

Cover Story:

***Daniel
Skyring***

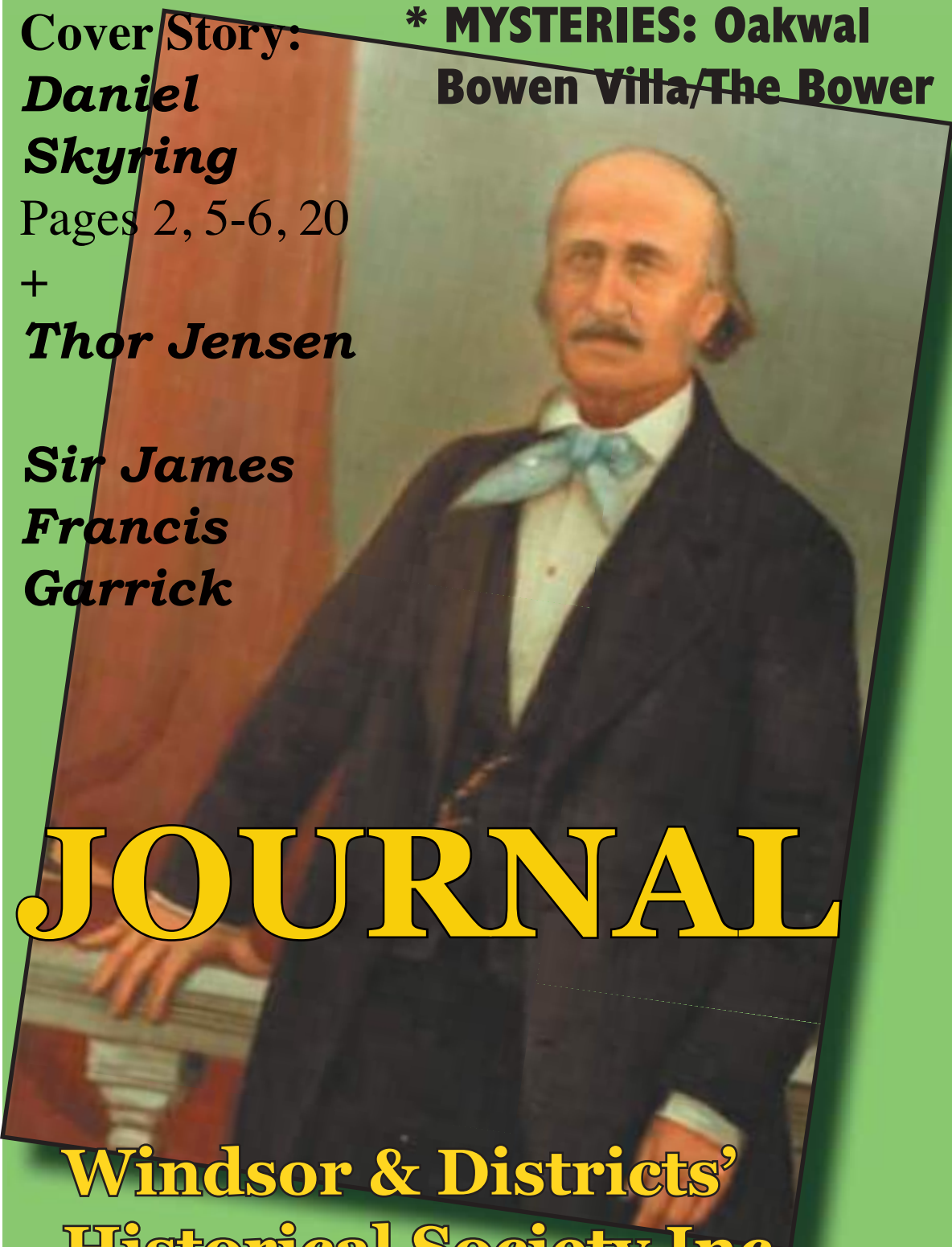
Pages 2, 5-6, 20

+

Thor Jensen

***Sir James
Francis
Garrick***

*** MYSTERIES: Oakwal
Bowen Villa/The Bower**

A portrait of Sir James Francis Garrick, an elderly man with a mustache, wearing a dark blue coat and a light blue cravat. He is holding a book in his left hand. The portrait is tilted slightly to the right.

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

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

4 p.m. 20 November 2022

The Annual General Meeting of the Windsor & Districts' Historical Society will take place in the Windsor Council Chambers building, Lutwyche Road, Windsor at 4 p.m. on 20 November next.

This will complete our thirty-fourth year of operations.

As well as the presentation of Annual Reports by the current President and Treasurer, there will be an election of office bearers for the ensuing twelve months.

Nomination forms and closing dates are listed in the accompanying letter.

Correction:

Journal: May 2022, p.18.

The information about the **R.M.S. Queetta** was not 100% accurate. Whilst the ship did make 12 trips to Queensland, it did not make the 12th return trip. Thanks Diana Hacker for pointing it out.



On the **Who Do You Think You Are** program on Sandra Sully telecast in August, a genealogist stated that there was a Cobb & Co. Depot in Lutwyche. The program should have consulted a local historian who would have replied that there was **no** Cobb and Co. Depot in Lutwyche.

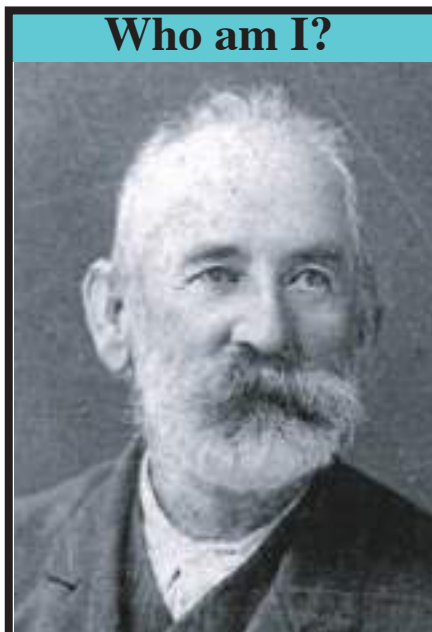
Positions required as: President, Senior & Junior Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Committee Members.

The current financial year ends on the 31 October 2022 and members are reminded that they must be financial to nominate and to take part in the elections.

You are encouraged to attend to follow the progress of your Society and to listen to a very special Guest Speaker.

It will be an eminent retired surgeon who is a wonderful speaker on historical medical subjects.

More details are included on the accompanying letter. See if you can bring along a friend or introduce a new member.



Who am I?



NEXT ISSUE

- * F.W. Thiel
- * I Know You'll Remember
- * Dear John (Street Names)
- * Wilston-Windsor R.S.L.
- * John Francis McConachie
- * Out of Steam
- * Woolloowin Cutting
- * Rise of Wilston - 1931
- * Patrick Feenaghty
- * Public Houses, Lutwyche
- * Enoggera and Newmarket
- * Charles Haynes Barlee
- * Government Cruise
- * Brilliant Inventor

JOURNAL

Volume 34 Number 4 November 2022

Recent issues are viewable at the
National Library of
Australia, Canberra,
State Library of Queensland
and on line at

www.windsorhistorical.org.au

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

Circulation Manager: Gem Cowlshaw

*Proof Readers: Judy Willis
and Rosalie Raciti, B.Ed.*

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
Tim Nicholls, MP
Member for Clayfield*

Who am I?

See story on page five.
Zachariah Skyring.

Acclimatisation Society

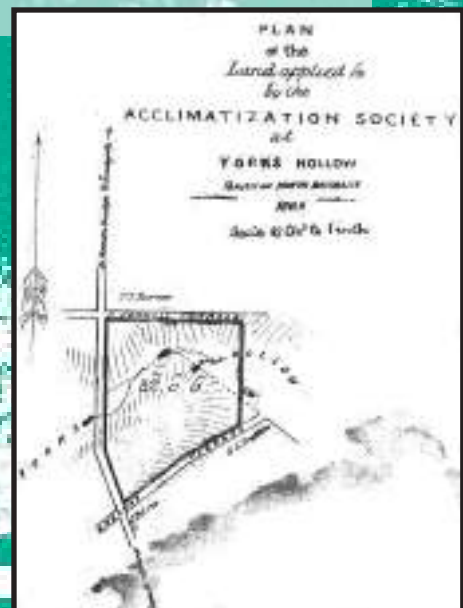
Acclimatisation Society's Grounds - now Bowen Park and much of the Exhibition Grounds.

