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# THE GAZETTE

## TOOWOOMBA & DARLING DOWNS FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.

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## TOOWOOMBA & DARLING DOWNS

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### GENERAL MEETINGS

The Society meets bi-monthly, on the second Tuesday at the library at 9.00 a.m. Everyone is welcome.

2024 Meetings –

Tuesday December 10<sup>th</sup>

### MEMBERSHIP FEES

Single Membership	\$36.00
Double Membership	\$48.00
PLUS Joining Fee	\$10.00
Journal Membership Only	\$15.00
FINANCIAL YEAR	1 <sup>st</sup> July to 30 <sup>th</sup> June

**ALL MEMBERS** – fee of \$2.50 per visit (excluding Journal Only membership)

Non-Members    \$10.00 per visit

### MEMBERS OF OTHER SOCIETIES

#### Reciprocal Rights

Reciprocal Rights are extended to all members of family history societies who visit our rooms to do research.

#### Proof of current membership is required.

The daily fee will be \$2.50, which is the same as what our members pay, rather than the \$10 charge for visitors.

### RESEARCH

The Research Centre is situated at 452 South Street, Toowoomba in the cemetery grounds.

**HOURS: Monday – Friday            10 am – 3 pm**

### RESEARCH ENQUIRIES

Contact the Research Officer via our email. The cost for research is \$30 per family. Scans from newspapers are available at \$2.50 for the first and \$1.50 each for subsequent documents.

### THE GAZETTE

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## President's report November 2024

I can't believe we're now getting ready to plan our Christmas party. We'll close the library on 13<sup>th</sup> December, have our Christmas lunch on the 14<sup>th</sup> and give our roster members a lovely break until the 13<sup>th</sup> January 2025. Naturally there will be some of us who can't stay away and often a lot of work is done over the Christmas break. As well we will always be open for visitors so long as they book in.

In my last report I foolishly said that once we had completed scanning the Toowoomba City Council rates notices I would then combine the streets to make it easier for researchers. Sorry, I've changed my mind. There are only so many hours in the day and I'm no longer checking them, turning them around the right way etc. At least they are on the computer for anyone who wants to use them. Something that wasn't available before.

As most people would know 143 headstones at the Drayton & Toowoomba Cemetery were vandalized on the 9<sup>th</sup> August. Three young people have owned up and the two fifteen-year-olds will be going before South West Youth Justice Services Conferencing and Marianne and I have been invited to attend. That will happen on the 21<sup>st</sup> November. Since it would be impossible for them or their parents to right this wrong, we can only hope that they will go on to lead law abiding lives from here on.

We have also become involved in the group started by Jim O'Dea and Greg Johnson called the Headstone Healing Project. At the time of writing this is a very small community group who were so upset by the amount of damage done at the cemetery and had many people offering monetary as well as other types of support that they decided to form a group. We were invited to attend their first meeting. Will remain to be seen just what happens as the problem of course is that in order to restore any grave Council regulations say that you need to have the permission of the Burial Rights Holder. It becomes a very grey area. Also identifying which families are prepared to restore a grave is difficult.

Our Backyard and Beyond Vol 8 is still with Helen waiting for her to work her magic. However, the latest publication by Diana Beal - Squatters, Sinners and Settlers of the Clifton Run has been printed and is proving very popular. We offered a special pre-publication price of \$15 in order to gauge interest and it certainly has. It will be launched at the Clifton CWA by Anne Glasheen (a former Toowoomba Regional Councilor) on the 24<sup>th</sup> October.

The security cameras that we have had installed after the cemetery damage and the paperweight put through our back window are proving just how many people have been using our carpark after hours and using the cemetery as an off leash dog park. Thanks to Graeme Brock we now have a gate on the fence going into the cemetery with a lock. Naturally we can still use it if necessary. I'm assuming those who have jumped the fence after parking in the carpark will get the message and desist.

We have now installed three signs leaving them in no doubt that they are on camera.

All in all though we're travelling well. We have sufficient volunteers to continue opening 5 days a week and the Discussion girls are still holding two sessions a month. Tom Coles continues to index the Government Gazettes, and the merry band of school indexers continue to work hard.

Thank you everyone.

### INFORMATION WANTED

I am researching and writing a book on the Plant family's father and siblings who came from Ireland in the 1850s and 1860s to the Cabarlah area, as well as their next two generations of descendants. I am also including the related families.

