



Toowoomba and Darling Downs Family History Society

THE GAZETTE

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Butter Factory, Oakey District Co-operative Butter Co. Ltd., Oakey ca. 1920
State Library of Queensland

In This Issue

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------------|
| 2 | Thomas George ROBINSON | 11 | Irish Graveyards |
| 3 | Distribution of WW1 Medals
Pardon for Deserters | 12 | George Edward DOWNES |
| 4 | The Glorious First of June | 13 | Burenda Station |
| 5 | Huguenots | 14 | Finding William Thomas SIMONDS |
| 6 | The Stanley Letter | 16 | Crew List Index Project
Monkey Business |
| 7 | Jondaryan Woolshed | | Employment for the Bench |
| 8 | The Chapel of St. Peter-on-the-Wall
Oakey Butter Factory | 17 | Queensland Beautiful Business Girls |
| 9 | Shire Reunion | 18 | Notice of AGM |
| 10 | A Picture of the Poor Law
Not His Wife | 19 | Headington Hill School |
| 11 | New S.C. Masonic Lodge | 20 | New in the Library |
| | | 21 | Publications for sale |

Thomas George ROBINSON

Mayor of Toowoomba

The Death of Mr T. G. Robinson.

It is with deep regret that we record the almost sudden death of Mr Thomas George Robinson, of the well-known firm of Messrs. T. G. Robinson & Co., auctioneers of this town.

Those who were in familiar intercourse with Mr Robinson at the Stock Fair on Wednesday and Thursday last, and who saw him officiate, with his usual good humour and cheerfulness, at the sale of the Yetman horses on Saturday last, can hardly realise the fact that one of such active, energetic habits has joined the silent majority, and that his familiar face will no more be seen amongst us.

The news of his illness on Monday morning did not excite any great alarm, as the exact cause of it was not known; but later in the day when it was ascertained that his medical attendant had given up all hope of his recovery a feeling of regret at the untimely occurrence was universal.

This feeling was intensified yesterday morning when the news of his death at an early hour, became known, and almost every business place in the town wore the insignia of mourning.

The deceased gentleman was a native of Wilberforce, New South Wales, and his father and mother are both living and are residing in their old home in the adjoining colony. Mrs. Robinson, senr., is 80 years of age and is in vigorous health.

Upon his arrival in Queensland Mr Robinson resided in Ipswich; but subsequently, believing that Toowoomba offered a more extended field for his energies, he settled here in 1860, and the tannery now in the occupation of Messrs. Beer Bros, was erected and conducted by him.

He sold out of this business and laid the foundation of the auction and agency business, which has since become so widely known throughout the Darling Downs district.

The deceased gentleman in former years took an active part in public matters, becoming a member of the Municipal Council, and he was also for one year Mayor of Toowoomba. Of late his business engagements have been of such a multifarious character, that they have absorbed the greater part of his time, still he was not at all backward in promoting measures calculated to benefit the town and advance its interests.

In his business arrangements there can be no question that he was of great assistance in establishing Toowoomba as a commercial entrepôt.

He was one of the first to suggest the Stock Fair which was held last week, and which with all its drawbacks, was a success. To ourselves and to others he pointed out its defects and made valuable suggestions whereby it could be considerably improved next year, and better results obtained.

Although Mr Robinson, like other frail mortals, had his faults, they were far outnumbered by his good qualities and generous disposition.

The valuable assistance he has given to many of the selectors of the district in providing them with cattle and sheep to assist them in establishing homes, will cause his memory to be cherished with gratitude and affection by many.

We know of instances where he has provided almost the entire stock required on a selector's selection and has given ample time to pay for them; and when the seasons have been unfavourable, he has given almost unlimited accommodation, without charging the interest of a usurer.

In this respect his loss will be felt by many in this district, and a gap has been created by his death which it will be difficult for some time to fill.

The deceased gentleman leaves a wife and a large family to mourn their loss; but it is some consolation to them in their heavy

bereavement, to know that they have the warm sympathy of the entire population of this district.

The cause of death was a rupture of the intestines. The injury is supposed to have been inflicted some time ago on a sea voyage, and although the deceased, now and again, complained of pain in the region of the injury, no serious effects were felt.

However, on Sunday morning last, when shaving, he was seized with sudden pains which gradually grew in intensity until a short time before his death, which took place yesterday morning at three o'clock.

Throughout his illness Mr Robinson was perfectly conscious and remained so up to within five minutes of his death.

The funeral will take place today, leaving Hursley, near the Racecourse, at half-past ten o'clock, for the Toowoomba General Cemetery.'

Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs General Advertiser 29 March 1883, page 2

**The Distribution of a Deceased Soldier's
World War 1 Medals.**

'The provisions of a will have no bearing on the distribution of medals unless they are specifically mentioned therein, such mementos being handed over in order of relationship, unless good and sufficient reasons for varying the procedure are stated: Widow, eldest surviving son, eldest surviving daughter, father, mother, eldest surviving brother, eldest surviving sister, eldest surviving half-brother, eldest surviving half-sister.'

National Archives of Australia

O.H.M.S.

War Office, London,

7th August 1914.

PARDON FOR DESERTERS.

HIS Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve pardons being granted to Soldiers who were in a state of desertion from the regular forces on the fifth day of August 1914, and who surrender themselves in the United Kingdom on or before the 4th of September 1914, or at any station abroad where there are regular forces on or before October 4th, 1914.

They would forfeit all service prior to this date of surrender, but such service may subsequently be restored under the conditions laid down in the King's Regulations for the restoration of service forfeited under section 79 of the Army Act.

Deserters who enlist between August 5th, 1914, and October 4th, 1914, both dates inclusive, in any. Colonial Corps, which may have been or may be placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government, for the war, will be granted a free pardon, told at the expiration of their service in such Corps will, be claimed for further service in the regular forces of the United Kingdom. They will, however, forfeit all service rendered in the regular forces, of the United Kingdom prior to the date of such enlistment.

The provisions of this order will not apply to men who have fraudulently or improperly enlisted.

By Command of the Army Council

E. D. MILLEN

Minister of State for Defence.

*Gympie Times and Mary River Mining
Gazette*

15 August 1914 p. 4

The Glorious First of June

The Glorious First of June (1 June 1794), also known as the Fourth Battle of Ushant was the first and largest fleet action of the naval conflict between the Kingdom of Great Britain and the First French Republic during the French Revolutionary Wars.

The action was the culmination of a campaign that had criss-crossed the Bay of Biscay over the previous month in which both sides had captured numerous merchant ships and minor warships and had engaged in two partial, but inconclusive, fleet actions.



Richard Howe, 1st Earl Howe; 1794 painting by John Singleton Copley

The British Channel Fleet who were under the command of Admiral Lord HOWE attempted to prevent the passage of a vital French grain convoy from the United States, which was protected by the French Atlantic Fleet, commanded by Rear-Admiral VILLARET-JOYEUSE.