The past year has not, however, been altogether unproductive in this branch - several lots of deer have been distributed over the Darling Downs - Rabbits having been repeatedly landed on the islands of Moreton Bay, and one lot on Booby Island. The society has moreover, become possessed of a flock of Llamas; of which, however, they can say nothing at present, except that they form an attractive feature at Bowen Park, which locality seems to suit them.

It may be interesting to mention, although forming no part of the Society's operations, that the Brisbane Board of Waterworks have succeeded in putting 500 young Murray Cod in the reservoir at Enoggera, and now are engaged in the endeavour to procure young fry of the Barramundi for the same purpose.

The Angora blood is gradually but surely strengthening in the Society's flock of Goats; and, with the record of the fact that Gold Fish are breeding in the grounds, this branch of the subject may be closed.

Queenslander; 21 January 1871.



LAND USE MYSTERY

The Windsor & Districts' Historical Society is largely concerned with the land known as the Parish of Enoggerra, County of Stanley. In our research we have identified the first purchasers of the various portions of land that was sold from 1854 onwards by initially the Government of New South Wales.

We know that the city allotments in Brisbane were sold from 1842 but what happened between 1842 and 1854 in our area?

This notice appeared in the **New South Wales Government Gazette** and was re-printed in the **Moreton Bay Courier** of 15 September 1849.

CROWN LANDS WITHIN SETTLED DISTRICTS. (LEASES BY AUCTION.)

(From the Government Gazette)
Colonial Secretary's Office.
Sydney, 20th Aug. 1849.

His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, for the information of all persons concerned, that leases of the hereunder described portions of land which have been applied for under the 28th section of the Regulations of the 29th March, 1848 will be put up to auction, at 11 o'clock, on Thursday, the 27th day of September next, at the places respectively mentioned, and upon the conditions set forth in the Regulations in question.

2. Further information respecting the land can be obtained from the Surveyor General, and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer, Sydney, and at the Police Offices of the Districts.

3. The upset price of each lot is 5s. per section of 640 acres, for the half year commencing 1st July last.

4. The full price bid for each lot must be paid down at the time of sale; in failure of which, or if not bid for, the lands will become open to selection for lease without competition, in conformity with sections 37 and 38 of the Regulations.

5. Parties obtaining these leases will have the power to renew them, under the 12th clause of the Regulations, provided the payment for the ensuing year be made within the time prescribed to the Colonial Treasurer, in accordance with the Notice of the 26th July last.

By his Excellency's command,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

The descriptions marked 14 to 21 are those offered in the Parish of Enoggerra.

(Enoggerra was spelt that way.)

14. 1300 acres, parish of Enoggerra, near Brisbane; bounded on the north by Kedron Brook, on the east by the parish boundary, on the south by Breakfast Creek, and on the west by the first section line West of the parish boundary.

15. 1050 acres, parish of Enoggerra, near Brisbane; bounded on the north by Kedron Brook, on the east by the first section line west of the eastern boundary of the parish, on the south by Breakfast Creek, and on the west by the section line forming the west boundary of the parish of North Brisbane.

16. 730 acres, parish of Enoggerra, near Brisbane; bounded on the north by Kedron Brook, on the east by the section line forming the west boundary of the parish of North Brisbane, on the south by the second section, line south of Kedron Brook, and on the west by a section line.

17. 640 acres, parish of Enoggerra, near Brisbane; bounded on the north by the second section line south of Kedron Brook; on the east by the section line forming the west

boundary of the parish of North Brisbane; and on the south and West by section lines.

18. 640 acres, parish of Enoggerra, near Brisbane; bounded on the east by the first section line west of the Town Reserve of North Brisbane, on the north by the first section line south of the northernmost boundary of that reserve, and on the west and north by section lines.

19. 800 acres, parish of Enoggerra, near Brisbane; bounded on the north by the Kedron Brook on the east by the first section line west of the Town Reserve of North Brisbane, on the south by the first section line south of the northernmost boundary of that reserve, and on the west by the second section line west of that reserve.

20. 1000 acres, parish of Enoggerra, near Brisbane; bounded on the north by the Kedron Brook, on the east by the third section line west of the Town Reserve of North Brisbane, on the south by the first section line south of the northernmost boundary of that reserve and on the west by the fourth section line west of that reserve.

The results of the auction

were:-

No. 14, parish of Enoggerra, at Breakfast Creek, 1300 acres, subject to a purchase previously made of 15 acres, sold to **Thomas Hennessy** until the end of 1850, at 10s—£1 10s 6d.

Nos. 15 and 16, withdrawn.

No. 17, 640 acres, at Kedron Brook, to **W. J. Sparkes**, until end of 1850, at 10s—15s.

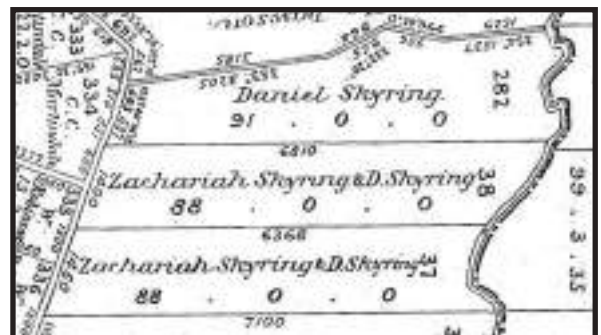
No. 18, 640 acres, No. 19, 800 acres, No. 20, 1000 acres, and No. 21, 1120 acres, were sold to **D. Skyring**, until the end of 1850, at 10s per section per annum — £4 13s 6d.

Researched by David Teague.

Next Story:

Daniel (jr) and Zachariah's land at Kedron Brook (Oxford Park).

(Kedron Brook at right & also parish boundary.)



In 1853 Zachariah and Daniel (jr) Skyring applied for cattle runs **Whidlka Whidlka**, **Canando**, and **Yandina**, the three runs having a total of area of 61,850 acres and **Canando** and **Yandina** had frontages on the Maroochy River. The leases were allowed to lapse in 1858.

DANIEL BUDD SKYRING

Before the previous article, I had only heard of Daniel Skyring in connection with the local district as having a boiling down works on the banks of Breakfast Creek somewhere near where the Bowen Bridge is today. So we can date it after 1849 when his lease came into effect.

Daniel Skyring, 29, with his wife Ellen, 28, arrived at Port Jackson in the 358 ton ship **Esther**, Captain Clarkson, on 12 July 1833 after leaving London on 21 February as unassisted steerage passengers. According to the ship's register their children Eliza, 6, Zachariah, 5 and Daniel, 4, accompanied them.

Daniel Skyring	29
Ellen Skyring his wife	28
Eliza Skyring	6
Zachariah Skyring	5
Daniel Skyring	4

From London, the 21st of February, and the Land's End the 4th of March, on Friday last, the ship **Esther**, 358 tons, Captain Clarkson, with a general cargo of merchandises. Passengers, Mr. John Luke, merchant; Mrs. Luke, and Master J. Luke; Mr. William Wilson, merchant; Mr. Joseph Jordan, merchant; Mr. James Sewell, merchant; Mr. James Minton, auctioneer; Mr. George Bower, Mr. G. Weiner, and Mr. Henry Newman; Mr. Benjamin Lee, hat manufacturer; Mrs. Ann Lee, Hannah Lee, and Ann Lee; Mr. Daniel Skyring, bricklayer; Mrs. Ellen Skyring, Eliza, Daniel, and Zachariah Skyring; Charles Haywood, blacksmith; Mr. Robert Finley, farmer; Mr. Richard Rankin, farmer; Mary Evans, Geo. Evans, Sarah Warner, and Ann Roobey.

THE SYDNEY HERALD: 15 JULY 1833.