If any members or friends have info, stories, letters or photos to share please contact me.

Julie Moor

Ph 07 5463 6202

jmoor@skymesh.com.au

## Willie's Story

William Handley was Sarah Jane Handley's third son. He was born 1 May 1897. He lived his early life at Paradise Farm and went to Drayton State School. At about 14 years of age, he gained employment with the railways as a porter.



### Answering the Call

After his eldest brother Robert departed for Gallipoli in June 1915, Willie, aged 18, enlisted in July as a Private with the 26th Battalion Reinforcements AIF in Brisbane. He departed Brisbane on 21 October 1915 on HMAT A48 *Seang Bee* and headed off to war.

At this time, a withdrawal from Gallipoli was being considered and so his Battalion's destination was changed to France to reinforce the Australian troops being redeployed from Turkey. Willie was transferred to the 12th Battalion AIF which had a proud history. They had gone ashore at Gallipoli in the first wave on 25 April 1914 but had recently been rested in Egypt. Willie and others joined them as they moved to France.

### The Somme

By March 1916, Willie was at war on the Western Front. The Australian War Memorial site describes the circumstances thus:

After the withdrawal from Gallipoli, the 12th Battalion returned to Egypt and, in March 1916, sailed for France and the Western Front. From then until 1918 the battalion took part in bitter trench warfare. The battalion's first major action in France was at Pozieres in the Somme valley in July 1916.

Willie would have done some 'in theatre' training, plenty of practice digging, humping ammunition and supplies and plenty of sitting around. He would have listened to all the war stories about Gallipoli spun by his new mates, who were originally drawn from Tasmania, South Australia, and Western Australia, and how his Regiment was now in France to win the war.

He would have been nervous when he heard that they were moving forward. They would have probably caught a train (in cattle trucks) until they were just out of artillery range, then marched up muddy roads to a rear echelon consolidation area. Under the cover of darkness, soldiers from the battalion that they were relieving would have come rear and guided them up the communications trenches, following strings laid out to guide them, moving in utter silence, until they were in the front line.

This is a photo from the Australian War Memorial of Pozieres in early 1917. Note the makeshift grave or cemetery shown.

There would have been almost continual artillery barrages, machine gun fire and flares lighting up the night. Stretcher bearers would have moved forward into no mans' land to stretcher back casualties that had been screaming out for help since that morning. Willie and his mates would have been totally bewildered, afraid, cold, wet, and hungry. Tragically, he wasn't to last long. On the 25 Jul 1916, Private William Handley, Regimental Number 2615, D Company, 12th Battalion, 3rd Brigade, Australian Imperial Force was Killed in Action on the front line at Pozieres in France. He was 19 years old.



### Casualty Advice

Unsurprisingly, the flow of information in those times was sketchy. Word from the front line took considerable time to get back to rear echelons, simply because there were more important operational tasks for the limited and often damaged communications lines. Also, simply finding time as a commander to gather the casualty lists and transmit them was difficult. In the case of Willie, another complicating factor could have been identifying his remains or simply the fact that

he was a casualty. It appears that his body may not have been intact. Artillery direct hits on trenches often obliterated everything.

It was not until August 1916 when his mother Sarah was advised. What a blow it must have been. I am unsure how she would have been told, but I imagine the process was becoming a well-worn and dreaded occurrence all over Australia by this stage.

The following is a sad insight into life back home when you lost a son overseas. The task of satisfying all the next of kin must have been enormous, especially when many of the regular soldiers who used to manage personnel issues had probably been sent over there themselves. That said, you can't help but feel very sorry for Sarah's experience with the bureaucracy at the Melbourne Base Records office.

*Drayton  
Via Toowoomba  
March 8<sup>th</sup> 1917*

Officer in Charge  
Base Records Office

Dear Sir,

I received word from your office last August stating that my son William Handley was killed in action No 261<sup>st</sup> (Private) Company, 12<sup>th</sup> Battalion, France, on the 25<sup>th</sup> July 1916. As I have received no information regarding his death, I thought I would inquire from you also about his personal effects when with this arrive. Yours, Sincerely,  
(Mrs) Sarah Handley.

I include these letters, so readers can also gain an understanding of what type of person Sarah was - her patient politeness, her handwriting and above all, her humility. A lesson for all of us.

