in deceased possession.

Jessie Lawry stated that she resided with her father at Eildon Hill, and on Sunday night she saw John Foulkes. She had known him since April last, and had been keeping company with him. She was in his company on Sunday night last. She had a conversation with him, and after the conversation he made a threat to the effect that he would do away with both himself and her. This was in consequence of her conversation with him. She never saw him alive after Sunday night.

Rosina Payne, wife of John Payne, baker, Spring Hill, said she knew the deceased. He had been in her husband's employ. He was last at the bakehouse on Monday night. He did not seem to be under the influence of drink.

Alice Speechley, a married woman, and sister of the deceased, said she last saw him alive about a month ago. He was an Englishman and had been in the colonies about four years. His age was 22 years.

Dr Kesteven said there was a bullet wound in the head. The bullet had passed through the right parietal bone, and come out near the ear. Death was caused by the bullet. The skull was lifted from wound to wound by the force of the explosion. Death was instantaneous.

WEDDING

WOULFE— HEGARTY.

Of considerable interest to a wide circle of friends, was the marriage of Sarah Elizabeth (Girlye) Woulfe, daughter of Mrs and the late Mr Patrick Woulfe, of **Efluow**, Constitution-road, Windsor, Brisbane, and Cornelius, son of the late Mr and Mrs John Hegarty, of Carrignavan, Co. Cork, Ireland, which was celebrated in St. Finbarr's Church, Ashgrove, on Saturday by Rev. Father W. Hogan, P.P., Ashgrove. The altar was decorated with an arrangement of gladioli, roses, and sprays of asparagus by Mrs I. Josephson, sister of the bride, and Miss Vera Josephson, niece.

The bride looked charming in a frock of hand embroidered pink georgette, French model with a hat in tone. She carried a beautiful shower bouquet of bridal pink roses entwined with pink streamers. She was attended by two bridesmaids, Peggy and Josephine, Woulfe, sisters of the bride. Peggy wore an ivory marietta frock inlet with Venetian lace, a hat of large rose crinoline trimmed with powdered blue roses. Josephine wore a white hand embroidered frock of georgette - with a hat of rose pink crinoline. Each bridesmaid carried a bouquet of pink roses tied with white and pink streamers.

The duties of best man were under taken by Mr Percy Mullaly, and Mr Patrick Woulfe, brother of the bride, gave her away. Mrs Woulfe wore a gown of black silk, French model, with a hat to tone. The reception was held at **Efluow**, Constitution-road, Windsor, the residence of the bride's mother, only the immediate relatives with Rev. Father Hogan being present. The usual toasts, were honoured. The bride's gift to the bridegroom was a diamond ring, and the bridegroom presented the bride with a beautiful string of pearls. The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of a large number of beautiful presents, which included several cheques, Mrs Woulfe presenting the bride, with a cheque for £100.

Daily Mail: 18 January 1926.

See accompanying article on page 18
- Woulfe & Son, Tailors.

BEFORE THE GRANGE TRAM

general manager and was in charge until the government took over the company and formed the Brisbane Tramway Trust in 1922 paying \$2.8m in reparation. In 1923 the trust purchased a small fleet of buses. The photos on this page show



In 1895, the Brisbane Tramways Company was registered in London with the intention of acquiring the assets of the Brisbane Tramway and Investment Company (formed in 1883) and converting the Brisbane system to electric traction.

The General Electric Company of USA was awarded the contract to supply and install the electrical equipment which was completed in September 1897.

Mr J.S. Badger who was in charge of the installation was made

the buses which ran from William Street to Grange. The Brisbane City Council was formed in 1925 and then took control of the transport and after heavy losses on the buses discontinued them in 1927.

Sources: Brisbane City Council.



WOULFE & SON Tailors

Patrick Joseph Woulfe, son of Joseph Woulfe and Norah Kelleher, was born in Ireland about 1855. Early in 1878 he married Sarah Mahoney, daughter of Michael Mahoney and Mary Wallace, born 1863 in Ballybunion, Kerry, Ireland, in Tralee.

Daughter Honaria (Norah) was born on 3 January 1880 and four years later the trio obtained an assisted passage, leaving from Glasgow on the **Mount Lebanon**, arriving in Brisbane on 23 August 1884. They resided in Stanthorpe for a number of years and by 1888, they were in Brisbane.