Daniel was the son of Zachariah Skyring, a builder, and Mary Ann Budd, and was born on 11 August 1804 in London. His siblings were William, 1795, William Henry 1797, George, 1800, Margaret, 1805, Ester Catherine, 1809, and Charlotte, 1813.

Daniel soon found employment as a Supervisor of Brickworks, Quarries and Government Buildings and later as manager of the Elswick Estate for solicitor James Norton.



In 1842, the Moreton Bay District was opened for settlement and soon Daniel made several trips to inspect the new settlement - 10 November 1843 on **James Watt**, on 13 August 1843 on **Sovereign**, on 6 March and 17 August 1844 on **Sovereign**. Subsequently on 21 August 1844, he chartered the schooner **Wanderer** and loaded it with merchandise, furniture, a piano and two imported dairy cows and a bull and was granted a licence of departure by the Water Police.

He was a prominent figure at the government land sales making purchases on 30 January and 31 July 1844, and more on 10 January and 27 December 1845. These are best described as being the present site of All Hallows School and Kemp Place.

He opened the **Ready Money Beehive Store** so called as Daniel insisted on being paid in cash. He did not rely on I.O.U.s or the calabash system then in vogue. His wife and two older daughters - Eliza now about 18 and Mary Ann 10, ran the store.

At his farm he planted pineapples, grapes and citrus and even sent produce to Sydney. He kept buying land in the city including land at the corner of Queen and

Edward Streets.

When the New South Wales Government opened up further suburban lands for sale in 1858, Daniel's sons took advantage in getting the freehold titles for three large blocks which had previously been in his leasehold area. They were portions 37, 38 and 282 parish of Enoggera encompassing 267 acres probably best known now as Oxford Park. Sons Daniel and Zachariah operated a dairy farm there before spreading their wings and moving to lands near Gympie. Skyring Creek is a notable feature on the map there.

According to his obituary published in **The Queenslander** on 4 March 1882, *he was a colonist little known to fame or public life but who in his day did good work and set a wholesome example to the first settlers in the neighbourhood of Brisbane.*

The Brisbane Courier added that he was a very prosperous man and he laid coin upon coin, and added acre upon acre showing at the same time what other might do with hard work and fair dealing. It said that he had been retired for fifteen years and his death was from no particular disease and was little expected. He was in his 78th year.

Daniel had a large family and on his death on 21 February 1882 he was living at Ann Street, Brisbane. Wife Ellen Lavinia had passed away before him on 27 July 1863. The children were Eliza, 1826-1911; Zachariah, 1828-1894; Daniel, 1829-1919; Lavinia, 1830-1831; Ellen, 1832-1833; Mary Ann, 1834-1915; Sophia, 1839-1841; Thomas, 1840-1899; George, 1844-1902; Henry Albert, 1846-1904 and Charles Frederick - 1848-1935.

Son Daniel married in 1857 Martha Harvey Payne and they had twelve children and he died at Skyring Creek via Gympie on 16 September 1919.

Son Zachariah married in 1858 Amelia Louisa Sparkes and they had seven children and he died at Gympie on 3 April 1894.

Researched by David Teague.

HEENZO

On 18 May 1916 the Australian Government passed a rule under the War precautions Regulations that forbade the use of the word **Anzac** with any business. Other words included in this regulation were **Returned Soldier**, **Aussie**, **Our Wounded Soldiers** and **AIF**.

One of the firms that this legislation was aimed at was that of New Zealand chemist, G.W. Hean. George William Hean operated a pharmacy in Christchurch in 1897 and started making his own remedies - ointments, tonics and cough drops. Soon his best seller was a concentrated cough syrup at his several shops.

His move to the Australian market was inevitable in 1913. He set up mail order services in most capital cities and relied heavily on advertising and celebrity endorsements. Hean's Tonic advertisements heavily featured Australian soldiers and claimed to be a remedy for headaches, neuralgia, insomnia, dyspepsia, hysteria, backache, anaemia, palpitations, nervous breakdown and mental depression.

An advertisement in the

How the Gallipoli Strollers keep in Good Form.



HEENZO (Registered Name for) **HEAN'S ESSENCE**

Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza

Over 7000 Other Users of Heenzo

Hean's Tonic Nerve Nuts

Only 2/-

Saves Pounds

HENRY LAWSON



HEAN'S ESSENCE

Punch: 1916

Brisbane Courier of 28 April 1923 was headed:

INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH AND MEASLES

Epidemics of influenza, whooping cough, and measles are sweeping over Australia at present, and in quite a number of cases pneumonia is supervening, with fatal results. As the whole of these illnesses are due to micro-organisms, it is important that the mouths, throats, and stomachs, both of adults and children, should be regularly treated with a mixture, a family supply of which any one can prepare in a few moments simply by adding Heenzo to sweetened water. Those who prefer pastilles to mixtures should use Heenzo Cough Diamonds.

What is in it? No where can I find a hint except it must be bitter and that one bottle makes a pint. Another product was Hean's Tonic Nerve Nuts not forgetting to mention Hean's Chilblain Salve and Heans Tooth Powder.

In all the hundreds of advertisements the Heenzo cure was restricted to coughs, colds influenza

Sydney Mail: 1918



Old-Time Remedies

and whooping cough.

Initially the endorsements appeared to be from consumers but soon the use of celebrities was substituted. Names like Australian tenor, Peter Dawson, poet Henry Lawson were soon joined by stage performers such as Will Mahoney, Fred Bluett and George Wallace.

A mixture of endorsements came from Sir Ernest Shackleton, polar explorer, Gladys Moncrief and even British author H. Rider Haggard.

The advertisements continued into the 1950s but with the development of antibiotics, sales declined and Heenzo disappeared.

HEENZO SHOULD BE USED

The Sun: 6 November 1932



Mr. GEORGE WALLACE, Australia's brilliant stage and 'talkie' comedian, praises

HEENZO

the famous money-saving family remedy for

COUGHS

COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CRUP and FLU

HEENZO COSTS 2/-, SAVES £s.

"HEENZO HOMES ARE HEALTHIEST"

Researched by David Teague.

PETROL CRISIS

PETTING in cars in city parks and dark riverside drives has become unpopular since petrol rationing.

As part of the check on the illegal use of petrol, officers under the control of the chairman of the Liquid Fuel Control Board, Mr J. C. Lamont, are taking the numbers of cars parked in such spots.



The motorist is then brought before the board and asked an embarrassing question— “Was it business or pleasure motoring?”

“Snoopers. That’s what they are,” an irate motorist said yesterday.

“I had been working hard at the office all day, and drove to a park for a breath of fresh air. We were surprised to see a man take the number.”

Mr Lamont said that the check was in the interests of the nation. The men were not snoopers. **Sunday Mail; 8 February 1942.**



‘Sly’ Petrol May Come From Camps

Leakage from military camps is believed to be a source of ‘bootleg’ petrol available in Bris-

bane.

Detection of ‘black market racketeers’ in petrol is proving the most difficult problem officers of the Liquid Fuel Control Board have faced since the introduction of petrol rationing.

They know that many motorists are using more than their legitimate quota.

Investigations are met with the bland answer that the owners will lay their cars up for the rest of the month because they are travelling on the last of their ration.



Illegal use of petrol can be ascertained only if an officer is detailed to trail a suspect every day. This is impossible because of man-power limitations.

Motorists who have been interrogated would not disclose the source of their extra supplies. They preferred to lose their ration rather than ‘squeal.’

The ring-leader, if there is one man controlling the sale, is still a mystery figure, according to officers of the board.

Army Check-up

Allied army headquarters have



commenced a check on the stocks of petrol at all military camps. It is expected that this inquiry will restrict trafficking in petrol.

Price of ‘bootleg’ petrol was 5/6 a gallon in Brisbane last week. Information of this has been received by the authorities.

Biggest purchasers of this supply are taxi-drivers, who are able to profit out of their fares by nominating a price instead of charging by the meter.

Apart from petrol it is believed that there is little illicit trading in Brisbane of goods which have been rationed or frozen.

Sunday Mail 19 April 1942.

STOLE ARMY PETROL

Pleading guilty to having stolen a steel drum containing four gallons of petrol, valued 14/, the property of the Army, Walker Blake Myers, 23, soldier, was sentenced to three months’ imprisonment by Mr A. E. Altin, S.M., yesterday.