Here's her first (filed) letter, written 7½ months after Willie's death. You can see that at this stage, she has had *no* information about his death. How tragic.

The response was blessedly quick.

At least she knew they had nothing more for her, but it must have been terrible each day walking to the post box or post office and not receiving anything yet again. And remember, she had another son in the Sinai Peninsula fighting the Turks at this stage. She must have wondered when or if she would hear terrible news regarding him too.

45820 14th March 1917.

Dear Madam,

In reply to your communication of the 8th instant, I have to state the only information at present available regarding your son, the late No. 261, Private G. Handley, 12th (late 26th) Battalion, is that he was killed in action in the Field, France, on the 25th July 1916. Should anything further be received, you will be promptly communicated with.

No personal effects have been returned to this Office to-date, but any coming to hand will be promptly transmitted to you, or in accordance with other testamentary instructions.

Yours faithfully,

Mrs. G. Handley,  
Drayton,  
Via Toowoomba, Q.L.D.

Major,  
Officer i/c Base Records.

### Some Personal Effects

Fortunately, another letter and package arrived from England about a month later: Read her response:

P.O.  
AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.  
KIT STORE.

110, GREYHOUND ROAD,  
FULHAM, LONDON.  
S.W.

Inventory of Effects of— The Late. 261<sup>st</sup> Co. Handley G. 12th Batt<sup>n</sup> A.I.F.

Forwarded to— Next of Kin.  
(Mother) Mrs Sarah Handley,  
Drayton,  
Queensland.

Effects.

3rd Medal  
No. 247.

Identity Disc, Presentation Watch, Metal Watch-  
Cover, Comb, Sundries Ticket, 7 Coins, Bullet,  
Photo, Furs.

No. of Package 45820

Checked by

Drayton  
Via Toowoomba  
12<sup>th</sup> May 1917.

J. McLean Major,  
Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find receipt slip signed by me. regret delay in returning it to you, owing to show holidays, we were unable to get the package. I was disappointed to only receive such a few of my poor boy's belongings. I wonder what became of his sword & other presents he received when he enlisted. Do you think they will come later on.

The Public Curator Brisbane was appointed to see to Willie's affairs last August nothing has been forced up yet.

They have been waiting for his Book they tell me to see if he made a will or not.

Would you please to advise the Curator if you have received some. So as the A.M. P. Society will pay me his assurance money or you could write to me & I will forward letter on. I cannot get the deferred pay until my eldest son's signature arrives from Egypt when they are fighting at Libya.

Thanking you I am  
Yours faithfully,  
Sarah Handley

Note here how disappointed she must have been not to receive the more valuable items. Pilferage on the battlefield was a widespread problem. We shouldn't underestimate the trusting nature and naivety of people in those days. She would have believed what she had been told and trusted that things would work out in the end. People simply didn't have anywhere near the education and information that we take for granted these days.

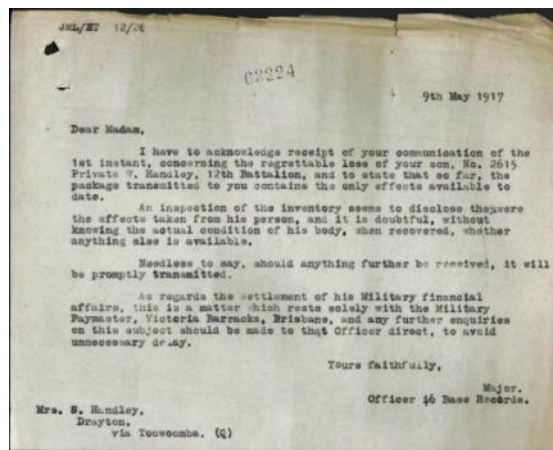
Note her plaintive pleas about his will and his pension. She couldn't even get documentation, like a death certificate, which would satisfy the life assurance people. And the whole thing was also disrupted by a requirement to get a signature from her son Robert in Gaza. And note that we are closing in to one year after



his death. She was also dealing with the farm and her kids. Daniel was 21 at this stage and would have been a great help. John (15) should have least been able to help with Esther (12) and Hector (10).

To give the Base Records people in Melbourne credit, there was always a timely response to her letters.