Louis Thomas Villaret de Joyeuse, 1839 painting by Guérin

The two forces clashed in the Atlantic Ocean, some 400 nautical miles (700 km) west of the French island of Ushant on 1 June 1794.

During the battle, HOWE defied naval convention by ordering his fleet to turn towards the French and for each of his vessels to rake and engage their immediate opponent.

This unexpected order was not understood by all of his captains, and as a result, his attack was more piecemeal than he intended.



HMS Defence at the Battle of the Glorious 1 June 1794, Nicholas Pocock

Nevertheless, his ships inflicted a severe tactical defeat on the French fleet. In the aftermath of the battle both fleets were left shattered; in no condition for further combat, HOWE and VILLARET returned to their home ports.

Despite losing seven of his ships of the line, VILLARET had bought enough time for the French grain convoy to reach safety unimpeded by Howe's fleet, securing a strategic success.

However, he was also forced to withdraw his battle fleet back to port, leaving the British free to conduct a campaign of blockade for the remainder of the war.

In the immediate aftermath, both sides claimed victory and the outcome of the battle was seized upon by the press of both nations as a demonstration of the prowess and bravery of their respective navies.

Wikipedia

On Tuesday last, an inquest was held at Haddenham, before J.W. Cowley, Esq, coroner, on the body of James Adams of that place aged 68. From the evidence, it appeared that deceased had been unwell some time and attended by Mr Lee, surgeon; that his son saw him last alive between 3 and 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, and when he went to him again about 7, he was dead. Verdict 'Died by the Visitation of God'.

Bucks Gazette 2 May 1846

Huguenots

The Huguenots were a religious group of French Protestants who held to the Reformed, or Calvinist, tradition of Protestantism. The Huguenots were concentrated in the southern and western parts of the Kingdom of France. As Huguenots gained influence and more openly displayed their faith, Catholic hostility grew. A series of religious conflicts followed, known as the French Wars of Religion, fought intermittently from 1562 to 1598.

The wars ended with the Edict of Nantes of 1598, which granted the Huguenots substantial religious, political and military autonomy.

The Edict of Nantes had been issued on 13 April 1598 by Henry IV of France and granted the Calvinist Protestants of France, (Huguenots), substantial rights in the predominantly-Catholic state. Henry aimed at promoting civil unity by the edict. The edict treated some Protestants with tolerance and opened a path for secularism. It offered general freedom of conscience to individuals and many specific concessions to the Protestants, such as amnesty and the reinstatement of their civil rights, including the rights to work in any field, including for the state, and to bring grievances directly to the king. It marked the end of the French Wars of Religion, which had afflicted France during the second half of the 16th century.

Huguenot rebellions in the 1620s resulted in the abolition of their political and military privileges. They retained the religious provisions of the Edict of Nantes until the rule of Louis XIV, who gradually increased persecution of Protestantism until he issued the Edict of Fontainebleau (1685). This ended legal recognition of Protestantism in France and the Huguenots were forced to either convert to Catholicism or flee as refugees

The Edict of Fontainebleau (22 October 1685) is also known as the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Protestants had lost their independence in places of refuge

under Cardinal Richelieu on account of their supposed insubordination, but they continued to live in comparative security and political contentment.

By the Edict of Fontainebleau, Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes and ordered the destruction of Huguenot churches as well as the closing of Protestant schools. The edict made official the policy of persecution that was already enforced since the *dragonnades* that he had created in 1681 to intimidate Huguenots into converting to Catholicism.

As a result of the officially-sanctioned persecution by the *dragons*, who were billeted upon prominent Huguenots, many Protestants, estimates ranging from 210,000 to 900,000, left France over the next 2 decades. They sought asylum in the United Provinces, Sweden, Switzerland, Brandenburg-Prussia, Denmark, Scotland, England, Protestant states of the Holy Roman Empire, the Cape Colony in Africa and North America.

On 17 January 1686, Louis XIV claimed that out of a Huguenot population of 800,000 to 900,000, only 1,000 to 1,500 had remained in France.

St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre



Painting by François Dubois, a Huguenot painter who fled France after the massacre.

The St. Bartholomew's Day massacre in 1572 was a targeted group of assassinations as well as Catholic mob violence directed against Huguenots during the French Wars of Religion.

Wikipedia

The Stanley letter is a letter written in 1831 by Edward STANLEY (who later became The 14th Earl of Derby), then Chief Secretary for Ireland. The letter outlined his proposal which helped the U.K. Government to establish a legal basis for national schools in Ireland.



*From a portrait of
Lord Stanley in
1844 by Frederick
Richard Say*

He was a scion of one of Britain's oldest, wealthiest, and most powerful families. He is one of only four British prime ministers to have three or more separate periods in office. However, his ministries each lasted less than two years and totalled three years and 280 days.

The Stanley Letter was written two years after the government led by The Duke of Wellington, in alliance with Daniel O'CONNELL, secured the passage and Royal Proclamation of the Catholic Emancipation bill. It was penned by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Edward STANLEY and was addressed to the 3rd Duke of Leinster.

The proposal in the Stanley letter was considered a policy experiment. As one commentator put it, 'Ireland, as a colony could be used as an experimental milieu for social legislation which might not be tolerated in England where laissez-faire politico-economic policies were more rigid and doctrinaire.' This was also true of

other Irish initiatives involving the police force and health services.

Stanley's framework involved the establishment of 'a board for the superintendence of a system of national education' integrating key measures and educational conventions in place in Ireland such as the state-supported, mass system founded on the denominational issue.

In line with the letter's suggestions, a Board of Commission of National Education was established which disbursed funds for school building and the hiring of teachers and inspectors and which provided grants for schools. The Board tried to mix Catholic and Protestant students by favouring applications for 'mixed' schools.

However, in the years after the 1830s, different religious denominations began to apply separately for control of schools. Even in 2010 approximately 1 percent of Irish schools (34 out of 3,279) are not under the control of a religious organization, with the remaining 99 percent under religious control.

The new policy was credited for spreading literacy, especially to the poor communities. By 1831, the national schools based on Stanley's model has enrolled more than 100,000 children, a figure that increased to almost 1 million within 40 years. Teacher training was also enhanced. For example, the paid monitors, the lowest grade teachers, were evaluated annually using the instructional materials used in schools.

The Stanley letter remains today the legal basis for all national schools in the Republic of Ireland, the predominant form of primary education in the country.

Wikipedia

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Ireland's Oldest School

St Kieran's College, Kilkenny, is Ireland's oldest secondary school established in 1782 after the relaxing of some of the Penal laws against Catholics. www.stkieranscollege.ie

Jondaryan Woolshed



Shearers and farm hands of Jondaryan Woolshed ca. 1872

The shearing shed in the background was erected between 1859 and 1861 when shearing first commenced. The 56-stand shed was built with huge roof beams imported from England and cedar window frames and shute doors. The shed is the oldest woolshed still operational in Queensland and the first purpose-built woolshed in Australia.