Detective Sergeant C. E. Risch, who prosecuted, said that Myers, who was in the transport section, parked his truck near a hotel, got drunk, and sold the petrol.

Courier-Mail: 28 October 1942.



NEW BARRACKS

The opening of the new Salvation Army Barracks last evening at Albion gave the Salvationists of Brisbane and the suburbs an opportunity of holding a very enthusiastic gathering.

The building, which is of wood, near the railway station, will accommodate, when quite full, nearly 300 people, and with the land upon which it is erected, cost some £320. It was opened last night with a social tea and public meeting, the nucleus of which consisted of Salvationists proper-soldiers and hallelujah lasses-but the general public were invited, the result being that after the tea, to which about 230 sat down, the building was thronged to its utmost capacity.

“Major” Wright gave some interesting statistics with regard to the salvation movement, and attributed its great success to the thorough unity existing between all its branches. The Salvationists had pitched upon the Albion district for the erection of this hall, as it was eminently a working man’s

district, and the Salvation Army was, he maintained, the Church of the working man. He spoke at considerable length in his usual forcible and earnest style, and his speech was relieved now and again by musical selections, both vocal and instrumental. Mrs Purnell figuring very prominently and acceptably among the solo vocalists.

In the course of his remarks “Major” Wright appealed for subscriptions towards the Building Fund and said that the only unpleasant thing about the

structure was that it was not yet paid for, but he trusted that with the active monetary assistance of the people of the district it very soon would be. “Adjutant” Purnell, “Staff Officer” Brame, and others also addressed the meeting, which was throughout of a very hearty character.

Brisbane Courier: 13 June 1888.



FEBRUARY 1962 - OPENING OF ALBION OVERPASS

(See also Journal August 2020.)



APRIL 1958 - BEFORE THE BUILDINGS WERE MOVED.



DROWNINGS

In previous JOURNALS we have included stories about the many drownings that occurred in Breakfast Creek. Evidently in those days it was a beautifully clean stream and a lure to swimmers. We print two versions of the first drowning of a carpenter.

The Courier: 17 November 1863

We have to record the occurrence of another fatal accident by drowning, which happened yesterday afternoon, between twelve and one o'clock, near to Bowen Bridge. It appears that three carpenters in the employment of Mr Petrie, named Lindsay Porteous, James M'Kay, and Frederick Betts, have been engaged in making some additions to the residence of his Honor Chief Justice Cockle, and have been in the habit during their dinner hour of indulging in a bath in Breakfast Creek, which runs in the neighbourhood of their work. Yesterday they went down as usual, when the deceased, Lindsay Porteous, the only one of the three who could not swim by some means or other got out of his depth, and although his two companions did all they possibly could to save him, he was drowned.

The deceased arrived some twelve months ago, in the **Flying Cloud**, and as far as we can ascertain he has no relations in the colony. We understand that an inquest will be held on the body at nine o'clock this morning.

Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald and General Advertiser 19 November 1863.

..... another fatal accident by drowning occurred between the hours of twelve and one o'clock on Monday. The following are the facts of the unfortunate circumstance:

Three men in the employ

of Mr Petrie, named M'Kay, Betts, and Porteous, working at Mr Justice Cockle's, and who were in the habit of bathing almost daily at the back of Mr Swan's near Bowen Bridge, went into the water as usual at the time above-mentioned. M'Kay and Bettes, who were good swimmers, went over their depth; Porteous could not swim and he having got too far into the river the current proved too strong for him, and he was carried out of his depth. James M'Kay caught hold of him and held him above water as long as he was able, but unfortunately his strength failed, and he was compelled to let go his hold. Bettes also went to Porteous's assistance, but his efforts to save were unsuccessful. The poor fellow was ultimately got out of the water by an aboriginal about two hours after the accident.

Lindsay Porteous was a single man aged twenty-six years, and came out from England in the ship **Flying Cloud**. For some time past he had been in the employ of Mr Petrie as carpenter.

Brisbane Courier: 13 December 1864 CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday morning, at the Bowen Bridge Hotel, on the body of a man named James Mills, who died on the previous day. John Leeson deposed that he had known deceased since he was a boy; witness called on him on Sunday morning, when he said he would like a bogie; witness did not care to go as he could not swim, and advised deceased not to go; however, they went to the water, near Bowen Bridge, when deceased undressed and plunged in; he had not been in a minute before he commenced to struggle; witness undressed and went after him, and succeeded in getting him on to one

of the piers of the bridge. Shortly afterwards, seeing a man go over the bridge, he cried out for assistance, but the man said he could not swim; the man went away for a help and while he was gone deceased slipped away, and witness saw him no more; witness then ran to the Bowen Bridge Hotel for assistance; the landlord of the hotel (Mr Woods) came back with him, accompanied by another person, who jumped in the water, but could not find the body, after searching for two hours, several persons assisted in the search, at last the body was found, about eleven yards from the place where he went down; the body was taken to the public house; deceased only spoke once while witness held him on the pier, and witness said to him before he fell the last time, "Oh, Jack, I am very exhausted;" no blame could be attached to the man who was on the bridge at the time of the accident.

David Russell deposed that he saw two men on the bridge on Sunday morning-they were both in the water; one was all under the water; his hand was waving above it; witness called out to the other man, who immediately gripped him; the man sung out for assistance, but witness said he could not swim, but told him to hold on, while a rope was fetched; when witness came back, he met the man, who said his mate was drowned he was so agitated at the time that he did not know what he was about.

William Shortus deposed that he had been called up early on Sunday morning by a person who told him that a man had been drowned, and that his boat was wanted; the two of them went into the boat, and when they got to the bridge they saw only the man's clothes; after great trouble found the body of the man about ten yards from the place where it was said he had dropped into the water; he was taken to Wood's public house.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased was accidentally drowned; but appended a

rider, suggesting the advisability of keeping drags at Bowen Bridge, as so many persons bathe there.

Queenslander 29 December 1866.

On Thursday afternoon two young men, named Snider and Heydon, were bathing in Breakfast Creek near the Bowen Bridge. Neither of them were good swimmers, and Snider was almost immediately carried out of his depth by the force of the current, and drowned. Heydon had considerable difficulty in getting on shore again, and was utterly unable to afford his companion any assistance. The body has not yet been recovered. Snider's real name is unknown, and he has not had lately any settled place of abode.

Queenslander" 29 December 1866. VAGRANCY.—John Haydon, who has no settled place of abode, was ordered to be kept in custody until after the inquest to be held on the body of William Snider, who was drowned in Breakfast Creek on Thursday.

Brisbane Courier: 31 December 1866.

A magisterial enquiry was held on Saturday, at the Police Court, before the Police Magistrate, respecting the death of a man named Snider, who was drowned whilst bathing in Breakfast Creek on Thursday last. John Hayden, the man who was bathing with the deceased, was examined, and his evidence went to show that Snider, who was a poor swimmer, was carried out of his depth by the force of the current, and drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Queenslander: 29 June 1867

The body of Francis Foyle, late a seaman of the **Hermine**, who was drowned on the 18th instant, was found at Breakfast Creek Bridge on Thursday by Sergeant King. A magisterial enquiry was held in the forenoon, and a verdict of "accidental death" was recorded.

All the seamen of the vessel attended his funeral, which was very respectably conducted.

Brisbane Courier: 20 October 1868

A magisterial inquiry was held yesterday by Mr H. H. Massie, the Police Magistrate, touching the death of Alfred Bennet, who was drowned at Breakfast Creek on Saturday morning last. The following is an abstract of the evidence given by the witnesses: Walter Bennet, aged 9 years, stated he was the son of Alexander Bennet, coachbuilder, of Ann-street; his brother Alfred, the deceased, was seven years old last birthday; on Saturday morning last witness, in company with William Noble, Walter Edds, George Noble, and his brother Alfred, started for the Three-mile Scrub to get scrub nuts; they had to cross Breakfast Creek to get to the scrub a good bit above Bowen Bridge; there was no regular crossing place, and the tide was running up strong; they all stripped on the bank, intending to carry their clothes across the creek; Willie Noble went into the water first; he went half way across, and the others went into the creek together; Alfred (the deceased) and Walter Edds were carried off their legs by the water; there is deeper water a little way above where they tried to cross; Alfred was carried a little up the stream and then went down; he came up twice, and called out; he was not far from them, but they were unable to get to his assistance.