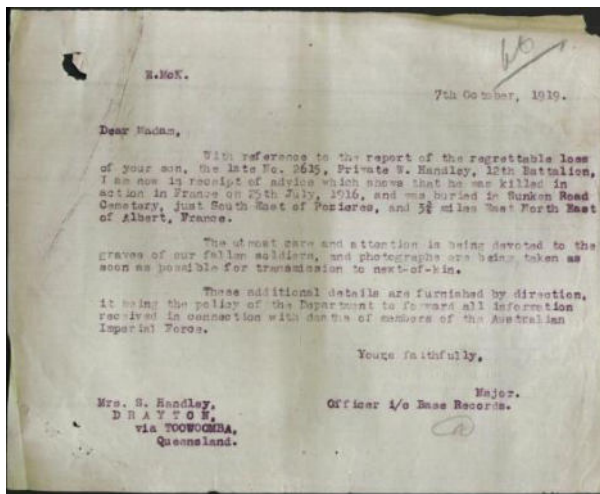
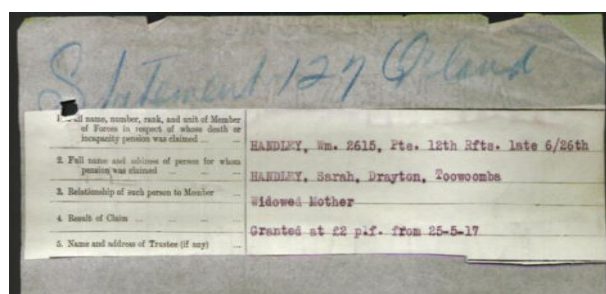
Imagine being confronted with the mental image conveyed by the official words: 'the actual condition of his body,' possessing some personal items and auditing them against how his body might have been destroyed.



### The Pension

The financial arrangements and correspondence with the Brisbane office must have borne fruit because later in May 1917, the following was added to his file:

From that day, Sarah was entitled to a pension of £2/0/0 per fortnight. This is the equivalent to about \$200 today.



Remember that back in 1916, she advised the Records Office that she had not had any advice as to the location of his grave. There were several pieces of correspondence back and forth in 1918 and '22 regarding that. But they actually told her the wrong place. The confusion was most likely caused by the 'consolidation' of some combat cemeteries (often just a filled in shell hole) once the area around the Somme was safe enough from the, now moving again, front line. Mercifully, they seemed to spare Sarah that detail.

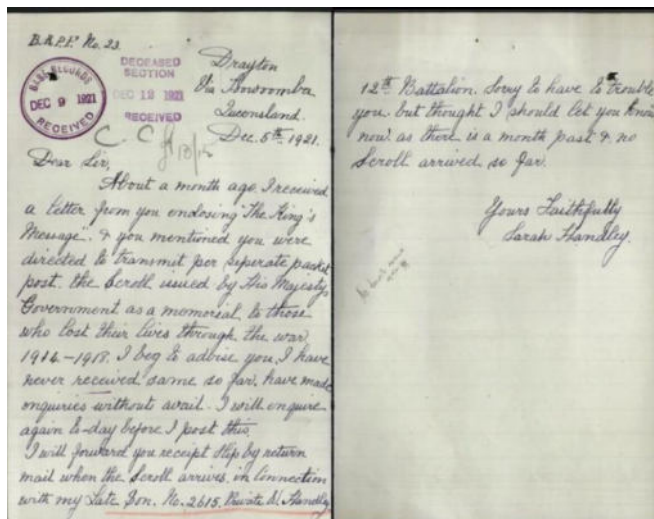
They apologised for the confusion but the first time she got an actual correct response was 7 October 1919, almost a full year

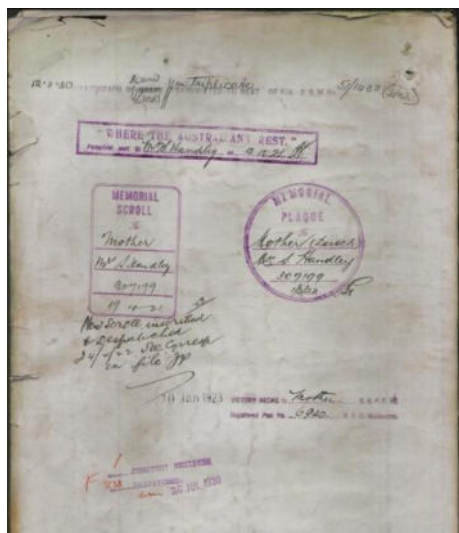
after the Armistice. Robert was even home by now.