State Library of Queensland

‘ECHOES OF THE PAST’.

(By ‘Ben Bolt’)

The advertisement in a recent issue of the ‘Chronicle’, notifying that shearing would begin at Jondaryan on the 24th, reminded me that that station is one of the two Downs squattages which has wrapped the mantle of antiquity round it, and preserved the good old name of ‘station’.

The run was discovered and settled upon by Henry DENNIS in the later months of 1840. DENNIS took up Jimbour for Richard SCOUGALL and Myall Creek for Charles COXEN, keeping Jondaryan for himself but did not stock it.

Its first stocking was by Neil ROSS, uncle of Mr Henry BRACKER, who depastured a flock of sheep on its rich grasses for some months preparatory to settling down on Gladfield, a small squattage outside of Warwick. DENNIS went down in the wreck of the ill-fated Sovereign, off Amity Point, in 1847, and the

run was sold to a Sydney firm. Gilchrist and McAndrew.

By this time the occupation license was raised from £ 10 to £ 60 per annum yet brought into comparison with the present Land Board's valuation the latter sum seems ridiculously small for a squattage covering an area of 154 square miles. But even the low price raised a protest, and Commissioner Rolleston, on whose recommendation the fee was raised, came in for some scathing criticism.

This was due to the disastrous period of 1843, when wool touched bedrock prices, and the supply of beef and mutton so far exceeded the demand that the market value of cattle was one pound per head, and of sheep one shilling per head. Although prices for wool and meat were resuming normal conditions the banks pressed with undue emphasis on the old-time squatter.

Many difficulties had to be overcome—the slabs for the first Jondaryan woolshed in 1853 were split on the top of the Range in Toowoomba, and carted a distance of over thirty miles per bullock-dray. In the fifties the station came into the possession of Messrs. William KENT, grandfather of the very energetic member of your Royal Agricultural Society, and Edward WIENHOLT, father of the affable ex-member for Moreton, who cut more ice in chasing lions in Africa than framing laws in Australia.

Both gentlemen were rattling good colonists, and helped along your city in no small measure, what time it depended on the pastoral industry for its growing prosperity. But when the cry for room arose, and the slogan, ‘Go on the land, young man’. was heard in every quarter, Jondaryan, in common with all other Downs squattages, was shorn of much of its prestine glory, and through periodical resumptions its boundaries were circumscribed to narrow limits.

The other stations, Talgai, a part of which is now in possession of Mr G. C. CLARK, was taken up in 1841 by the brothers, Gammie, George and John, who held it till the death of

Both stations have become small areas compared with extensive run settled upon eighty-five years ago, and the rattle of the harvester and the whirr of the separator have displaced the lowing of cattle and the bleating, but the old-time squatter did his share of developmental work, and did it well.

Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette Saturday 28 August 1926, page 4

[illegible]

'The usual meeting of the directors of the Oakey District Co-operative Butter Company was held on Tuesday last. The manager's half-yearly report (ending December 31) showed that all the undertakings of the company had shown a profit. An interesting comparison was made between the figures for January 1921 and the month just ended, by which it was shown that in the former period the factory had been supplied by 296 persons whose butter fat aggregated 46 tons manufactured butter for the month. Last month the suppliers numbered 436, and from their cream 95 tons of butter was made constituting a record for the factory.'

The Chapel of St Peter-on-the-Wall

A large, two-story stone barn with a red roof, situated in a grassy field. A smaller blue building is visible in the background to the left.

No further record exists of the Chapel being used until 1442, when the local clergy reported to the Bishop of London that it had been expanded slightly, with a small tower above the porch with a bell in it. However, they did not know of its origins and it was unusable, having been burnt. It was repaired and returned to regular use until at least the Tudor period (16th century) before falling into disuse as a church again and being used as a barn—the position of the wide barn doorway, now filled in, can be seen on the south side of the nave.

Wikipedia

SHIRE RE-UNION.
THE LAST MEETING OF HIGHFIELDS
COUNCIL.
THE RECORD OF WORK.

Yesterday at Cabarlah the Highfields Shire Council, as at present constituted, celebrated its last meeting and incidentally it celebrated the anniversary of its creation as a shire council. The Chairman of the Shire Cr. D. Munro, presided and those present included Crs. John Leane (Deputy Chairman), John Kynoch, James Nolan, James Gleeson, W. Thorn, J. H. C. Kieman, J. T. Frawley, T. Keys, Mr J C. Black (Clerk of the shire and foreman of works.) The visitors included the Hon. H. L. Groom M.L.C., Mr W. Bebbington M.L.A., Mr Luke M.L.A., and several ex-members of the shire.

The old Highfields Shire which covers an area, roughly speaking, of 500 square miles, was created in the year 1880. With the progress of the district the shire also progressed and some excellent work and splendidly loyal services are to be found in its records. The first Clerk of the Shire was Mr Alfred Merritt, father of Mr Merritt the present Town Clerk of Toowoomba but Mr J. C. Black, the present Clerk of the Highfields Council, has guided its destinies and supervised its work for a period of more than 20 years.

The progress of the Shire may be indicated in a few figures. When it was established, there were 457 ratepayers, and the rates amounted to £254/11. This year there are 1900 ratepayers, and the rates amount to £2300.

From the beginning of the year the new shire of Crow's Nest will begin its history in Queensland's local government. That formerly was part of Highfields. The creation of the new shire, and the alteration of the old one, was responsible for the gathering that was held yesterday. It was the last meeting of the old Highfields Shire as at present constituted.

Looking back over the old records of the Shire one finds the names of men who were closely associated with the progress of the

district. In the first Council were Crs F. T. Gregory, M. Tansey, E. W. Pechey, C. Cocks, D. Munro, J. Maguire, E. Robinson, J. C. de Gruchy, and H. Browne. Cr. Gregory, who also was a member of the Legislative Council, was the first chairman and occupied that position for some years. During his absence in England, however, in the year 1885, Cr. D. Munro secured his first experience as chairman of the Shire. Of the old Council Messrs. Gregory, Tansey, Pechey and Maguire are dead.

The following persons, at different times, have been members of the Council: — No. 1 Division:—Messrs. J. T. Littleton, Hebbel, W. Brodie, Buzacott, J. Broadfoot, W. J. Case, H. Graham, F. Gerekowski, and M. Gleeson. No. 2 Division: — Messrs. Q. Loveday, B. Cousins, T. Hamlyn, A. H. Ridler, J. Maguire, E. Robinson, F. J. Taylor, and L. Robinson. No. 3 Division: — Messrs. J. O'Brien, W. Gowlett, J. R. Torbock, J. E. Stone, S. G. Grundy, H. Franke, W. Andrews, T. Frawley, R. O'Mara, F. J. Grahame, J. Holmes, and P. O'Brien.