Willie Noble could not swim; witness could swim a little, and when his brother went down the last time he tried to get hold of him, but could not succeed, witness then dressed himself as quickly as he could, and ran home to tell his mother; while his brother was drowning the boys called out as loud as they could, but no one came to them; they saw two men with a cart a long way off, but they did not hear the boys' cries; in the afternoon witness went back with Mr Kline; he had a drag with him, but the tide

was too high; the same evening he went out again with Mr Munro Smith to drag for the body, but was unsuccessful two blacks had been looking for the body but could not get it; it was not found till next day. William Noble, aged 10 years, was one of the party that went out with Alfred Bennet when he got drowned; they tried to cross the creek just opposite to Mr Seymour's house; the creek was pretty high and the tide was running up; the boys all stripped on the bank; witness went in first carrying his clothes, and when he got part of the way he waited for the others; the water there was not much above witness' knees; all the other boys went after him; when he had got half way across the two smallest boys, Alfred Bennet and Walter Edds, were carried off their feet; Edds went down and caught hold of a log, and stuck to it until he got hold of some mangroves and scrambled up the bank; Alfred was carried up the stream by the tide a little way, and went down in deep water; witness tried to get to him, and got within a yard of him; the water was then just up to witness' mouth and nose, and as witness could not swim he could not reach him; they called out, but nobody came to them, and Walter Bennet ran away; about a quarter of an hour afterwards a white man and a blackfellow came down from Mr Seymour's house, having been told of the accident; witness showed the blackfellow where Alfred had disappeared; he dived several times, but could not find the body. The tide was then running fast; the water was over the black fellow's head, where it was up to witness' knees when he first went into the creek. Constable Walsh deposed that he went to the creek to look for the body of young Bennet, on the morning of Sunday, when it was found by Mr Petrie; it was under a log, in about three feet of water at low water; it appeared to have been swept under the log, and held there by the soft mud with which the bottom is covered.

OAKWAL



The writer of this article does not profess to be Agatha Christie but will try to place before you a number of facts and let you draw your own conclusions.

The land, portion 147, on which **Oakwal** was built, 20 acres 5 perches, was purchased by Daniel Rountree Somerset on 31 May 1858 for £65/2/1. In 1850, Somerset had been in South Australia and had decided to return to England. He was travelling on the **Jenny Lind** when it was shipwrecked. The survivors were rescued and landed in Brisbane.

In 1855 he purchased land along Breakfast Creek portions 11, 12 and later he purchased portion 13 from Charles Windmell on which he had built his residence which he called **Rosemount**.

In the February 1866, **Rosemount** was advertised for sale for a long time and eventually it was purchased by Sir Maurice O'Connell.

Now it seems Somerset had built and moved to another residence on the peak of his land on the opposite side of Bowen Bridge Road. What sort of house was it?

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the Erection of a **VILLA RESIDENCE**, of stone, near **Bowen Bridge**.

Plans and specification to be seen at my office, where tenders are to be sent on or before **TUES. DAY, 15th March, 1864.**

The lowest tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES COWLISHAW, Architect,
3234 Queen-street.

THE COURIER: 7 MARCH 1864.

Many villa residences, and other buildings of a more private character, are being erected in the vicinity of Brisbane, and a large number for which tenders are accepted are about to be commenced. Mr. Petrie will shortly lay the foundation of a large stone house to be built for Chief Justice Cockle, near to the residence at present occupied by that gentleman, adjacent to **Bowen Bridge**. In the other suburbs of the

BRISBANE COURIER: 16 APRIL 1864.



We don't know. Was it a sand-stone building adjacent to the new structure that was later used as a kitchen? What was it called?

Now the **Courier** of 24 January 1863 announced that James Cockle, Esq. of the Middle Temple and Midland Circuit, Barrister at-Law had been selected to be the first Chief Justice of Queensland. He was to leave by overland mail of December (1862) and was expected to assume his office about the middle of February (1863).

The Cockle Family arrived in Sydney on the P. & O. ship **Northam** on 19 February and transferred to the **Yarra Yarra** for Brisbane. On 24 February he took his seat as an additional justice and chief justice. He initially stayed with Governor, Sir George Bowen.



He was put to work immediately with sittings at various locations around the state. He was on a salary of £1,500 while Judge Lutwyche was on a historic salary of £2,000.

Various stories are recorded of how Cockle came to purchase Somerset's portion 147. In this **Journal** is reprinted a tale of the drowning of a carpenter who was working for John Petrie making additions to Sir James Cockle's house. It would seem that there was a house on the property and it was being altered/enlarged for the Cockle family. Whether they had moved in at that time has not been found however in the next month,



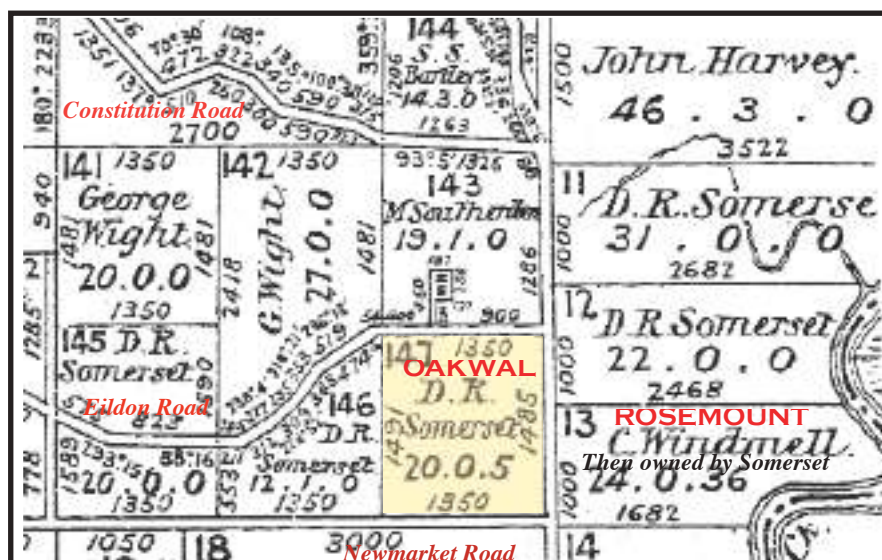
SIR JAMES COCKLE

December 1863, advertisements selling nearby land referred to it as being near Sir James Cockle's residence although the title wasn't transferred until 1864. The next part of the story unfolds with the advertisement in the **Courier**, 7 March 1864, calling for tenders, placed by architect James Cowlshaw, to build a villa residence of stone.

The **Brisbane Courier** of 16 April 1864, records that Mr Petrie will soon lay the foundation stone of a large stone house to be built for Chief Justice, Sir James Cockle, **near to the residence at present occupied by that gentleman**, adjacent to Bowen Bridge.

When was it finished? Going by how well the Petrie company worked, I would guess, later that year. And now you can work out who had the present **Oakwal** built.

PARISH OF ENOGGERA



James Cowlshaw,

architect, newspaper proprietor, director and politician, was born on 19 December 1834 at Sydney, the eldest son of Thomas Cowlshaw, architect, and his wife Maria, née Evans. About 1860 Cowlshaw went to Brisbane where he soon found lucrative outlets for his profession and became involved in the management of several businesses. He designed a few private homes but was mostly concerned with building the Commercial Bank of Sydney in Queen Street, Brisbane, the warehouse for Alexander Stewart & Sons, the Boys' Grammar School and other large edifices. He acquired a large interest in the Queensland Trustees Ltd, and was a founder of the Brisbane Gas Co. in 1864, its first auditor in 1869-73 and then a director, retiring temporarily in September 1875 to design and superintend the building of the company's new premises. In succession to Lewis Bernays he was chairman from March 1879 to 1920. When strikes in 1912 threatened Brisbane's gas supply Cowlshaw led several deputations to the premier and his policy helped to avert immediate trouble. Cowlshaw was a director of the **Brisbane Courier** until Gresley Lukin and others bought it in 1873. He became managing director of the **Brisbane Telegraph** in 1878 and chairman of the Telegraph Newspaper Co. from December 1879 to May 1885.