I have no record of whether Sarah ever received the photos. It is possible that Robert may have been able to pull some strings. It was early days in the nation's awareness of the ANZAC.

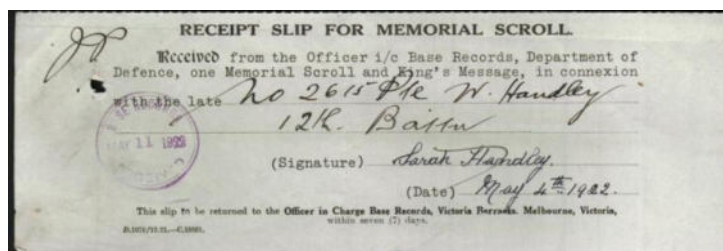
### The Scroll

Sadly, the issues with bureaucracy were not over for Sarah in her quest to memorialise Willie. The King approved a memorial scroll to be sent to next of kin who had lost a loved one in the Great War. The story continues:





Given that she had so few of his personal effects, this Scroll would have been valuable to Sarah. I'm sure there was a certain amount of morbid prestige having something like that displayed in the living room. Willie's file has more correspondence between Sarah, the Records office and the Postmaster General's department who had to conduct an investigation into the missing Scroll. It was never found.



Finally, and in conclusion, almost six years after Willie's death, the matter was closed with the approval for the issue of a new scroll: Sarah received it on the 4th of May 1922.

## Epilogue



Willie doesn't have an actual grave, that is, somewhere identified where his remains lie. Correspondence in the file mentions the concept of 'believed to be buried in the cemetery' which is understandable if whole temporary gravesites were simply excavated and moved to cemeteries that had been established after hostilities ceased. In Willie's case, the Sunken Road Cemetery in



Pozières has a row of headstones for these soldiers. I have been fortunate to obtain contemporary photos of the cemetery and Willie's grave:

## Afterword

This, and my previous article, are stories about two ordinary Queenslanders. Willie and his courage, at 19, to leave home and go to the other side of the world only to be cut down so quickly. And Sarah, whose pain at the loss of her son and the drawn-out process to achieve some sort of closure. Through all this, she continued to produce food for her community and raise three small children to adulthood. Without her efforts, my family and I would not be here.

Both, in their own way, helped build our country.

## LEST WE FORGET

### References:

*Australian War Memorial*

*National Archives of Australia* – <https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/ViewImage.aspx?B=4255040>

**Editor's Note:** During the offensive at Pozières, Australia suffered over 23,000 casualties, with 6,800 men either killed in action or dying from their wounds or infections. The seven weeks of fighting resulted in a gain of twelve kilometres, but at a heavy cost: 500,000 German, 200,000 French, and over 400,000 British and dominion personnel casualties, totalling over 1.1 million dead, injured, or maimed.

### The Photo on the Sideboard

A framed photo of the of the three Montefiore orphans sat on my parent's sideboard as long as I can remember. When my mum died, I couldn't just throw the photo out even though all I knew was that the children were orphaned, and Mum went to help Miss Foxton look after them in Stanthorpe and then came to Toowoomba with them. Mildred Foxton and my mum Dorothy Jean Goodsall are shown as living at 7 Aubigny Street, Toowoomba on the 1937 electoral roll.



It was not until recently when I went to visit member Doug Walker that the three orphaned children finally had a name and a history. Doug is the proud owner of the records from Glenlyon Station from 1900 onwards while the family owned it and while chatting the name Montefiore came up. Cyril Sebag Montefiore was on Calm Down Station but used Glenlyon woolshed when it came time for shearing. One hundred years later, the stencil is still in the Glenlyon Station shearing shed.

Of course, my interest was aroused and so the search for the Montefiore orphans began.