Most of these gentlemen are living but a few of those who performed good and loyal work are dead. Mr Littleton is one of the oldest residents of the Crow's Nest district and his name is closely associated with the introduction of Methodism to Toowoomba. Other names in the list too are widely known and in most instances the councillors gave good service to the shire and to the district and are worthy of recollection by the ratepayers of the present day.

After the formal business of the Council had been completed an adjournment was made to Mrs. McNamara's hotel where an excellent luncheon was laid in a cool bough-clad harbour adjacent to the hotel. Mr Munro, as chairman of the Council, presided, and to this function had been invited all now alive, who had been members of the council during the 32 years of its term. Several of these unfortunately were unable to attend but the genial company included many whose memories of the past.

Darling Downs Gazette 18 Dec 1912 p. 6

London Police
Westminster
Poverty and Crime
A Picture of the Poor Law

Wednesday, Anne Mitchell, a decent looking elderly woman, with her two female children of the ages of five and seven years, were brought before the magistrates for being found 'destitute' on the previous night.

On the charge of being read from the police-sheet by the chief clerk, Mr Bond observed her being destitute was surely no offence; she should have been taken to the workhouse.

Mr Forbes, an inspector of the B division, observed it was too late, and they were full, independently of which she refused to go there.

Policeman Rodmell, 205 B, proved finding her at ten at night sitting on a door-step near the law courts, Westminster. She said she was sitting there for some persons to give her money to pay her lodging for the night. That she had been walking the streets since Sunday morning, and having declared that she would not go into any workhouse, as she had enough of them since she had been in London, added that she would sit there all night unless she got money to pay her night's lodging.

In answer to the magistrate's inquiries, the woman, who gave her statement with much ingenuousness, said, with tears in her eyes, that her husband had been transported for an offence committed at Pontefract (that of buying a watch in a tap-room), and she had travelled to London on foot with her children in the hope of getting a commutation of his sentence, in which respect, however, she was unfortunately unsuccessful.

She had endured great privations since she had been in London and having applied at this court on Saturday morning last, was sent to the workhouse, where she slept that night. There were thirteen persons in three beds, and she had seen so much of workhouses since she had been compelled to sleep in them in London and its vicinity, that she

dreaded admission into any one. A person at Barnet, she said, had told her that the only way in which she could get passed to her husband's settlement in Yorkshire was by entreating some magistrate to commit her as a vagrant.

Mr Bond, who evidently felt very unwilling to treat her poverty as a crime, observed the best thing he could do for her was to send her to gaol for seven days, and he would take care that a communication was forwarded with her, requesting the visiting justices of the prison to pass her to her husband's settlement.

The poor woman thanked him with much fervency and cheerfully with her children followed the gaoler to the cells.

Bucks Gazette 2 May 1846

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Not His Wife

Harry Marsh, of no fixed abode, was charged on remand with deserting his wife and children, whereby they became chargeable to the common funds of the parish.

Mr P. J. D. Wiley (Assistant Clerk to the Bromley Board of Guardians), who appeared for the prosecution, stated that on the previous occasion the man said he was not married, and the case was adjourned on that statement. Since then, he had obtained a certificate, in which it was alleged he was a married man. Subsequently, the woman Young said she was nor married to the prisoner but had married another man. If the man would swear on oath that he was not married the Guardians would withdraw the summons.

The prisoner, on oath, said he was not married to Isabella Young. He was married 12 months last May to an Alice Reynolds. The child, Isabella Ivy, was his and he was prepared to take it from the Union if the mother was agreeable.

The summons was withdrawn, and the prisoner discharged.

District Times December 8, 1911 (Bromley Kent)

NEW S.C. MASONIC LODGE

'A new masonic lodge, the "Darling Downs," was consecrated at Toowoomba, on Friday, under the auspices of the District Grand Lodge of Scotland.

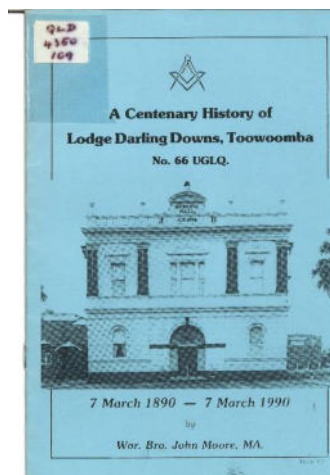
The following members of the D.G.L. journeyed from Brisbane to attend and conduct the ceremony: R.W. Bro. J. G. W. Barnes, R.W. Acting D.G.M. W. Bro. W. Leftwich, W.D.G.S.W., W. Bro. V. Larsen, D.G.A. and Acting D.G.J.W. and D.G. Director of Ceremonies, W. Bro. T. Maillard, D.G., director of music, and acting D.G. secretary.

On arrival at Toowoomba the Grand Lodge officers were conducted to the lodge-room, where the ceremony of consecration was at once proceeded with.

The following were then respectively installed as W.M., and invested as officers of the new lodge : R.W.M., Bro. James Spiers, P.M.; W.D G.S.M.; D.M., Bro. William Padget; S.M., Bro. Robert A. Dakers; S. W., Bro. J. R. Warner, P.M.; J.W., Bro. Robert Filchie, P.M.; treasurer, Bro. A. P. Mackenzie; secretary, Bro. John Melvin; organist, Bro. William Dutton, P.M.; S.D., Bro. James Renwick; J.D., Bro. George Potter; I.G., Bros. Henry Walker; and Tyler, Bro. George Carseldine.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, which was impressively carried out, the musical portion under the control of Bro. Dutton being exceptionally good, a banquet was served to which over 70 brethren representing the English, Scottish, and Irish constitutions sat down. The usual loyal and masonic toasts were duly honoured, the R.W.A.D.G M. taking the opportunity to state that the "Darling Downs" was the sixteenth lodge of the Scottish constitution opened in Queensland. Several songs and recitations were contributed by brethren present. The visitors were then escorted to the railway station and left Toowoomba by the mail train at 12.45 a.m.'

The Telegraph 8 March 1890 p. 2



If you wish to know more about the history of the Lodge, visit our library in South Street Toowoomba and consult *A Centenary History of Lodge Darling Downs, Toowoomba* which was kindly donated to us by Ken Stephen.

Irish Graveyards

www.irishgraveyards.ie

Founded in 2007, IGS provides a data recording and mapping service, recording and plotting the details of every grave within a graveyard. The data is displayed on a sign at the graveyard and also online.

Once a survey has been done, a digital map of the graveyard is compiled showing the number of each grave within the map. The map and the list of names are then displayed on a sign showing the map of the graveyard and the names listed in alphabetical order, showing the surname, first name, address, month and year of death and age at time of death together with the plot number.

A draft is then displayed in the parish with correction sheets provided allowing parishioners to come forward with any local information on unmarked graves and plots where names may not be included on headstones. This information is then collected and added to the original survey. Once finished a sign is erected and the information is added to the database and displayed on the website.