BOWEN VILLA? THE BOWER?

On Tuesday 14 November 1854 a Government Land Sale of Suburban Lots of Land, in the vicinity of Brisbane was held in the Court House. It was an auction with the reserve price being £1 per acre.

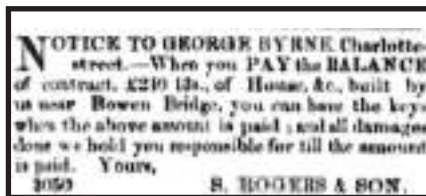
Lot 13 of 21 acres was sold to Charles Windmell for £106 1s. Lot 14 of 18 acres was sold to George Byrne for £95 8s. Lot 15 of 19 acres 2 roods was sold to Charles Windmell for £79 19s. - well above the reserve prices.

Windmell was an opportunist for he had his purchases listed for sale almost immediately on 30 December 1854. Daniel Somerset purchased lot 13 and added it to his adjacent purchases and built his house, **Rosemount**, on it.

It seems that in 1855, George Byrne purchased portion 15 from Windmell, adjacent to his portion 14. Byrne was living in a two storeyed stone house in Charlotte Street in the city and had other property holdings. In 1859 Byrne had his original portion 14 surveyed into three subdivisions and

subdivisions 1 and 2 were sold to John Bryden. He retained subdivision 3. In 1864 he offered it for sale as 60 resubdivisions. It seems they didn't sell as Byrne retained ownership over that land until his death.

It seems that Byrne decided to get built a fine timber cottage on a rise above Breakfast Creek on portion 15 and a dispute about the payment on the contract arose between Byrne and the builder, Stephen Rogers. An impasse forced Rogers to place an advertisement in the **Brisbane Courier** on 15, 16, 17 February 1866.



NOTICE TO GEORGE BYRNE, Charlotte-street. - When you PAY the BALANCE of contract, £240 13s., of House, &c., built by us near Bowen Bridge, you can have the keys when the above amount is paid; and all damages we
1936 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

hold you responsible for till the amount is paid. Yours, S. ROGERS & SON.

Brisbane Courier: 15 February 1866

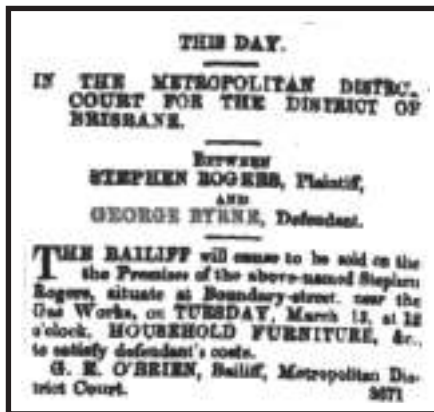
Matters soon came to a head with Rogers suing Byrne in the Metropolitan District Court on 20 February for £153 11s 6d (a lesser amount than that which was demanded in the advertisement) for work and labour done and materials supplied towards building a house for Byrne. James Bramston appeared for the plaintiff and Ratcliffe Pring for the defendant.

Rogers argument was that there was extra work done outside the initial contract. Pring argued for Byrne that the contract hadn't been signed off so how could extra payment be demanded. A whole string of architect witnesses attested to the quality of the work and even George Watson the plumber who supplied the roofing iron certified that it was the best and most expensive.

After extensive arguments, the jury retired and found for the defendant. Defiantly Rogers had his advertisement inserted again on 28 February. Byrne had been awarded costs and he set the bailiffs onto Rogers to sell his furniture on 13 March. (clipping next page)

PRESENT DAY PHOTOGRAPH





It seems that Byrne now moved to Bowen Bridge as in July 1866, his house in Charlotte Street was advertised for rent.

Life for Byrne seemed very involved as he was often in court with problems with various tenants, insurance companies and even assaults.

Next in our saga appeared this advertisement in the **Brisbane Courier**. It appeared on 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28 December for a Tuesday 28 December sale. Next it appeared on 29, 30, 31 December 1869 and on 1, 3 January for a 3 January sale. It didn't mention the owner or the mortgagee.

**By Order of the Mortgagee.
That Splendid Suburban
Residence
known as
BOWEN VILLA,
Situate at the Junction of
Bowen Bridge, having an extensive frontage to Breakfast Creek, and also to the Main Government Road.
The Land contains 19 Acres and 2**

Roods, with a plentiful supply of fresh water.

To Speculators and those requiring a neat convenient, and valuable Suburban Residence within half an hour's walk of the General Post-office.

ARTHUR MARTIN respectfully announces that he has been favored with instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by auction, at the City Auction Mart, Queen and Edward streets,

**on MONDAY, January 3,
at 11 o'clock,
That Splendid Suburban
Residence known as
BOWEN VILLA,
situate at the Bowen Bridge, standing on 19 Acres 2 Roods, be the same more or less, situated in the County of Stanley and Parish of Enoggera, being Portion No. 15, having an extensive frontage to Breakfast Creek, and also to the Main Government Road.**

The Land is securely fenced, and is plentifully supplied with fresh water.

The House, which is faithfully and substantially built of wood, contains every accommodation for a private family, and being built on a gently sloping mound, it not only commands a capital view, but is above the reach of all mists or vapors arising from the creek.

The distance from the Post-office is about two miles, and the neighborhood is everything

that could be desired, whether for convenience, salubrity, or respectability.

The Auctioneer will give intending purchasers every information respecting the property on application to his office.

**Title Guaranteed.
Terms-Half Cash; balance, promissory note at four months, bearing 8 per cent, interest.**

**Remember Day of Sale,
MONDAY, January 3, at 11 o'clock.**

Was this another attempt by someone to get George to pay up?

The Byrne family arrived Australia in 1847, George being born in Ireland and in 1818 and his wife Margaret (Moore) also was born in Ireland in 1823. Their family included George Robert 1847, Elizabeth Ann 1848, Margaret 1850, Catherine 1852, Mary Jane 1857, Isabella 1860.

In the 1870s Byrne had another house, **Nyambur** higher up on his land and the previous house now seemed to be referred to as **The Bower**. Over the years various families lived in **The Bower**. In 1892, Frederick McDonnell Hart, son of Queensland's first resident railway engineer, married Isabella Byrne and in 1895 they were listed as living in **The Bower**. Their family included Vernon George 1894 and twins Morris and Byrne 1895.

Morris was killed in World War One and Byrne followed a legal career and eventually became the heir of the Byrne properties.

Researched by David Teague.



Left to right along Bowen Bridge Road: NYAMBUR, THE BOWER, OAKWAL, OAKWAL KITCHEN OR ORIGINAL SOMERSET BUILDING?, BOWEN BRIDGE, CREEK - TREELINE.

THOR JENSEN

Who named Surfers Paradise or as it was originally Surfer's Paradise? There are several stories and names bandied about but the prize must surely go to registered surveyor, Thor Jensen. He was a partner with Arthur Blackwood in land they purchased at Southport near Harper's Ferry in 1916 and surveyed it into allotments. It is recorded that as he stood on the beach front he said, *You know this is a real surfer's paradise*. He registered the name in 1917. He was not the first to use that term as in **Truth** on 28 January 1917, an item mentioned that *Sydney is the Surfer's Paradise* and Sydney papers already used that term to refer to various beaches there.

However Jensen surveyed the land into large allotments of over half and over a quarter acre sizes. In April 1917 Blackwood advertised ocean fronted lots for £50 and £40 each whilst inside lots of a quarter acre sold for £15. The name became more popular when Jim Cavill, formerly of the Kedron Park Hotel opened a hotel in 1923 on land he bought from the estate used the Surfers Paradise name.

Thor Hjelm Jensen was born in Copenhagen in 1885 and arrived with his parents in Queensland in 1887. He attended the Caboolture State School. He served under surveyors in Queensland and New South Wales and passed his Land Surveyors Examination and was registered at such on reaching 21 years.