Their father Cyril Edmund Sebag Montefiore was born on 4<sup>th</sup> November 1899 to Edmund Sebag-Montefiore and Julianna Lucas Davidson at 9 Oxford Square, London. The family were well connected. His father was a well-known London Stockbroker, and his sister Clarice Adelaide married Baron Alphonse De Rothschild on 20 November 1912 at the Central Synagogue, London. Clarice's wedding was reported in the Hebrew Standard of Australasia (Sydney) on 3 January 1913, page 7 as follows:

### ROTHSCHILD-SEBAG-MONTEFIORE

The Central Synagogue, London, which was beautifully decorated with flowers and plants, was the scene of a pretty ceremony on Wednesday, November 20, when Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, son of Baron Albert and Baroness Bettina de Rothschild, was married to Miss Clarice Adelaide Sebag-Montefiore, only daughter of Mr. Edmund Sebag-Montefiore. The Rev. Michael Adler, assisted by the Rev. E. Spero, officiated, and the best man was Baron Louis de Rothschild, brother of the bridegroom.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin charmeuse, opening at one side over an under-skirt of superb old Brussels lace. The sleeves were of lace, also used to follow the graceful dress of the bodice, embroidered with silver. The train was of old lace, caught with clusters of orange blossom, and a tulle veil was worn over a chaplet of similar flowers. The train was carried by little Miss Fould Springer and Master Owen Sebag-Montefiore, the boy's costume being copied from Gainsborough's "Blue boy" in the collection at Grosvenor House, and the girl was in white. Ten bridesmaids were in attendance, six of them children, Miss Sebag-Montefiore, Miss Von Goldschmidt, Miss Spielmann, Miss Stella Ricardo, Miss N. Sebag-Montefiore, Miss Iris Bennett, Miss Troyte Bullock, Miss N. Waley, Miss P. Behrens, and Miss J. Hare. They wore pretty frocks of white-spotted gauze over satin, with dainty fichus and sashes of Romney blue. There was a large company at the reception held at 30 Bryanston Square. The bride and bridegroom left in the afternoon for the South of France. The bride wore a dress of brown velours and charmeuse, with cedar brown trimming, and a hat to match, finished with a long brown feather.

It was noted in the history of Glenlyon Station written by Scott Walker that Cyril Edmund Sebag-Montefiore came to Australia as a remittance man. This he admitted freely to Scott who owned Glenlyon at that time. Cyril said he got into trouble with his father for getting into too much debt and so was sent to Australia. Cyril arrived in Brisbane as a 2<sup>nd</sup> class passenger on the Ormonde on 19<sup>th</sup> May 1921. He eventually settled at Carne Downs which with the help of his father, he later purchased from Dick Simpson. Since he had been sent to Australia to calm down, he renamed the station Calm Down.

On 25<sup>th</sup> June 1923 his engagement to Joyce Layton Rudder (known as Zeta) was announced. Zeta was the eldest daughter of William Layton and Annie Violet (nee Raff) Rudder. Cyril and Zeta were married on 14<sup>th</sup> April 1923 at St Paul's Church of England, Stanthorpe. There was a very large report of the wedding in the Brisbane Daily Mail at the time.

While Scott Walker in his book *Glenlyon Connections* said Cyril purchased Carne Downs from Dick Simpson about 1922 or 1923, a newspaper report in the Queensland Times 16 February 1926 said that Mr. Edmund Sebag-Montefiore, C.B.E., a London stockbroker, arrived here (Melbourne) to-day by the steamer Otranto. He intends to go to Queensland to see whether he will buy a station for his son, who has been on a Queensland station for four years.

Perhaps Cyril had made some financial arrangements for the property and his father then purchased it for him after his marriage. Queensland Government Gazettes show Cyril having registered his brand in 1922 at Wolston, Richmond. It was not until August 1926 that Richard Vaughan Simpson transferred his brand to Cyril at Carne Downs, Stanthorpe.



Cyril and Zeta had three children John Cyril, born 1926, Rosemary Zeta born 1927 and Helen born 1928. So the children in that photo finally had a name. Sadly, their father had died in 1929 and their mother in 1935. What happened to the children after Miss Mildred Foxton had their care I didn't know until recently. They went to boarding school and spent their holidays with their grandmother, probably their maternal grandmother.

John Cyril enlisted in the Royal Australian Airforce on 3<sup>rd</sup> Feb 1944 and was discharged on 13 Feb 1946. Sheila Layton Rudder (his aunt) was given as his next of kin at the time. John married Mavis McComb in 1948. He died in 2021.

In 1951 Helen and Rosemary travelled to England and while there Helen met and married David William Gillett. Later while Rosemary was on a break in the Austrian Alps, she met a young German medical student, Berthold Severin who she married and made her life in Hamelin, Germany.

Helen returned to Australia on 5<sup>th</sup> December 1964 with her husband and children David Ian (Ian) aged 11, Susan aged 9, Judith aged 7 and John William aged 2

Rosemary returned to Australia with her then 15 year old daughter in 1977, and her son followed in 1988. At the time of writing this article Rosemary is living in Brisbane aged 97. That small photo that has been in our family all these years has finally found its way back to family.

Marie Green

### Christmas Lunch

Date: Saturday, 14 December 2024

Time: 12 noon for 12.30 p.m.

If you will be attending, please email Marie or add your name to the book.

R.V.S.P. Tuesday 10 December 2024

### Christmas Closing

Closed: Saturday 14 December 2024

Opening: Monday 13 January 2024

Open by appointment only: phone Marie's mobile 04 1275 7551

### Articles for future Journals

Please think about writing an article for the Journal. Even half a page will help.

During a discussion group, the subject of post cards was raised, so if you have a collection (large or small), I ask that you write your story. Where did they come from? Did you inherit them from a relation? Do they follow a theme?

**SQUATTERS, SINNERS & SELECTORS**  
*of CLIFTON RUN, DARLING DOWNS*  
1840 ~ circa 1900



**DIANA J BEAL**  
**TOOWOOMBA AND DARLING DOWNS FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY INC.**  
**TOOWOOMBA**

### New publication

On Thursday 24 October 2024 the latest publication of Toowoomba & Darling Downs, *Squatters, Sinners & Selectors*, was launched by Ann Glasheen at the Clifton CWA.

This book is a history of the land and its owners and managers for the first 60 years or so after white settlement. The main chapters deal with:

- Clifton Run – the First Decade or so (1841-1853)
- The Next Two Decades: 1854 – late 1870s – William Butler Tooth
- The Leasing Act and its Aftermath – Tooth and dummying
- Making Headington Hill – G.H. Davenport
- Clifton Station – late 1870s to 1899
- Closer Settlement – Selection and Selectors (includes Tabletop, Spring Creek & Back Plains)

I would normally write a review for the journal, but the following is from a lengthy article in the *Clifton Courier* dated 30 October 2024, and it is far better than what I could write. Marianne Diggles

Author Diana Beal has not spared harsh criticism for many of the well-known squatters of the Clifton District as they became embroiled in the fight to control the rich farming land they saw as a pathway to wealth and power. Ms Beal also recognises the harsh living conditions that pioneers had to endure and the almost impossible task that confronted them.

Typical of her contempt for the wealthy and admiration for the battlers is her statement, ‘From the young adventurers and the Lords of the Manor with inflated views of their worth to the hardworking families who came to grips with their new environment, persevered and succeeded by trial recognition and insight.’

Diana Beal explores the extent of the enormous Clifton Run which varied in size from 64 000 acres in 1847 to 100 000 acres in 1851 with a carrying capacity of 10 000 sheep. ‘The carrying capacity of the land was important for two reasons: firstly a low grazing capacity per acre justified holding larger tracks of land and secondly a tax was levied on

a per head basis by the government,' she wrote. 'It was in the squatters' interests to minimise the estimates of both metrics.'

It seems there's nothing new about the wealthy attempting to avoid paying tax but ultimately the governments of the day moved later in the century to 'unlock' the land from the squatters and the day of the small battling selector arrived.

The book is available from the Toowoomba & Darling Downs Family History Society, 452 South Street, Harristown. The cost is \$20 and postage \$10.

### Ivanhoe Cemetery

Presentation by Ken King, Guest Speaker before 2024 A.G.M.

Ken King shared the story of restoring the Ivanhoe Cemetery, a family cemetery located between Leyburn and Millmerran and as a child he was aware that a cemetery was situated opposite on Owen's Scrub Road, Ivanhoe. Owen's Scrub was named after a Mr. Owen who was murdered in 1864. Someone cut a cross into a tree which is still standing to mark the site about 2 or 3 kilometres from the cemetery.

He detailed the challenges faced, the history uncovered, and the community effort involved in the restoration. The cemetery, which had been neglected for years, was initially a family cemetery with some unmarked graves.



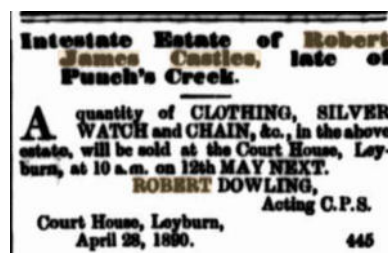
Ken and his wife Linda decided to restore the cemetery, which had fallen into disrepair over the years. They began by cleaning it up and looking for information on the unmarked graves. They faced difficulties in finding information about the unmarked graves and had to rely on local knowledge and death certificates to piece together the cemetery's history.