George Edward DOWNES

1871 – 1952

George Edward DOWNES was born at Gowrie Junction, west of Toowoomba on 23 December 1871. His parents were Edward Downes (1848-1930) and Sarah Ann née Turner (1851-1930)

Excerpt from the memoirs of George Edward DOWNES (1871-1952), written in the late 1940s:

'Our family of Father, Mother and three children left Gowrie Junction by horse team for Chinchilla and arrived early in 1875. The railway at the time was passing through Dalby. Chinchilla consisted only of three hotels, two stores and one butcher's shop. We camped in a patch of brigalow on the south side, down the creek at the first bend.

Father went on supplying the government with metal and timber for the coal stage. We built a tin hut at the back of the Commercial Hotel and moved into same. By this time the railway was getting near to Chinchilla and there was supposed to be about five or six hundred navvies employed.

George Turner and my father got a brain wave and built a bark shanty on Downes side of the creek to sell sly grog and got away to a good start. Pay day was every month and don't forget, skin and hair would fly on a pay evening, and I hear our tanglefoot joint soon threw in the towel as George Turner and Father were the main customers and on top of this, George Turner was the boss fighting man of the district and I guess there were some top-notchers among the navvies.

Anyway, Chinchilla soon went dead after the railway moved on. The ballast train was running up and down conveying mostly sick people as fever and ague were raging at the time with people dying by the score.

By the time the railway had reached close to Yeulba Father had two teams - George Turner's and his own, so he packed the teams, Mother and the kids and went after the railway, catching it at Yeulba.

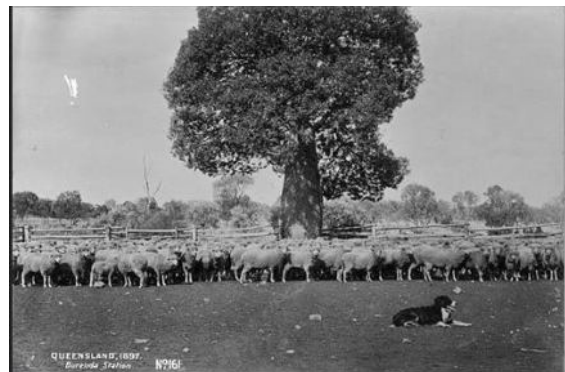


<https://ilovechinchilla.wordpress.com/about/history-of-chinchilla/>

Father went working for the government and my sister and I got a few months' schooling at Yeulba, then the railway was near Roma, so we packed the teams and after the line again.

When we got to Roma there was nothing doing, no work at all. Beranda [sic, probably *Burenda*] sheep station was shearing about 50 miles out so Father decided to take the two teams out and bring back wool, but as he had no driver for the second team and even though I was hardly eight years old however, I had to take the whip and do my best.

The team did not take very much handling, so we got the two loads of wool into Roma without any bother at all.



Sheepdog and sheep, Burenda station. No 161, c. 1897

Photo courtesy of Qld State Archives

Nive Downs, about 100 miles out from Roma, was also shearing so we decided to go there to bring back wool. Lawtons had two bullock teams and they decided to travel out with us.

I might state here that this was the first place I met my old mate Tom Lawton. That was in 1879, just 70 years ago, when he was nine and I was eight years old. It was a pretty long trip and took about ten weeks till we landed back in Roma. Lawtons stayed there and we came back to Chinchilla.



Picture Queensland, State Library of Queensland

Father was getting odd jobs around Chinchilla and us children again went to the first State school ever in this place. It had a shingle roof - Father had cut and supplied the lot. I am sure I never had more than six month's schooling in all my life, so understand if this bit of history is not understandable, put it down to the early days when the blacks were wild and there were not many Rhodes scholars about. When I left school, I think I could just manage to spell 'pat', 'mat', 'cat', 'pig' and 'dog'.

Burenda Station, Warrego

Burenda is another of the 'Big Station' properties in Queensland. Whilst contemplating its vast area of magnificent pasturage, its miles of water frontages, its thousands of cattle and tens of thousands of sheep, and the spacious dams and reservoirs studding its area the visitor must curb his enthusiasm by remembering the severe lessons of the past, and the stories told of the ordeals which the first occupiers were subjected to.

Mr Gordon Sandeman, in conjunction with Mr William Walker of Sydney, purchased Burenda in 1871. Burenda station is between 900 and 1000 square miles in extent.

The Warrego runs in a semicircle through it, the frontage to the river on one side

extending for forty miles, and on the other for thirty-five miles. The well-known Yo-Yo Creek, with its three branches, and Kennedy's Creek, are at the head of the run. Besides these, there are the Hoganthilla, the Gidia, the Queen, Burenda, Dry, Borah Larry's, and Thompson's Creek, on the property.

This was, however, found to be an insufficient water supply; and, accordingly, six fine dams have been constructed. One of these contains 11,000 yards of earthwork, two 7000 yards each another 10,000 yards, and the last 4000 yards of earthwork. These dams are well constructed, under the management of Mr McDougall, who appears to be peculiarly qualified for this kind of work. On stations there is no more difficult or more arduous work than dam-making, because the floods in this part of Australia are fearfully and wonderfully destructive, and it is hard to make provision to resist their extraordinary force and insidious course. On Burenda 70,000 yards of excavations have been made at an average cost of 1s 4d per yard.

The Burenda flocks are being greatly improved. The sheep are now all the progeny of Jimbour rams and ewes. Since Mr Sandeman took possession, he has disposed of nearly all the original occupiers' flocks, and in their place put Jimbour sheep.

The statistics given me of the extraordinary lambing at Burenda, I felt at first disposed to take *cum grano salis*, but as the totals are correct, I can not but accept the figures of cuttings of 121 per cent, in a flock of 2200, and in four other flocks the average was 118 per cent. 38,000 lambs were added to the flocks last year.

The number of these sheep now on the station is 105,000, and I understand that it is the intention to work them up to 250,000, which will comfortably meet the capabilities of the station. All these sheep are shepherded.

(Excerpt) *Darling Downs Gazette and General Advertiser* Saturday 9 October 1875, page 2

Finding William Thomas Simonds

When I retired in 2011, I was looking for a new hobby. My sister was already tracing our maternal line so, when the local college ran a family history course, we both joined.

Part of the course was a visit to the Latter-Day Saints Genealogy Centre in Cardiff. The 1911 census had just been released and using this at the centre I discovered that my grandfather William Thomas Simonds was born in Coventry. This was quite a surprise as I had always assumed that he was from the Rhondda Valley.

My father was three years old when my grandfather died and never spoke about his parents, so I had very little information to start my research other than the census. The 1911 census recorded William, his wife Minnie, step-daughters Mary Ann and Florrie and their own daughters Nellie and Olive all living at 74 Cymmer Road, Porth. My father was not born until November 1911, so he does not appear in this census.

As I already knew the names of my father's sisters, I was happy that I had the correct family. By chance, in my dad's possessions was my grandmother's memoriam book which listed names and dates. Most of the names I did not recognise but this is where I started my research into my grandfather, listed in the book on 14 March, William Thomas Simonds.

I obtained a copy of the marriage certificate for William Thomas Simonds and Minnie Florence Davies (nee Salcombe). They were married at Pontypridd Registry Office on 7 October 1905. The information on the certificate shows that William's father was Robert, a deceased watchmaker. Minnie's father, Charles Salcombe, was a gardener.

My father's second name is Salcombe, so this gave me confidence that I had the right marriage. Minnie had previously been married to a William Davies and together they had three children.

William Davies (senior) died on 20 May 1903 in a mining accident at West Elliot

Colliery (he was crushed by a runaway tram in the Colliery) and he was buried at St Sanna Church, Bedwellty, alongside their son, William Llewelyn Charles Davies, who had died on 21 October 1901, aged just five months.

Wanting to find out more about my grandfather William Thomas Simonds, I obtained a copy of his birth certificate. He was born on 14 March 1874 at 20 Primrose Hill Street, Coventry. His father was Robert, a watch finisher, and his mother was Mary, maiden name Pugh.

His father (my great-grandfather) Robert Simonds (Symons) was christened on 2 July 1832 at St John Baptist Church, Coventry. His parents were Robert and Sarah (nee Heden) and they were living in George Yard, his father working as a shoe maker.

My great-grandmother Mary Simonds (nee Pugh) was christened on 20 August 1833 at St Michael's Church, Coventry and her parents were Thomas, a weaver, and Maria (nee Orton). Robert and Mary were married on 15 May 1853 at Holy Trinity Church, Coventry. At the time of their marriage, Robert was living in Bishops Street and worked as a watch finisher, Mary lived in Greyfriars Lane and was a weaver.

Now, back to my grandfather, William Thomas Simonds. He was baptised at St Marks, Coventry, on 6 September 1874, the same day as his nephew (also called Robert) and was the youngest of five children. His brother Robert was born in 1853, moved to Birmingham and later Liverpool, where he died in 1926. William's sister Sarah Jane was born in 1855 but died aged just twelve of fever and peritonitis. There was also Eliza Ann (1857-1931), who became Eliza Stringer in later life and Ellen Marie, born in 1872 but died aged three of fever and lung congestion.

I discovered that the large gap between the births of Eliza Ann (1857) and Ellen Marie (1872) could be explained by their father, Robert Simonds (senior), joining the Army in 1858 and serving through to 1871. I found that he enlisted in 50th (Queen's Own)

Regiment in February 1858 and was discharged in June 1871. He spent most of his army career abroad; four years in Ceylon and six years in Australia. He was awarded the New Zealand War Medal. He died in 1884 at the age of fifty-one; his wife Mary died in 1889 at the age of fifty-six. Sarah Jane, Eliza Ann, Ellen, Robert (senior) and Mary are all buried in London Road Cemetery, Coventry; Robert (junior) is buried in Liverpool.

The 1881 census recorded William Thomas living with his parents in Lower Stoke. Ten years later, in 1891, his parents had both died and he was living with his sister, Eliza Ann Stringer, and her family at 44 King William Street, Coventry. William was working as a cycle machinist.

In 1892, aged just eighteen years and seven months, William joined the Duke of Cornwall Light Infantry. According to his Militia Attestation records, he saw action in Ceylon and the North West Frontier of India. He was awarded the India medal in 1895 and two campaign clasps (Punjab and Tirah) in 1897-1898. He was discharged from service in January 1902 as medical unfit.

Sometime between 1902 and his marriage to Minnie in 1905, William moved to South Wales. When you consider that Coventry was renowned for its manufacturing industry and South Wales for its coal mines, I can only assume it was a search for work that took William to South Wales. Together Minnie and William had numerous children: Violet, Eleanor, Ronald, Olive and twins Gladys and Irene. Sadly, Olive, Violet and Irene all died at a very young age.

My grandfather died on 17 March 1914, at the age of forty, from the effects of 'coma due to cerebral tumour'. The death certificate records that a certificate was received from W L Yorath, coroner for Cardiff, following an inquest held on 19 March 1914.

The original inquest documents are no longer available, so I searched the local paper and found the following information in *The South Wales Echo*: "The Cardiff Coroner (Mr L W Yorath) held an inquest to-day on William Thomas Simonds (40),

Collier, of Aberhondda Road, Porth, who died at the Cardiff Hospital yesterday. Minnie Simonds, the widow, said that when last employed her husband was a lamp man at the Cymmer Colliery. During February 1913, he had an accident whilst working at the Upper Cymmer Pit. He had hurt his foot and as a result was unable to go to work for nine days. Later he was forced to give up work for several weeks; then he worked irregularly for a period of six weeks. He then had to give up work altogether. Dr Ransom, house surgeon at the Cardiff Hospital, attributed death due to coma due to cerebral tumour. He did not think that the accident could possibly have contributed to the cause of death.

William Thomas Simonds is buried at Treallaw cemetery. Interred in the same grave are his stepdaughter Florence and his daughter Irene. Daughters Violet, May and Olive are buried with their grandparents Charles and Mary Salcombe in the same cemetery. My grandmother married for a third time, to James Foster in December 1925. James Foster died in 1941 and my grandmother in 1949. They are both also buried at Treallaw Cemetery.

With the help of hints on Ancestry I contacted a fellow researcher in Australia. It was certainly my lucky day when she answered my email; over the past few years I have been given so much information about my ancestors. She was able to confirm that great-grandmother Mary Pugh's three sisters Maria, Sarah and Eliza and brothers William and Thomas all emigrated to Australia in about 1860-70. There they settled in Queensland in the area of Darling Downs and Brisbane. Sarah Braunholz (nee Pugh) owed a shop which was called *Earlsdon* in Toowoomba.

My research into the Simonds/Pugh family continues. Using Findmypast and Ancestry, I have been able to find other family members. Over the past few years, I have had the opportunity to visit the Herbert Centre, the Watch Museum in Spon Street and the London Road Cemetery, where the Simonds family are buried.

Using the church and census records I have been able to visit Greyfriars Lane, Holy Trinity Church and several other places where my ancestors lived.

I have established that my 3x great-grandfather Robert Simonds was born in 1806 in Mancetter/Atherstone and moved to Coventry and that his wife Sarah (nee Heden) was a resident at Ford Hospital in Greyfriars Lane, Coventry, in both the 1881 and 1891 census records. Thomas Pugh (senior) was born in 1804 Spitalfields, London.

Mary Veronica Daubney (née Simmonds) originally wrote this story for the Coventry Family History Society. It is reprinted here with her permission.

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Crew List Index Project

CLIP is a not-for-profit volunteer project, set up to assist research into the records of British merchant seafarers of the late 19th and early 20th century.