Mary Ellen was born on 29 September 1885; Joseph died 9 June 1886; Patrick was born on 16 April 1888 in Paddington; Elizabeth on 10 November 1890; James on 17 September 1893; Sarah Teresa on 20 December 1895; and Mabel Jane Josephine was born on 1 October 1898.

Patrick, aged 47 years, died on 2 February 1902, in Annie Street, Paddington leaving Sarah to care for her children who ranged in age from 3 to 22 years.

Sarah set about working hard and providing for her family. An advertisement in the **Telegraph**, 19 May 1908 showed how much progress she was making....

COAT, vest machinists, also improvers and apprentices, juvenile machinists, girls for table, strong boy for pressing, highest wages, constant work guaranteed. S. Woulfe, Clothing Manufacturer, Annie Street, Paddington, near Morris's boot factory.

Eldest son, Patrick became involved in the trade and he set up at 139 Adelaide Street where he advertised for workers.

COAT, vest, trouser Machinists, Finishers, Improvers, Appren-

tices, constant work guaranteed. Woulfe & Son, 139 Adelaide Street, opposite Bryce's Delivery. Telegraph: 15 November 1913.

Around 1921 Patrick commenced retail tailoring and had a factory in Little Roma Street and in six years he claimed they were possibly the biggest firm in tailoring in Australia. They started making about sixteen suits a week and by 1928 were making well over 200 suits with plans to exceed 300 suits in the following year.

A large part of the business was contract work, making uniforms including railway, police, and fire brigade uniforms. At that stage they were using 125,000 yards of fabric a year buying directly from the mills.

Widow Sarah Woulfe and unmarried daughters moved to **Efluow** in Constitution Road and lived out her life. It was there she died on 18 December 1931. The news of her death appeared the following day in the **Telegraph**.

The death occurred suddenly at her residence, Efluow, Constitution Road, Windsor, of Mrs Sarah Woulfe, founder of the tailoring firm of Woulfe and Son, of Adelaide Street, Brisbane. Mrs Woulfe had been in ill-health for about six months. She was born in Ireland 70 years ago and shortly

after her marriage she came to Australia, living in Stanthorpe for a number of years and then coming to Brisbane. She had resided in the city for 35 years. The firm was founded by her about 1910.*

The late Mrs Woulfe is survived by five daughters - Mrs I. Josephson, Mrs T. W. Ryan, Mrs C. Hegarty and Misses Peggie and Josephine Woulfe - and one son - Mr Pat. Woulfe.

** It is clear she was in business earlier and son James died on 26 September 1923. The subsequent news clippings vary greatly about when the firm was established - as late as 1913 and the number of suits initially produced.*

Woulfes regularly advertised their wares and even had displays at the Brisbane Exhibition (1930) where orders could be measured on the spot. Their shop front at 15-17 Adelaide Street was extensively remodelled in 1934.

In 1937 a tailored to measure suit with extra trousers was advertised at costing £4/17/9 (\$9.78).

On 1 April 1948, Pat Woulfe, then aged 59, died at his home, Toorak Hill, Hamilton. His wife, seven children and two grandchildren survived him.

Throughout his life, as was his mother Sarah, he was a generous benefactor to the Roman Catholic Church.

The firm continued as in December 1951, it was awarded a contract worth £52,000 to manufacture the railway workers winter uniforms and as well the Ipswich Woollen Coy Pty Ltd received £26,669 for the serge material.

Researched by David Teague.



Brisbane City Council

The background image is a photograph of a sunset or sunrise over a hill. The sky is a vibrant orange and red, with a bright sun or moon low on the right side. In the foreground, a dark, silhouetted path leads up a hill towards the left. The overall mood is serene and contemplative.

EILDON HILL

A Summer Eve Retreat

by C.B.

Between the suburbs of Windsor and Wilston rears the shapely mass of Eildon Hill, unprepossessing in its bareness, but offering on these summer evenings a refreshing and beautiful recompense for the heat and burden of the day. Strange it is, then, to find its slopes almost deserted in those hours when lovers are supposed to stroll and the crickets chirrup their secrets to the stars; and why the Hill is neglected is all the more incomprehensible when one considers its accessibility and the fact that thousands perspire in the cottage homes about its very base.

From the summit there is an uninterrupted view to all points of the compass, and when the weary sun has wheeled his chariot from the sky the watcher on the hill may see the night closing in on him from the north and the south, from the east and the west.