He worked for the Queensland Government surveying in Western Queensland and the Burnett District.

In 1908 he bought an established practice in Brisbane and had an office in Queen Street.

In 1911 he married Violet



THOR'S SURVEY TEAM.

Madeline (Dimp) Ashton, eldest daughter of Harwood Ashton of Paddington.

They had four daughters: Thoreen, Thyra Madeline, Viola and Elfreda Mary, They lived in **Val-halla** on Rosemount Terrace.



When Thor bought the block in Oakwal Estate he had uninterrupted views to the east with the mouth of Breakfast Creek and the Brisbane River clearly seen. This peaceful outlook was not to last as Bowser & Lever purchased almost all the blocks opposite his house and proceeded to create a quarry with all the nuisances of blasting and dust it caused. The house is still there and has been beautifully restored. Not content with just being a surveyor, Thor then undertook studies to become an engineer in 1924. Later he combined his services also to become a consulting engineer for the Southport, the Tara and Wambo Shire Councils. He supervised the building of the Pacific Highway from Burleigh to Coolangatta.

Thor died in 1972.

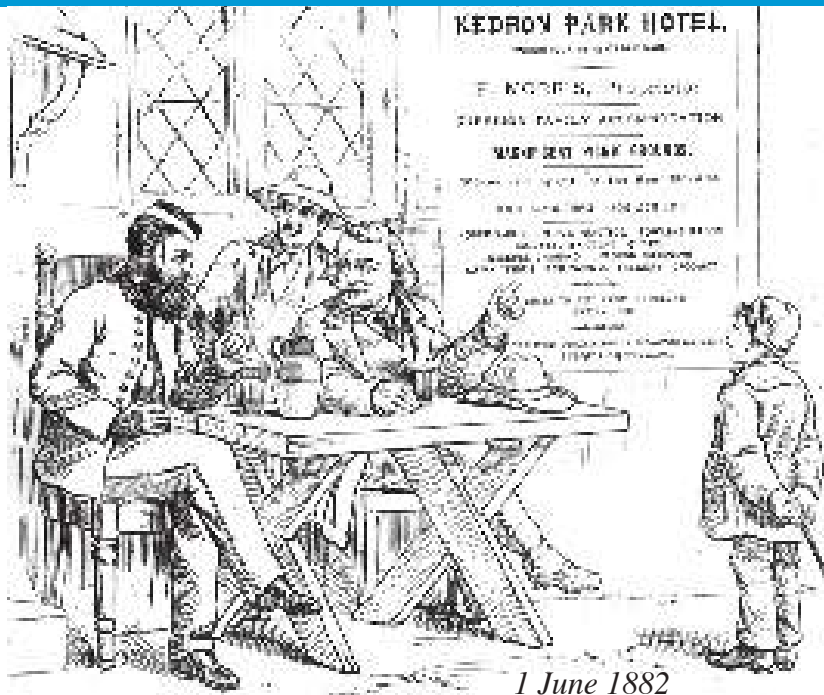


SOME OF THOR'S ESTATES.



Researched by David Teague.

A PLEASANT RETREAT



of construction. A cool backing to this fine piece of ground is formed by one of the few pieces of scrub left about Brisbane.

The house itself is all that can be desired us an hotel—airy, as clean as a new pin, and furnished in a manner which may be called extravagant, the furniture in the chief rooms being artistic in design and of the highest finish. The hotel has not been long completed, but it is, nevertheless, well patronised, especially on Saturdays and Sundays.

The visitor on reaching the place realises that he is thoroughly in the country, notwithstanding that he is not more than half an hour from town, and that omnibuses run within a few yards of the place every quarter of an hour or so. A match (return) was played at Kedron Park on Monday between several members of South's theatrical company and an eleven of muffs, the former winning with four wickets to spare, and all enjoyed the outing immensely, being, without exception, loud in praise of the accommodation afforded by Mr Morris and his excellent establishment.

The Telegraph: 22 February 1882.

The majority of the dust afflicted denizens of the metropolis are aware of the many pleasant retreats which are to be met with within an omnibus ride of the city. One of the pleasantest of those spots is to be found just beyond the rising suburb of Lutwyche. This is Morris' Kedron Park Hotel. The house, which is

a handsome two storey building of the villa order, is charmingly situated at the corner of the Gympie and Sandgate roads, close to the bridge which spans Kedron Brook. Across the road is a large park-like enclosure, with park-like gates, which serves admirably as a cricket ground, and on which a racecourse in process



Sir James Francis GARRICK

by W. Ross Johnston

This article was published in Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 4, (MUP), 1972

Sir James Francis Garrick (1836-1907), politician and agent-general, was born on 10 January 1836 at Sydney, the second son of James Francis Garrick who migrated in the early 1830s to manage a flour-mill. Like his elder brother, James was articled to a Sydney solicitor. He was admitted to practise in December 1860 and his brother practised in Christchurch, New Zealand. In 1861 Garrick moved to Brisbane, where only four attorneys were then in practice. He went into partnership with Charles Lilley, built up a flourishing practice and became solicitor to the City Council.

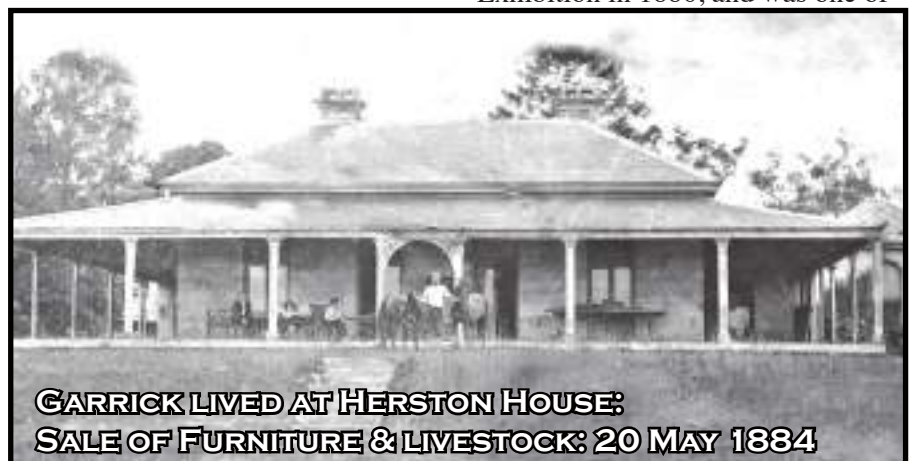
Garrick represented East Moreton in the Legislative Assembly in 1867-68. In 1869 the Lilley ministry appointed him to the Legislative Council but he soon left for London and after an absence of two sessions his seat was declared vacant. In London he resumed his legal studies and was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple in 1873. Next year he returned to Brisbane and was admitted to the Queensland Bar. He was crown prosecutor of the metropolitan district in 1874-75, the central district in 1875-76 and the southern district in 1877. In 1882 he was appointed Q.C. He re-entered politics in 1877 for East Moreton. In February 1878 he was appointed secretary for public lands and mines in the ministry of John Douglas; in December he became attorney-general and held office for two months before the government fell. From 1879 he was prominent in the Opposition led by (Sir) Samu-



el Griffith to the McIlwraith government until November 1883 when Griffith took over the administration and appointed Garrick temporarily as colonial treasurer. In 1883-84 he was postmaster-general, a post that customarily involved leadership of the government in the Legislative Council, to which he was duly appointed. He represented Queensland at the Intercolonial Conference of 1883.

In June 1884 Griffith

appointed him agent-general for immigration in London while still holding a seat in the Executive Council as minister without portfolio. Apart from an interruption from June 1888 to December 1890, Garrick held his post in London until October 1895. In his first term he sent to Queensland an average of 10,000 migrants each year, most from Britain but a few from Europe. When hopes of increased German migration were crushed in 1885 by German newspaper stories 'warning against Queensland', Garrick tried to counter them but with little success. In 1886 he unsuccessfully canvassed the possibility of other schemes of state-aided migration from Britain. He took part in settling the New Guinea question after Queensland's abortive annexation in 1883. With other Australasian agents-general he was involved in numerous conferences and private interviews with the secretary of state for the colonies. The latter rejected both Garrick's suggestions for more immediate and effective action in New Guinea and the South Pacific and his protest against the deportation of French criminals to New Caledonia. He arranged with the Admiralty for the **Paluma** to survey more accurately the Queensland coast and secured other ships for his government. He attended the Postal Union Conference at Lisbon in 1885 and the International Congress at Brussels on customs tariffs in 1888. As an executive commissioner, he prepared Queensland's court for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886, and was one of



Queensland's representatives at the Colonial Conference in 1887. He was appointed C.M.G. in 1885 and K.C.M.G. in 1886.

In his second term as agent-general in 1890-95 Garrick completed the details of a scheme to send Italians to the sugar areas of Bundaberg and the Herbert River as replacements for Kanaka labour. In 1891-92 he publicized a scheme of village settlement but deteriorating financial conditions in Queensland put an end to such plans. When the focus of attention in the agent-general's office switched to commerce and trade, Garrick helped to find and promote new markets for Queensland products and new products for Queensland to develop.

The marketing of frozen beef was his main concern. With the War Office he helped to complete arrangements for the defence of Torres Strait, including armaments for Thursday Island. He was active in the Imperial Institute and a Queensland representative on its council. In 1890 he was invited but declined to stand for the House of Commons as a Unionist. In 1895 he was appointed a judge of the Queensland Supreme Court but did not assume office.

He was a director of several companies and remained in London until he died at his home on 12 January 1907. He was survived by his wife Catherine, daughter of Dr J. J. Cadell, whom he had married on 3 January 1865, and by three children. His daughter, Katherine, endowed the James Francis Garrick chair of law at the University of Queensland.

Described as a 'brilliant lawyer, a well set up handsome man, cultivated and of great personal charm', Garrick was also a fine speaker, very courtly and diplomatic. Although overshadowed in politics by his friend Griffith, as agent-general he was an active intermediary between his government and imperial officials and an ardent promoter of Queensland's advancement.

PAULS BUYS UNITED VENDORS

Directors of **Pauls Ltd** are planning to raise more capital in a new share issue next month.

Yesterday they announced that **Pauls** had bought a controlling interest in **United Milk Vendors Ltd**. Together the companies do about 80 per cent, of the milk wholesaling business in Brisbane. The company had been planning a new share issue for next year, but the **United Vendors** purchase had accelerated the need for more capital.

The purchase price was not disclosed. **United Milk Vendors'** capital is £59,091 in £1 shares, including 5000 6 p.c. preference shares.

The other two milk distributors are **Peters Milk Ltd**, which took over **Metro Milk** last year and

Camford Dairy Milk Pty Ltd.



In a circular to shareholders, **Pauls'** directors say their latest acquisition will eliminate the need to duplicate plant, and will help to keep costs down. **Pauls** ordinary shares were quoted at 29/- buyer, no seller on the Brisbane Stock Exchange yesterday. Paid capital is £339,428, including £100,824 in preference shares.

Courier-Mail: 8 October 1954

United Milk Vendors' factory was at Lyons Terrace, Windsor.



United Milk Vendor, Ron Teague (2nd front l.h.s.) enjoying a break from selling milk to workers c1940.



SHOWTIME AT THE BRISBANE TELEGRAPH: 9 AUGUST 1954.

WINDSOR HARDWARE OPENS TO-MORROW SUBURBAN BUSINESS

The modern trend towards decentralisation has brought a complete new hardware store into a Brisbane suburb. It is the Windsor Hardware Store in Newmarket Road, Windsor. It has been established in the belief that 'the city must go to the people, not the people to the city.' Windsor Hardware is a division of Brett and Company Pty Ltd.

The 'ideas' men behind the Brett organisation believe that the modern trend is to decentralise. They claim that their 'miniature emporium' in the suburb of Windsor is a solution. Built on the experience of more than 30 years in hardware business, Brett's retail suburban store will carry a range of materials

backed by the resources of the parent organisation.

The new store has a floor space of 5000 square feet, a front wall of glass show windows, and a side entrance through tubular steel gates.

As soon as a customer walks through the swinging glass doors, extensive displays greet him with 101 reminders of the nails and taps and handles and paint brushes needed for his: 'homework.'

Here are some ideas from the Windsor Hardware Store:— For the builder there is everything from the homely wood stove to elaborate wall and floor tiling. Modern trend in bath rooms is towards colour. Baths and basins in the store's showroom are in six colours — pink, blue, green, white, ivory, and primrose. And wall and floor tiling can be ordered to match. Internal door tracks for sliding

doors are coming into fashion in private homes as well as in stately banquet halls and business houses. Sliding doors save valuable space in modern homes where every square foot counts.

For the housewife there is a choice of washing machines, clothes hoists, and crockery, glassware, and cutlery imported from England and the Continent: all on show and just in case she doesn't know a bolt from a screw, there are pegboard displays with every kind of tool and appliance on show.

The store itself has a soothing colour scheme of grey walls, pastel blue latticed ceiling, polished cypress counters, highlighted with fluorescent lighting.

Courier-Mail: 26 February 1954

Every child attending Mother Goose at the Theatre Royal will receive a Free Double Banger at the door.

Telegraph: 9 August 1954.

Shooting Accident

ACCIDENT BY SHOOTING.

On Saturday afternoon last, two lads, named Frederick Cumming (son of Dr Cumming), and Grosvenor Francis, were out shooting about a mile beyond Bowen Bridge, neither of them being more than 16 years of age. It seems that one of them shot at a bird which fluttered, and apparently made off. Francis seeing this, and believing the bird was not the one that had been shot, fired at it, and unfortunately lodged the contents of his gun in the fleshy part of Cumming's thigh, he at the time being partially hidden by an intervening bush.



The lad of course immediately gave the alarm that he was shot, and Francis besought the intervention of the first passers-by, who were Mr W. Fowles and Mr A. Wilson. These gentlemen dismounted, and having ripped up the leg of the trousers, found, from the general appearance of the wound and the effusion of blood, that the injury was very serious. The lad was then carried to his father's residence, in Fortitude Valley, where he was promptly attended by Dr Bell, who administered such remedies as the circumstances of the case seemed to require.

We believe, however, that the Doctor has not thought it advisable to attempt the extraction of the shot, which are supposed to have reached the bone in a rather dangerous locality; but we learn that the invalid is progressing favorably.

Courier: 12 November 1861.

AFFRAY WITH THE BLACKS

On Saturday evening last, a brickmaker residing in the neighbourhood of Bowen Bridge, happened to stray among some blacks who are camped in that vicinity. The unfortunate man, somehow or other, managed to provoke the ire of the blackfellows, and was severely and dangerously bitten by one of them.



A piece of flesh was completely severed from his cheek, which, together with a fearful gash in the throat, rendered the instant attendance of a medical man absolutely necessary to ensure the safety of the sufferer.

We believe that he is progressing favourably, but some time will elapse before he will be able to return to his work.

Courier: 19 May 1862.



Queen Street, Brisbane, 1859. Skyring's Ready Money Beehive Store (see Page 5) was supposedly taken over by Edward Barton Southerden. It was a substantial brick building.

FEENEY NOTES

With Feeney being a fairly common name in the newspapers in the 1850s, it is difficult to sort out these particulars.

The Feeney we are interested in is one Edward Feeney. It seems He was in charge of a 24 acre property, portion 16, fronting Breakfast Creek. To make a living he advertised his property to graze horses for short periods for 2/6 each a week and for a longer term over three months at 3/- a week.

He also saw the need to operate a ferry punt across Breakfast Creek at the end of his property. It was midway between the new bridge at Newstead and the ford at the Three Mile Scrub (Kelvin Grove) and it was the shortest route to Bald Hills and for those living at Breakfast Creek area (Windsor etc) to go to town.

In August 1859 plans were made to construct a bridge at that site and work soon got under way. The new bridge was opened by Judge Lutwyche who named it after the new governor - Bowen Bridge. Feeney had lost his ferry income. On 29 December 1860, Feeney put his house and land, with the frontage to Breakfast Creek, stockyard and 1 acre of securely fenced garden up for sale. It was still being advertised at the end of January 1861.