The CLIP site provides information and data about the records of British merchant seafarers, mainly from 1863 to 1913. Even after twenty years of work the millions of entries transcribed are only a small sample of the huge volume of crew documents scattered across many archives. This site is designed to help you to find records of a merchant seafarer, either from our data, or from other data sites, or by helping you find the original documents so that you can order copies.

The site also provides information and data about the records of British merchant shipping with records of every British registered ship from 1855 to the 1950s - all 200,000 of them. The data is focussed on tracking down crew lists, but we provide other resources, such as indexed images of the Mercantile Navy List, as well as a comprehensive set of links to other sites.

<https://www.crewlist.org.uk/>

Monkey Tricks

Two monkeys have been at large at Isfield for three weeks. They are the property of Mr S. Philbrick of Greenwoods Guest House.

They have enjoyed their freedom greatly in the vicinity of the house and cannot be tempted back into their cage. They sit in the trees and have obtained a mirror with which they spend a considerable amount of time.

Advice has been sought from doctors, veterinary surgeons, zoological experts and others, while much has been given unsought, but all to no avail. A small dose of heroin was tried in food, but the monkeys only became more lively instead of unconscious...

(Extract) *Sussex Agricultural Express* 10 July 1936n p. 15

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EMPLOYMENT FOR THE BENCH

The under mentioned convicts, by the Mountstuart Elphinstone, exclusively of those whose names appear in other parts of this issue, have been dealt with at the police-office. It must be remembered that the first of the men only landed on Sunday last.

On Monday, John Brockie was sentenced to fourteen days, Thomas Saville to seven days, and James Lambert to eight days' solitary confinement on bread and water, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in the streets.

On Thursday, John Williams was sent for ten days, Joseph Stevens for seven days, and William Lorrens for seven days, to the cells, for similar offences. John Sharpe was sentenced to twenty-four hours confinement for attempting to carry spirits to the prisoners; and William Conlon to two months' hard labour in Sydney gaol, with a recommendation that his ticket be cancelled, for drunkenness and assaulting the police.

Moreton Bay Courier 10 November 1849 p. 2

Queensland Beautiful Business Girl Competition

On Saturday 11 July 1925 an article was printed in the *Daily Mail* newspaper for a beauty competition of a different kind. The paper was seeking 'Queensland's Business Girls' stating

'It is often said that Beauty and Brains do not go together. *The Daily Mail* contends that in Queensland they do, and to demonstrate this, will give £850'.

The winner was to receive £500, second £100, third £50 and then a number of prizes of £20 and £10.

There were only a few conditions that excluded entry namely those ladies employed on the stage and screen could not enter, in addition staff, (including wives and daughters) of employees of the newspaper. Nominations could be made by the employer, club, society etc. Self nomination was also allowed.

The ladies had to be employed and their employer had to sign off on the entry. Anyone from a cleaner to the office manager was eligible to enter.

A professional photograph, a portrait, taken within the last twelve months was to be included with the entry form.

On the back of the photo her name, address and occupation were to be recorded. The photo was to be unmounted and would not be returned.

One young lady, Miss Hilda M Washbourne was nominated by her employer Mr Thomas A Margetts, a Toowoomba dentist. Hilda was a bookkeeper and assistant at the surgery.

This competition proved so popular that at least 260 young ladies were nominated and entered in the competition. Many of their photos appeared in the *Daily Mail* during the year.

Voting was done the old fashioned way – a voting form was cut from the newspaper, filled out and posted. Only one entry per person was allowed for each day. There were no faxes, or mobile phones with the ability to take a photo and email the form in 1925.

Many of these young ladies were sporting the latest hair style 'the bob'. Incidentally, when this hairstyle became popular the sales for hairnets and bun hairpieces dropped dramatically.

The winners were announced in The Daily Mail on 10 December 1925. They are as follows;

First Prize: Miss Alicia Murrell, entry No. 27, Brisbane 61 359 votes.

Second Prize: Miss Hilda M Washbourne, entry No. 38, Toowoomba with 45 154 votes

Third Prize Miss H Humphreys, entry No. 7, Ipswich with 19 290 votes

Six other young ladies each received a prize of £10.



Pictured is Miss Hilda M Washbourne the second prize winner. Her photo was taken by T and E Deazely studio in Toowoomba. The photograph is supplied courtesy of Denyse Back.

After winning second prize in the Queensland's Beautiful Business Girl competition, Hilda went on to appear in Rexona advertisements for the next four years. She appears in ads on her own and with other young ladies. The ad below appeared in *The Weekly* on 21 May 1926 page 3.

Rexona Girls are Always First Choice!

Be a Rexona Girl. it means health and beauty!

Rexona Soap It's Medicated! 1/-

However, many other ads were run by Rexona featuring; men, women, children and babies for many years. The advertising campaign ran across many newspapers across Australia and the smaller publications in far flung places were not forgotten.

Sue Margetts

DATE CLAIMER

AGM Notice

The **2023 AGM** will be held at the society's research centre on **Saturday 12 August**. There will be speakers and lunch will be served. Please register your interest asap. Bookings for lunch are to be received by **Monday 7 August**.

The committee **nomination form** accompanies this journal.

For more information, please phone the society during opening hours, or email.

Memberships

Memberships for 2023-2024 are due 1 July.

Reciprocal Rights

Members of any other family history society are entitled to pay the daily fee of \$2.50 rather than the \$10 day research fee. Proof of membership is required.

The following is from W. J. Glasson, *One hundred years of Bush Schools in and around the Pilton District*, pp. 15-16

Headington Hill

As with Pilton and Manapouri, Headington Hill School acquired the name of the property that had originally settled and opened up the district. The 32,000-acre grazing run was taken up by Messrs Davenport and Fisher in 1868 after a part of Clifton Station had been resumed for closer settlement. For just on thirty years it operated as a very successful sheep station and horse stud.

In those days, as now, to win a Melbourne Cup was the dream of all horse breeders, and this dream became a reality for Messrs Davenport and Fisher when a horse bred on Headington Hill, won this coveted event.

Life on the station was well described by that wonderful woman, who did so much to ease the pain and disfigurement of polio victims, Sister Elizabeth Kenny, in her book *And They Shall Walk*. Sister Kenny lived on the property for a short time while her father was employed there.

However, in the nineties, bad seasons and low prices saw Headington Hill, like so many other properties, fall on hard times. It was put up for sale and purchased by the Queensland Government, who, in line with their closer settlement scheme, subdivided into farming blocks and resold them.

At the turn of the century about fifty families had settled in the district, and as was to be expected, a school soon became one of the area's most pressing needs.

In 1911 a School Building Committee was elected with Mr David Taylor as Chairman, Mr James McGovern, Secretary, and Mr Benjamin Paech, Treasurer. Mr Taylor donated land as a site for the school and in early 1912 the Headington Hill School was approved by the Minister for Education.

The building was erected by Mr Hugh Hoey at a cost of one hundred and twenty pounds

and the school was opened on July 11th, 1912.

Miss Bridget O'Neill was the first teacher and only nine pupils answered the first roll call, but by the end of the year the number had grown to twenty-seven.

The number of enrolments continued to grow over the years and in 1920 an Assistant Teacher was added to the staff. Unfortunately, after 1923, there was a steady decline in the number of pupils and in 1936 the school was closed.

In 1946 a lot of properties changed hands throughout Australia, due to the relaxing of war time regulations, and no doubt quite a few of the older generation in the district, sold out to young ex-servicemen and their families.

The result was that pressure was brought to bear on the Education Department and the school was reopened on September 30th, 1946.

It carried on quite strongly for another 16 years until the number of pupils dropped, to the point where the school bus could transport them elsewhere, more economically.

Over three hundred people have happy memories of school days at Headington Hill, many of them still living in the Pilton-Clifton district.

Headington Hill Foundation Pupils

Ellen, Patrick, Michael, Bridget, Josephine and Timothy Fogarty
Elma Free
Cora, Norbert and Lydia Kowald
Joseph McGovern
Margaret McLennan
Cecil Moar
Gladys and Irene Paech
Mary Schulz
Harry, James, Agnes and Mary Sprott
Ethel and Edward Turkington
John, Roy and William Taylor
Laurence Bartsch
Wilfred Hensel

**Headington Hill
First School Committee,
elected 29th July 1912.**

Chairman: David Taylor
Secretary: Joseph W. Berry
Treasurer: Charles W. Free
Members: John Fogarty and Frederick Paech

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New in the Library

Icing on the Damper: life story of a family in the Outback, by Marie Mahood, 1995, Watson Ferguson Brisbane, 210 pp.

This is the story of Joe Mahood, born Alexander James Mahood in 1928, and his wife Marie née Healy and their family. The story of their lives together is told in 31 chapters. On the back dust cover is noted 'Icing on the Damper is Marie's tribute to a true-blue outback battler, her husband, Joe Mahood.

While the Mahoods were pioneering cattle breeding in the Tanami Desert, their homestead *Mongrel Downs* was evoked by the American magazine Life as 'the most remote cattle station in all of Australia'.

Great Australian CWA Stories by Bill 'Swampy' Marsh, HarperCollinsPublishers, Aust, 2011, 302 pp.

The chapters have been given culinary names, varying from 'Entrees and savouries' to 'Confectionary and homemade sweets'. Stories have been gleaned from all over Australia.

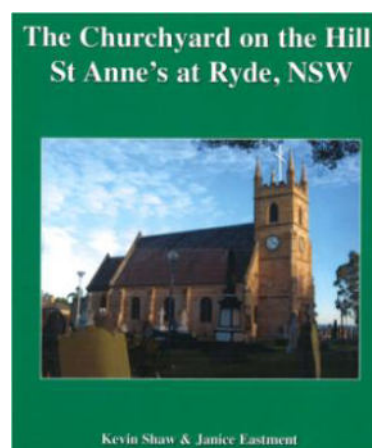
Making a century: The Toowoomba Preparatory School Centenary 1911-2011, written by Gary L. Edgar in 2011, 150 pp. The book is well researched, and the text is illustrated by considerable number of colour photos. This book of 13 chapters is worth a look if you had family members who attended the school, but unfortunately there is no index.

Our Living Heritage, Regional Arts Council of Dalby Inc., Mary Smith, Ed., Toowoomba Education Centre, 2000, 67pp.

The book was inspired by a photographic project run by the Redlands Branch of the Queensland Arts Council. It features a snapshot of 34 Dalby residents and includes their photographs. The entries are not alphabetical and unfortunately there is no index.

The Blighs of Condamine Plains, D. S. Bligh, self-published, 140 pp.

The book is divided into eight parts, beginning with a brief history of the early family. There are a number of photographs included.



This book was published by the Ryde District Historical Society in 2020. 448pp. Thankfully there is an index.

There is a copy of the burial register arranged alphabetically, many biographies, and a chapter about headstones that had been moved, some for an extension to the church and others from the Field of Mars Cemetery.

Gladesville Hospital Cemetery, by the Ryde District Historical Society. This book, which includes an alphabetical list of burials, complements the copy of the original burial register the society holds.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Books

Our Backyard & Beyond **Vol. 6 \$25 Postage \$15**

Drayton & Toowoomba Cemetery: our backyard
Vol. 5 \$20 Postage \$ 9.55

Drayton & Toowoomba Cemetery: our backyard
\$ 5 Postage \$12.95

Drayton & Toowoomba Cemetery: our backyard
revisited \$15 Postage \$12.95.

Drayton & Toowoomba Cemetery: our backyard
Vol. 3 \$15 Postage \$12.95

Drayton & Toowoomba Cemetery: our backyard
Vol. 4 \$15 Postage \$ 9.55

*Men of Fire, Iron and Leather: Coachbuilders,
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights, Saddlers and
Bootmakers* \$20 Postage \$9.55

Squatters of the Eastern Darling Downs:
1840-1900s \$20 Postage \$12.75

*Black Gully (1840s to 1914): The Manufacturing
Centre of Toowoomba* \$15 Postage \$9.55

A detailed History of Gowrie Junction
\$15 Postage \$9.55

Roamin' around Rockville
\$ 5 Postage \$9.55

Darling Downs Biographical Register to 1900
\$30 Postage \$12.95

Darling Downs Biographical Register to 1920
\$20 Postage \$12.95

Postage

Books \$12.75 for two, \$16.10 for 3, \$19.20 for
five together

Research Enquiries

Address all enquiries to the Research Officer. Fees
are structured according to the amount of research
required.

- (1) Simple requests: price on application.
- (2) \$30 for full research for one family name. The
research officer will advise if there are additional
charges.

USB

Transcription of Crown Lands Commissioner
Christopher Rolleston's Letter Book and Record
Book \$15 Postage \$3.30

Queensland Electoral Rolls

Set of 4 (1860-1869, 1870-1879, 1884, 1889)
\$15 Postage \$3.30

Toowoomba Garden of Remembrance
\$15 Postage \$3.30

Drayton & Toowoomba Cemetery Vols 1-5
[Special price] \$50 Postage \$3.30
Drayton & Toowoomba Cemetery Vols 1, 2, 3, or 4
\$15ea Postage \$3.30 ea
Vol 5 \$20 Postage \$3.30

Darling Downs Biographical Register to 1900
\$25 Postage \$3.30

Darling Downs Biographical Register to 1920
\$15 Postage \$3.30

Men of Fire, Squatters, or Gowrie Junction
\$15 Postage \$3.30

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Payments may also be made by bank transfer.
Please contact us for details.

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Phone: 07 46 347 377

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PLUS Joining Fee	\$10
Journal Membership Only	\$15

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