It is then that he will perceive one of the chief charms of Eildon Hill — it is the contact afforded with both the serenity of heaven and the bustling activity of the earth, neither one obtruding on the other to the extent being a happy balance

between reality and imagination. Here man truly stands between the suburban and the sublime. From the streets and homes beneath come the eager cries of boys and girls - for this is the children's hour— and from the sky, where still lingers the death flush of a summer day, peep the immemorial stars through a veil of pale pink cloud.

Perhaps the breeze is blowing in from the sea — its breath is moist from the kiss of the ocean spray, and it brings a tremulous message from the “rumbling beach where the big waves fall.”

The wind is soft and caressing, as if in pity it had come from, a cool haven to comfort old Earth, with his heated brow and parched lips.

But maybe the breeze has made its journey over the now purple ranges in the west — its breath is warm from the soil of the wheat fields and the lucerne paddocks, and its whisper is hoarse in comparison with its seafaring cousin, for has it not come from the Outback, where the dust hangs over the sheep camps, and the stockmen wheel their cat-

tle on the dry plains. And it tells the hard hands which make firm the barriers of national greatness. He who stands on the highest point of the hill when the shadows have deepened, and the dull silver stretch of river is no longer visible, is made a witness of beauty which, although unconsciously produced by Man, yet throws a challenge at the feet of Nature.

That Beauty lies in the myriad lamps of the city, most of them lit with a twist of the hand, in which Science has placed, a wand more powerful than that of Ancient Magician. They are yellow sapphires thrown haphazard on the hills, and yet, if one looks upon them sympathetically, they arrange themselves in figures of the most entrancing design — a true harmony from the realm of discord, to the worshipper upon its summit,

Eildon Hill offers the great gift of contentment, and intimacy with nights

*“... which loiter across the seas
And speak with beauty, more rich
than words.”*

Telegraph: 16 January 1926.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

The failure of the Kidneys to carry out their work properly is definitely at the root of many of today's most common ailments - Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout so reads a 1938 advertisement printed in the **Australian Women's Weekly**.

A search of the history and contents of this nineteenth century quack medicine produces more about the embossed glass bottles the product was sold in rather than its efficacy.

Various stories exist about how Hulbert Harrington Warner started selling Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in 1879. In 1887 he opened offices in Australia and started promoting it.

This very bitter liquid was heavily advertised, promotions such as almanacs and cookbooks were used. As with others, testimonials featured in the advertisements.

It was promoted for curing Bright's Disease which is an inflammation of the kidneys. It was patented by Warner but its forebears were sold initially in 1849 as a vegetable concoction sold as Craig's Original Kidney Cure.

According to some, it contained alcohol (in 1948 there was a non-alcoholic version), glycerin and potassium nitrate. Postassium nitrate is not recommended for people with renal failure so Warner's Safe

Potassium nitrate is a chemical compound with the chemical formula KNO_3 . It is an ionic salt of potassium ions K^+ and nitrate ions NO_3^- , and is therefore an alkali metal nitrate. It occurs in nature as a mineral, niter. It is a source of nitrogen, from which it derives its name. Potassium nitrate is one of several nitrogen-containing compounds collectively referred to as saltpetre or saltpetre. Major uses of potassium nitrate are in fertilizers, tree stump removal, rocket propellants and fireworks. It is one of the major constituents of gunpowder (black powder). In processed meats, potassium nitrate reacts with hemoglobin and generates a pink color. Wikipedia.



Cure could make matters worse for its users.

Other **Safe** products included Nervine, Tonic, Diabetes Cure, Rheumatic Cure, and Bitters.

An embossed safe appeared on many of his bottles perhaps denoting that the product was safe or that his previous profession as selling fire and burglar proof safes. Needless to say, Warner made a fortune selling his cure and established branches in Toronto, Canada - London, England, Frankfurt - Germany and Melbourne - Australia.

Warner died in 1923.



Old-Time Remedies



NO MORE *Kidney Trouble* FOR ME



THE failure of the Kidneys to carry out their work properly is definitely at the root of many of to-day's most common ailments—Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout. The correct functioning of the Kidneys is to extract from the blood excess water and waste poisons which are subsequently expelled from the body. If the Kidneys are disordered, these poisons accumulate in the blood stream, and, in time, will take serious toll on your health.

There is no surer way to restore your Kidneys to their normal, healthy state than Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy famous for more than sixty years.

Warner's Safe Cure is packed in Concentrated form (non-alcoholic) at 2/6d and in the original 5/- bottles ... and is sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

THE 60 YEARS OLD REMEDY FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS