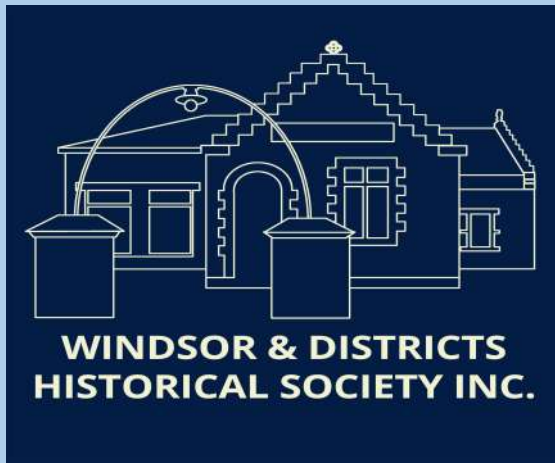




# Journal

**Volume**

**38**

**No 3**

**August**

**2026**



**Who is this Lady? - see page 16**



**Also featuring:**

**Southerden Avenue**

**The Simpson Sisters**

**The Crusher**

**Diamantina Receiving Home**

**& more**

# Journal

Volume 38 Number 3

August 2026

Produced and edited by  
**Rob Price B.Pharm UQ**  
Secretary WDHS

*Much of the historical material was sourced from  
the Society's record collection, Trove and other  
online data bases.*

Circulation manager  
Gem Cowlshaw

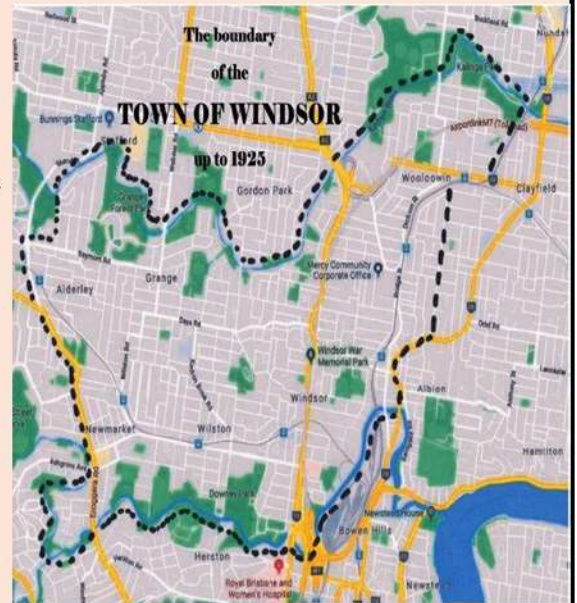
*Delivered by email to members.*

*Recent issues are viewable online at  
[www.windsorhistorical.org.au](http://www.windsorhistorical.org.au)*



We are dedicated to preserving the history of the  
old Windsor Shire / Town areas of :

Albion \*  
Alderley \*  
Eagle Junction \*  
Grange  
Kalinga  
Lutwyche  
Newmarket \*  
Wilston  
Windsor  
Woolloowin



And now extended to cover  
Gordon Park and Herston.

\* part of this suburb

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**Our home**

**August 2026 New opening hours from  
February 21**

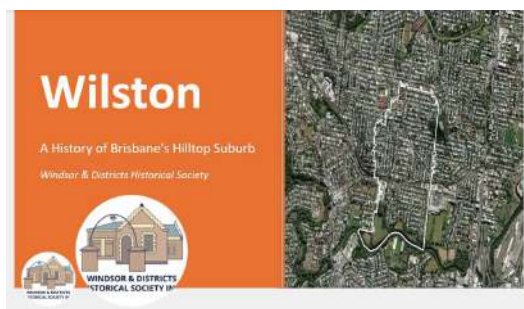
**Saturday 10am—2pm**

**Sunday 10am—2pm**

**Also by appointment.**

# Society News

**MAY 24.—Sunday.** The third history presentation took place at the chambers. President Matthew Crook delivered an engaging talk on the **History of Wilston** to an attentive audience



**JULY 18 & 19—Saturday & Sunday**  
**Brisbane Open House event.**

Our historic Old Windsor Council Chambers opened its doors once again that weekend for public tours. Our dedicated society volunteers were on hand to share the building's rich history, welcoming over 130 enthusiastic visitors over the two days.



**JULY 12—Sunday.** The society hosted a stall at the **Wilston Village Fair**, successfully engaging with attendees and promoting our mission. It was a productive day that also yielded several book sales.



# Upcoming events

**AUGUST** Sunday 16th at 4pm. At the Chambers

A history presentation on the suburb of  
**WOOLLOOWIN.**

Refreshments provided



**AUGUST** Saturday 29th 10am - 4pm At Windsor State School

**WINDSORFEST (Fete)**

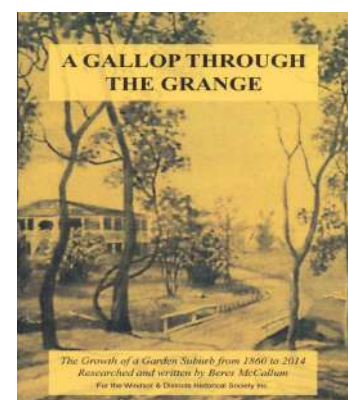
The society will be conducting a stall and we welcome you to visit.



**OCTOBER** Sunday 18th at 4pm at the chambers

A history presentation on the suburb of  
**GRANGE**

Refreshments provided



**NOTE: The Annual General Meeting will be held at the chambers on Sunday 15 November at 2pm.**

# The naming of Southerden Ave.



Southerden Avenue Grange was named after a pioneering family.

Immigrant **Edward Barton Southerden** was just eighteen years of age when he sailed for Australia (1848) on the vessel **Fortitude**, accompanied by an older brother and sister. They had been influenced by the Rev. John Dunmore Lang to leave their home in Poole, Wareham, Dorset to come to settle in the new country of Cooksland.

*(Cooksland was a historical name proposed for the region that is now **Queensland, Australia**. It was put forward in 1847 by the prominent Presbyterian minister and politician **Dr John Dunmore Lang**. He wanted to honour Captain James Cook, the first European to map the eastern coast of Australia),*

They had paid for grants of land which were said to be given to them on arrival. The story is well known of the arrival of these immigrants who were not expected by the Government due to a misunderstanding between them and Dr. Lang. The ship was quarantined on Moreton Island on 20 January 1849 for about three weeks before the passengers were allowed to continue their journey up the Brisbane River on the paddle - wheeler *Susan* to begin their new lives in the now Queensland.

No instructions had been received from the NSW Government regarding providing housing and provisions for this ship and Captain Wickham just did not know what to do about these emigrants. Finally, in desperation at their light, he allowed them to settle beyond the bounds of the settlement proper, but they were not allowed to build houses or farm the land. He did provide some provisions for them, but it was not long before these enterprising settlers had built temporary and set up businesses to cater for their own needs

**Fortitude Valley** takes its name from these hardy souls.

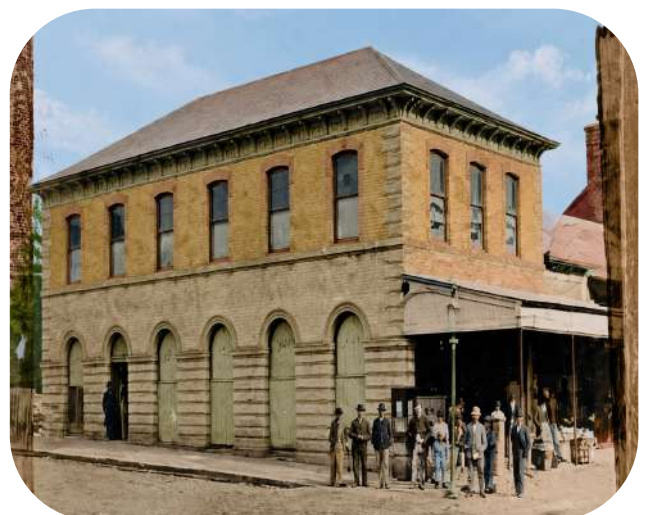
While they were resting from the voyage in quarantine on Moreton Island Edward Southerden became friendly with

**Mary Elizabeth Cribb**, the daughter of another emigrant Robert Cribb.

Many of the single men from the *Fortitude* went to the country looking for work and the young E.B. Southerden took himself to Ipswich trading and farming near Esk.

He gathered sufficient capital to buy a two-storey building on the corner of Queen and Edward Streets in Brisbane for £2,650 and set up a drapery store.

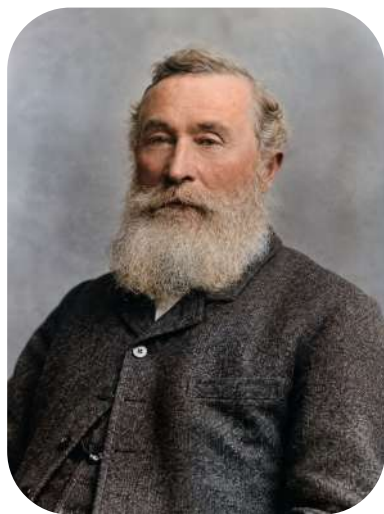
This shop with his landmark sign E.B. SOUTHERDEN - DRAPERY STORES appears in most early pictures of Queen Street.



In 1855 he married **Mary Cribb**, and they lived above the shop, growing bananas in their small back garden. They had several daughters before their first son, Edward Barton Southerden Jnr, was born, and the family finally consisted of five boys and five girls.

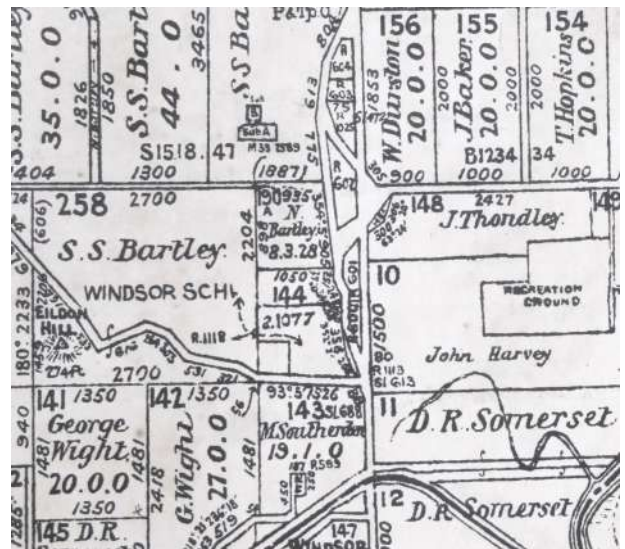


As they outgrew their home above the shop and the space was needed for stock, a stone house was built just opposite the Observatory on Wickham Terrace. It was later sold to the Edwards family. This house still stands today-  
*Bryntirion*



Southerden retired from the business due to health reasons and he built a house at Sandgate called *Langholme* after Dr. John Dunmore Lang. Edward Southerden became the first **Mayor of the Town of Sangate** in 1880.

It is of interest to residents of Windsor that Constitution Road was first known as **Southerden Street**. Mary Southerden owned land on the corner of Bowen Bridge Road and present day Constitution Road. (Portion 143)



J

**John Steven Southerden** was the third son of Edward Barton Southerden - born in 1864. He married in 1889.

He built a large house on the current, Grange Heights, with its magnificent views. The road of access to his home (on its 12½ acres of land), from Newmarket Railway Station, had been made by himself and two men with picks and shovels - the hard way.

His wife died in July 1900 at Narangba. Edward Southerden died at his residence, *Langholme*, at Sandgate on 17 December 1906 from pneumonia and other complications. He was buried with his wife at Bald Hills cemetery on 18 December 1906. His memorial service was held at the Sandgate Methodist Church.



John Stephen Southerden

John's property was later acquired by his older brother **Edward Barton Junior**, who then lived there with his wife and three daughters.



Edward purchased a further 7½ acres, making the property 20 acres, so that a new survey could be made with good roads when closer settlement came. The house was named "*Bippo*".

Early electoral rolls state the address as "*off Days Road*".

By 1915 one daughter had married and moved on. The other two daughters did not marry and lived with their parents. Edward passed away in 1944 and his wife Frances in 1942.

The street was named **Southerden Avenue** in the mid-1930s.

Left to manage the large property alone, Vera decided to donate it to the City Congregational Church to be used as a retirement village under the church's charitable homes division. This generous gift became Southerden Lodge, which officially opened in 1973. Vera lived to see the lodge become a reality before she passed away in 1977



Sisters Dora and Vera Southerden shared the home until Dora's death in 1971.



Vera and Dora Southerden.



The original home



# The Simpson Sisters

## - the connection to Lutwyche

Article researched and compiled by David Teague - WDHS historian

Some photos added by the editor

*Older members may well remember the Simpson Brothers who were at one time Brisbane's largest manufacturer of self-raising flour and Koala jelly crystals, but not as well-known is the story of **Lutwyche's Simpson sisters**.*

The family name *Simpson* is an ancient Anglo-Saxon surname has its meaning as *son of Sim* or *son of Simon*. The name Simon is derived from the Hebrew name *Shimeon* meaning *obedience*.

To commence this story, we must go back in England to the reign of George III in St Clement Danes, London.

### GEORGE III

*George III reigned from 1760 to 1820 and was the son of George II and was the first English born and English-speaking monarch since Queen Anne (died 1714). His reign was one of elegance and the age of some of the greatest names in English literature - Jane Austin, Byron, Shelley, Keats and Wordsworth. It was also the time of great statesmen like Pitt and Fox and great military men like Wellington and Nelson, In 1773 the Boston Tea Party was the first sign of troubles that were to come in America. The American colonies proclaimed their independence on July 4th 1776, George was well-meaning but suffered from a mental illness due to intermittent porphyria and eventually became blind and insane. His son reigned at Prince Regent after 1811 until George's death.*



Ben Johnson

On 11 September 1793, in the St Clement Danes Parish,

**Arthur George Simpson** was born to his parents Arthur Simpson and Jane Billingham.



On 6 June 1814, at St George, Hanover Square, **Arthur**, now working as an upholsterer, married eighteen-year-old **Charlotte Smith**, daughter of William Smith and Charlotte Attwood.

On 7 September 1816 their first child was born - **Mary Ann Jane**. This was soon followed by John George 1817, Arthur 1819, Sarah Ann 1820, Ellen 1821, William Henry 1824, Elizabeth 1824, Maria 1829, Henry Thomas 1831, Thomas 1833, Ann 1834 and Frances Lydia 1836.

### Mary Ann Jane Simpson 1816—1891

**Mary Ann Jane**, (called **Jane**) married **George Henry Morris** at St Dunstan's Parish Church in the west of London. George was the son of George and Mary Morris and was born around 1819 in London. The couple went on to have four children: Charlotte Sarah Blanche 1838, Frederick 1840, Henry George 1842, Jane 1845. The 1841 English Census lists George as a 22-year-old messenger, with Mary 25 years, Charlotte 3 and George nine months, living in St Clement Danes.

In June 1853 **George and Jane** with their four children, decided to emigrate to Australia and boarded the 579-ton barque **Meridian**. Unfortunately, on 24 August, the ship struck a rock near the uninhabited Indian Ocean Amsterdam Island.

Also on board was **Mr Alfred Lutwyche**, well-educated son of a leather merchant who was migrating for health reasons and as a correspondent for the *Morning Chronicle*.



The ship *Meridian* wrecked on uninhabited Amsterdam Island in the Indian Ocean, June 1853. The Master, cook and one passenger were washed overboard, but the balance of the ship's complement, 105 passengers and crew, managed to make it to shore where they were later rescued by the whaler *Monmouth*.

All the passenger's belongings were lost, and they camped on this desolate island until they were rescued by an American whaler, **Monmouth** who transported them to Port Louis, Mauritius.

The passengers were then taken by the ship **Emma Colvin** to Melbourne, arriving 23 December, and then Sydney, 30 December 1853.

In Sydney, George Morris was employed by Alfred Lutwyche, (as his groom), who then held various New South Wales Government legal positions over the next few years, including solicitor-general. Unfortunately, on 17 September 1854, at Redfern, George Morris died of tuberculosis, leaving his widow Jane and four children.

In 1855, at Christ Church St Lawrence, George Street, Sydney, **Alfred James Peter Lutwyche married the widow, Jane Morris (nee Simpson).**



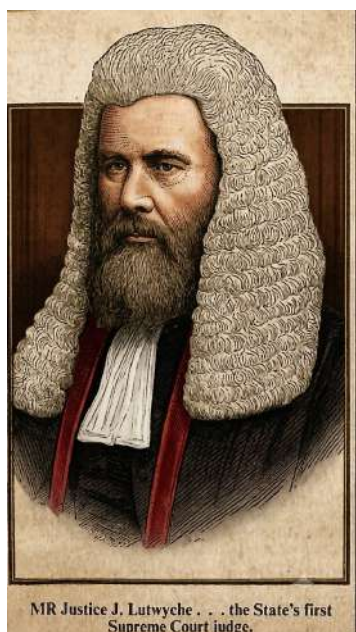
*Judge Alfred James Peter Lutwyche*

After the lodge was sold in 1885, Jane moved to the house, **Park Villa**, in Park Road.

**Jane** died on 6 January 1891 and was buried with her husband at **St Andrew's Church of England, Lutwyche** - the church that Alfred was instrumental in its founding by the donation of the land and financial support.

In February 1859, Lutwyche was appointed **resident judge in the Moreton Bay District** and moved to Brisbane to take upon that position arriving in Brisbane on 6 March.

Jane and the children followed arriving in Brisbane on the **Yarra Yarra** on 23 September 1859.



*The original wooden St Andrew's Church  
with the Lutwyche grave*

In January 1860 Lutwyche purchased several large portions of land totalling along Kedron Brook on which he had built a large house, **Kedron Lodge** where he lived with Jane until his death in 1880. (See WDHS Journal: August 2018)



*Mary Ann JANE Lutwyche*



A copy of Jane's will in our collection reveals legacies left to her granddaughters.

Married daughter Jane (Morris) Vaughan and family moved **from** Sydney and lived at **Coogeelyn**, Kedron Park Road,

## Elizabeth Simpson 1824—1901

Back in England in 1851, Jane's younger sister, Elizabeth was 27 was still living with her parents in London and was working as a needlewoman. However, the following year on 26 October at St Dunstan All Saints in Stepney, she married younger man, local wine merchant, **Martin William Neilen**. On her marriage certificate it was listed she was 24 and he 22.

First son, Arthur William was born on 1 September 1853, followed by Alfred c1857. Family circumstances were such that Elizabeth left her husband William.

In 1858, Elizabeth, then 34 and sons Arthur and Alfred boarded the **Forest Monarch** bound for Australia to join her sister in Sydney. She is listed under the heading *Widows on embarkation and their families*. After a tedious 117-day journey, the ship arrived on 21 December that year and was placed in quarantine. Unfortunately, infant Alfred died in quarantine. However, another son, Charles Justice Neilen was born soon after.



Elizabeth and her sons moved with her sister Jane's family to Brisbane on the **Yarra Yarra** 23 September 1859. (Charles' birth year is listed on his gravestone but his name was not on the **Yarra Yarra**'s passenger list.)

On 17 March 1866, Elizabeth published a notice in the **Brisbane Courier** giving notice that if her husband, William Neilen, whom she left in 1858, did not correspond with her, she intended to get married again shortly. No record that she re-married could be found.

Judge Lutwyche and stepson Frederick Morris purchased portions 12 - 17 on what we know at the Kedron Park Corner. Lutwyche donated subdivision 16 for St Andrew's Church. Subdivision 17, next to St Andrew's Church was transferred to Jane Lutwyche upon Alfred's death and then transferred to her sister Elizabeth in 1888. This one-acre lot became known as **Neilen's Paddock**. Elizabeth died on 29 March 1901 and is buried in Lutwyche Cemetery. Her estate was left to her son Charles Justice Neilen.

In 1912, together with portions 18 and 19, these became the site of the future Woolloowin State School which was built in 1914.

**These two sisters' lives are entwined in the history of the modern suburbs of Kalinga and Lutwyche.**

### Jane Simpson-Morris-Lutwyche's Children:

1856 **Charlotte** Sarah Blanche **Morris** married William Claybourne, Sydney

1860 **Henry** George **Morris** married Martha Hubbard, Sydney

1860 **Frederick** **Morris** married Janet Scott, Brisbane

1861 **Jane** **Morris** married George Arthur Vaughan, Sydney

### Elizabeth Simpson-Neilan's Children:

1881 **Arthur** William Neilen married Jane Barron, Brisbane

1882 **Charles** Justice Neilen married Ellen Eva Watkins, Brisbane

Elizabeth and son Charles were buried in the Lutwyche cemetery.



## Do you remember the early clothes lines ?

**The Clothesline:** During the first half of the 20th century, most Brisbane households relied on long, fixed clotheslines. These consisted of galvanized wire strung tightly between two heavy timber posts, often made of local hardwood or split logs.

**The Clothes Prop:** Because the heavy, wet cotton sheets and woollen blankets of the era would sag, a long timber pole with a V-shaped notch at the top (the "clothes prop") was used to manually lift the centre of the line high into the air. The "clothes prop man" was a regular street vendor . These traveling hawkers carried bundles of dry straight tree saplings on their shoulders or used horse-drawn carts, The saplings were cut to leave forked branches at the thinner end which could be used to push up and support the middle of the clothesline. They would cry out "*Props for sale!*" to alert neighbourhood housewives that they were coming down the street.



**Yard Layout:** These lines required a lot of space and usually ran down the length of the deep suburban blocks characteristic of early Brisbane.



### THE BASIC RULES FOR CLOTHES LINES

1. Hang the socks by the toes... NOT the top.
2. Hang pants by the cuffs... NOT the waistbands.
3. WASH the clothesline before hanging any clothes - walk the entire length of each line with a damp cloth around the line.
4. Hang the clothes in order, and always hang *whites* with *whites*, and hang them first.
5. NEVER hang a shirt by the shoulders - always by the tail!
6. Wash day on a Monday! NEVER hang clothes on the weekend, or on Sunday, for Heaven's sake!
7. Hang the sheets and towels on the OUTSIDE lines so you could hide your *unmentionables* in the middle.
8. It didn't matter if it was sub-zero weather... clothes would freeze-dry.
9. ALWAYS gather the clothes pegs when taking down dry clothes! Pegs left on the lines are *tacky*!
10. If you were efficient, you would line the clothes up so that each item did not need two pegs, but shared one of the pegs with the next item.
11. Clothes off of the line before tea time, neatly folded in the clothes basket, and ready to be ironed.
12. IRONED?!!! Well, that's a whole OTHER subject!

By the mid-1950s, inventions like the **Hills Hoist** became wildly popular in the suburbs, offering a winding mechanism that allowed users to easily elevate their own lines without needing a physical handheld pole.



# Rowallan-Diamantina-Warilda

**From Stately home to children's receiving depot**  
**84 Kedron Park Road Woolloowin**

*The article was compiled from the WDHS 2013 November Journal article written by David Teague*

The original land portion 195 at Kedron Park was subdivided into 32 lots and sold from 1 March 1864.

Humphry Edward Owen bought sub-divisions 5 & 6 while Henry George Horton bought subdivisions 7 & 8. At some stage all four subdivisions were owned by James Muir. He arrived in Brisbane in 1855 with

his brother on the **William Miles**. Muir married Kathrine Gray Coutts in 1884 and had six children.

He had built a fine house called **Rowallan**.

*Rowallan Castle in Scotland was the traditional home of the Muirs.* The home was on 4 acres and contained 14 rooms.



For some reason they shifted out of the house and it was advertised or rent in June 1893 and for sale later that year.

In 1895, it was the home of George Johnston, John Uhr Johnston and William Uhr Johnston.

It was advertised for rent again in 1897. In 1898, it became the property of Joseph Smith Clowes.

In 1910, it was purchased by the government and used at the Diamantina Receiving Home, taking over the role of the depots at Brighton and South Brisbane. (Named Diamantina Orphanages)

The Telegraph (Brisbane, Qld. : 1872 - 1947), Wednesday 13 July 1910,

## STATE ORPHANAGE. Rowallan, at Woolloowin.

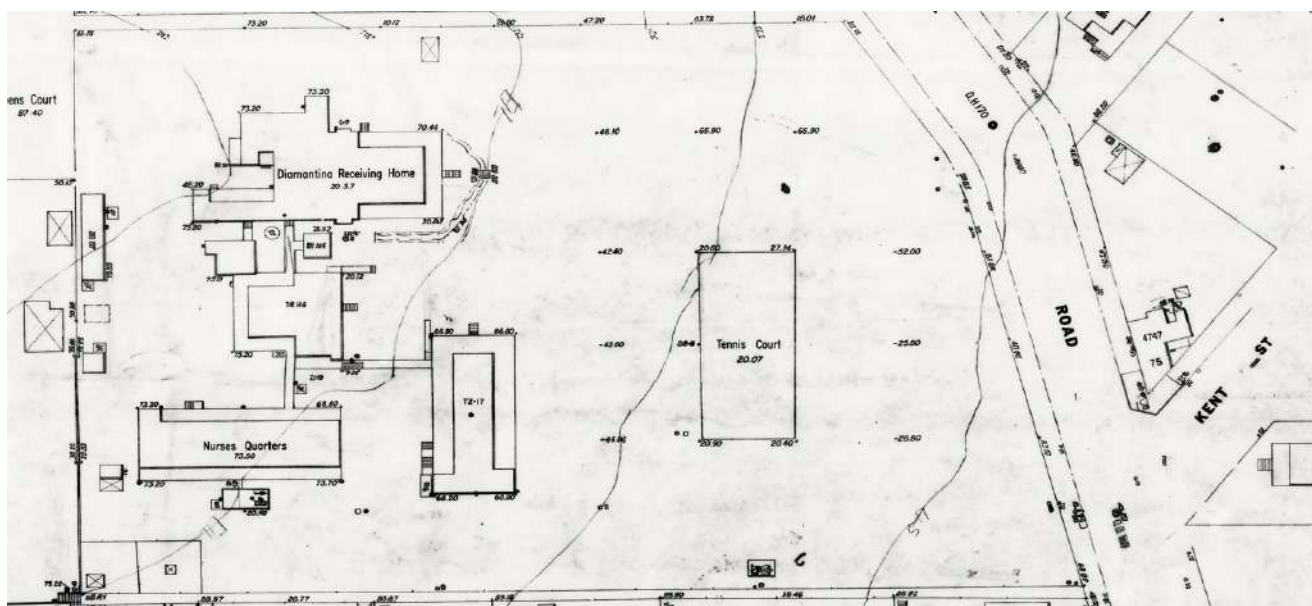
The tender of A. Macdonald for £1,025 10s. has been accepted for the erection of infants' quarters at the new orphanage receiving depot at Rowallan, at Woolloowin.



*Lady **Diamantina** Bowen was the wife of Queensland's first Governor Sir George Bowen*

When it opened, it cared for 15 children and by the end of the year, 211 children were catered for.

Unlike traditional long-term orphanages, it functioned primarily as a receiving depot where state children were received, assessed, and cared for while awaiting placement with foster families or boarding-out arrangements. (Sometimes it was referred to as the Woolloowin State Children's Home).



*This map shows the layout in the 1930s*

The Woolloowin State School was at the rear of the property, and school age children from the home could attend classes there via a back gate.



**1910–1962:** Operated as the **Diamantina Receiving Depot and Infants' Home**

**1962–1964:** Renamed the **Diamantina Receiving Home**.

**1964–1989:** Renamed **Warilda** (*Warilda Children's Home / Warilda Receiving and Assessment Centre*)

The modernising of the original buildings and new additions were completed in 1977.

Emergency admissions became more frequent since it opened as a 24 hour crisis service in 1978. At 30 June 1979 there were 64 children at Warilda attending the Woolloowin State School .

**1989:** The facility ceased operations and closed.

# Windsor Shire Council Quarry

## The Crusher !

*Article by David Teague from 2015 Jornal - Photos coloured by current editor*

During the Depression in the early 1890s, unemployed married men were given relief work at the *Windsor Shire Council Quarry* breaking the rock to road gravel size and they were paid about 1/6 per cubic yard for their efforts. Imagine the effort needed to smash up a whole cubic yard. Single men weren't eligible for the work.

Ten years later the Windsor Shire Council decided to buy a stone crushing plant.

*"The new stone crushing plant lately purchased by the Windsor Shire Council was officially set going yesterday afternoon. The boiler attached to the crusher is of 12 horsepower, whilst the crusher itself is capable of putting through 100 cubic yards per day. The machinery has been erected at a height of 25 feet, so as to allow the council to store large quantities of material. The machinery was erected by Mr. John Flynn, engineer, under the supervision of the clerk (Mr. Lane), and so far it has proved satisfactory. The Government inspector (Mr. Howard) inspected the machinery, and expressed the opinion that the council had secured a first-class crushing plant.*

*After an inspection of the plant by the members, the president of the council (**Mr Briscoe**) christened the crusher, smashing a bottle of champagne over it. The crusher will be known as the **Briscoe crushing plant**, the council. naming the plant after the president. Several of the ratepayers were present, as also were the members of the Shire Council. After the christening they adjourned to the council chambers, where a splendid repast had been set out. Several toasts were proposed, including the King, the Windsor Shire Council, the president, and the clerk."*



# BEECHAM'S PILLS

Beecham's Pills were invented by one Thomas Beecham of St Helens, Lancashire around 1842. They were marketed as a cure for nervous disorders, bilious problems, wind, sick headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, cold chills, flushings of heat, loss of appetite, shortness of breath, scurvy, blotches on the skin, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, and trembling sensations.

They were recommended for females of all ages to restore them to sound and robust health.

The pills were marketed in Queensland from 1885 with saturation advertising in all local papers. The advertisements were exactly the same, week after week, year after year.

*The advertisement read: For weak stomach, impaired digestion and all disorders of the liver, they act like "Magic" and a few doses will be found to work wonders upon the most important organs in the human ma-*

*chine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse inaction with the ROSEBUD of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are the "FACTS" admitted by thousands, embracing all classes of society, and one of the best guarantee to the nervous and debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS have the largest sale of any patent medicine in the world.*



In America they claimed that their product would:

- \*Dislodge Bile
- \*Stir Up the Liver
- \*Cure Sick-Headache
- \*Female Ailments
- \*Remove Disease and
- \*Promote Good Health.

What was in these marvellous pills? How did they cure so many ailments? Well the pills were a combination of **ginger**, **aloe** and **soap** as well as some herbal extracts. They did work on the digestive system quite effectively as they were **laxatives**.

Researched by David Teague.

**I KEEP FIT**  
-and so can you!

Take Beecham's Pills regularly ... that's the natural way to a clear, healthy complexion, bright eyes and a happy disposition. Beecham's Pills are purely vegetable.

1/- and 2/6 per box.

**Beecham's Pills**

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

The most common slogan used was:

**Worth a Guinea a Box.**  
and also **Beecham's Pills make all the difference.**

Like all patent medicines the volume of advertising was the key to success.

By last century the advertisements had changed from promoting a cure-all to just a laxative. Above is a 1950s version from the Australian Women's Weekly.



the choice is yours  
Madam!

YOU CAN NOW BUY  
**Beecham's Pills**  
SMOOTH COATED

GENTLE - NATURAL  
EFFECTIVE - RELIABLE

Worth a Guinea a Box

# Sarah Alcyone May THORPE

## Windsor Town Council Clerk 1916-1925

Alcyone Thorpe (as she was known) was born in Brisbane 17 May 1877 to parents James and Sarah (nee Gulliver) Thorpe. She was the second born and had five siblings.

The family lived at “The Loquats” Coutts St. Bulimba. Alycone attended All Hallows’ school. In 1897 she attended Melbourne University and studied Natural Philosophy and mathematics for her Bachelor of Arts degree

The society does not have any more information until 1916 when Alycone was employed as the Town Clerk of the Windsor Town Council after the passing of the previous clerk, John H Henzell, 7 April 1916.

Alcyone navigated a male-dominated Council with exceptional administrative skill, proving herself a true woman of her time.

One task for Alcyone was to present a gold medal to the top scholarship student of Windsor State School. In 1919 it was Queenie Wendorf who also had topped Queensland, receiving the Lilley Medal.

Also in 1919 Alcyone was involved in organising the “Return home” of WW1 soldiers from the Town of Windsor. (see photo—middle front with Mayor William Jolly on her right).

It was recorded that part of her job was to take the wages to the council workers at the various sites, and that she carried a small council provided revolver for protection.



The Windsor Town Council ceased to be in 1925, when local Towns & Shires were amalgamated into Greater Brisbane.

The small park across the road from the Windsor quarry park needed to be named and the council suggested the name to be Clerk park in honour of her, but she declined. Alcyone lived on until she passed 17 October 1957 age 80.

Her sister and niece placed her ashes in the Windsor Memorial Park near the WW1 memorial.

# Woolloowin Railway Station

## - early history

*This article by David Teague is from the society's August 2015 Journal*

When the Sandgate Railway line opened in May 1882 there were three stations locally: Albion, Lutwyche (at the bottom of Chalk Street) and a platform at Maida Hill.

Unfortunately the gradient from Albion to Lutwyche was too great and eventually the line was lowered and as a result the old stations of Lutwyche, re-named Woolloowin and Maida Hill were replaced by a single station - **Woolloowin**. A new station was built about 100 yards closer to Eagle Junction of first-class substantial character.

Built by Mr White for about £2,000 the buildings were of brick, roofed with rubberoid and red shingle tiles. Awnings of rolled iron (not corrugated) branch from each side. These covered not only the platform, but extended over the kerbing so that passengers were completely protected in wet weather when entering the railway carriages. The buildings were reached from the over foot-bridge. The elegant porchway and large entrance waiting-room were tastefully decorated. Iron ornamental fences had been erected, in order to facilitate the collection of tickets under a barrier system. The stationmaster's office was a large well lighted, well furnished room. Beyond it was a general waiting-room, with ample seating accommodation. This was a partially open apartment, the sides being partly enclosed by ornamental wood framework, and windows of coloured glass. From this entrance was gained to the ladies' waiting-room, the fittings of which were much superior to anything then seen in suburban railway stations. One boon to ladies, as at the Central station, was the lavatory, with towels provided for them. Beyond the waiting-rooms were storerooms and ample sanitary arrangements. Unlike the other apartments, the sanitary-rooms were not ceiled, but were open to the roof. For the painted work throughout two shades of green were selected.

The whole station throughout was fully lighted by electricity. Altogether an effort was made, and not without success, to make Woolloowin railway station quite an up-to-date and model building. Visitors to Sydney will remember the many up to date buildings, with their red tiled roofs and shingled gables. The Woolloowin station comes nearer to these new style buildings than almost any yet seen in Brisbane. The last stage was the erection of a ramp.

*Based on The Telegraph: 10 April 1901*



*Photos from picture Qld. Coloured by current Editor*

**We welcome inquiries about the history of local homes, shops, streets, people, etc.**

**Below is a list of details that will assist our research team with your request.**

**Please note that our research is conducted by dedicated volunteers. While we are happy to assist, donations toward the time spent on research are greatly appreciated and help sustain our work.**

## Historical Research Requests — Information Sheet

Providing a well-structured request helps us find the exact information you seek.

### The Essentials: What We Need

Specific details give us a clear starting point.

We recommend organizing your request into parts:

**Known Facts:** Summarize what you already know and cite your sources if possible.

**The Missing Link:** State the exact question you want answered or the specific document you are seeking.

**Your Scope Limits:** Indicate if you want to limit the search (e.g., local collection only, or if you are willing to fund extensive external research).

#### **Example of an Ideal Request:**

"I am researching the historical grocery store located at 12 North Main Street. I know from local business directories that it operated as 'Miller's Provisions' from 1932 to 1948 under owner Arthur Miller. I am searching specifically for any street-view photographs of this storefront during those years."

### Quick Tips for a Successful Search

**Keep it focused:** Submit separate inquiries for unrelated topics (e.g., do not combine a family genealogy request with an inquiry into a historical bridge).

**Provide digital copies of clues:** If you have an illegible document or degraded photo, attach a clean digital scan.

**Specify contact preferences:** Indicate whether you prefer updates via email, post, or if you wish to schedule an in-person viewing appointment once records are located.

### Contact Us

- **Email:** [info@windsorhistorical.org.au](mailto:info@windsorhistorical.org.au)
- **Phone:** 0401 802 980