Through extensive research, they discovered the identities of people buried in the cemetery, including Ken's great-great-grandparents Mary Ann and John Bailey, and three children from the McGowan family. His great grandmother, great grandfather and great Aunt Clara were also interred. Death certificates did not give the burial as Ivanhoe Cemetery, instead it was noted as Grass Tree Cemetery.

Ken recalled a story that his father told him regarding two graves that were outside the enclosed cemetery. He knew one to be a young man 20 years of age who had died because of a fall from his horse at a property close by at Punches Creek. After researching he was found to be Robert James Castles, a young Irishman. The other grave

has not yet been identified. They included wooden crosses for each of these in the enclosed Ivanhoe Cemetery. A notice was placed in the *Warwick Argus* on 3 May 1890 regarding Robert's estate.



Ken sought to obtain a grant from the Council for restoration costs as to replicate original posts would have cost a great deal. When asked who owned the cemetery, he replied that he did not know, that it was a private cemetery. After searching it was found that the Toowoomba Regional Council was the owner. After a couple of roadblocks Ken was given \$2200 through the Men's Shed in Millmerran. Ken had to send the accounts to them so they could pay them out of the grant money.

They encountered several challenges, including logistical difficulties in accessing the site. After months of clearing, carting materials to the site, help from the Men's Shed and a couple of Ken's relations, the cemetery was finally restored. His story told of dealing with bureaucracy, ongoing research, endless phone calls all causing him to shake his head in frustration. His story was amusing but also melancholy.

Images were taken before the cemetery had been restored.

Images at [www.chapelhill.homeip.net/FamilyHistory/Photos/Ivanhoe/index.php](http://www.chapelhill.homeip.net/FamilyHistory/Photos/Ivanhoe/index.php)

## Johanna and her son, Frank

While researching the World War 1 soldiers, I came across many who had stories to tell. Some were sad, some were funny, but most had one thing in common. Family. Some stories stood above the rest. Some I remember as they struck something deep inside me that I felt a connection to. One such being Francis 'Frank' Patrick Laracy. Why might you ask?

Researching is reading and taking in all kinds of information, be it newspaper or other documents relating to family history. I came across an article about the sinking of the *R.M.S. Leinster* on 10 October 1918 in the Irish Sea by a German U-boat because of researching Frank.

After finding six Australian soldiers who died, I found two were local Toowoomba boys while two were from Victoria, one from New South Wales and two from South Australia. The local boys being Joseph Gratton and Francis Patrick Laracy. While each of these soldiers has their own story, I have written this about Frank and his family's connection, be it very loose, to where I now live.

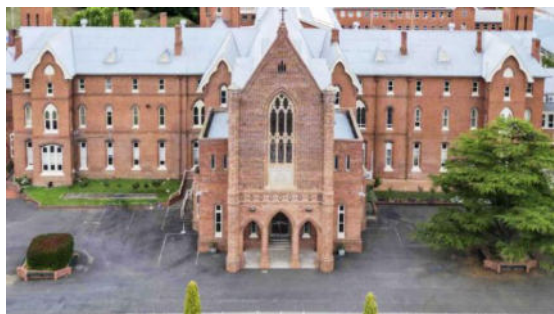
Frank was born, the only son of Michael Laracy and Johanna Brennan on 5 March 1891 in Toowoomba. His parents were associated with hotels in Toowoomba, namely, *The Horse & Jockey*, *The Harp of Erin* and later, Johanna, the *Exchange Hotel*.

Young Frank grew up in a decidedly female household. His father, Michael died in 1900 when he was nine years of age. Mary and Florence were his two older siblings, while Johanna, Annie and Catherine were younger.

Right – *The Harp of Erin* ca 1904



After the death of Michael, his wife Johanna, was to raise six children all under the age of thirteen. As Michael held the licence for the *Harp of Erin* until his death, this was then transferred to Johanna who managed the hotel until 1907. She then obtained the licence to the *Exchange Hotel* in 1909 and managed this until 1914 when she retired from hotel management.



Frank's primary school education was at the Christian Brothers (Catholic) School in Toowoomba before transferring to St Stanislaw (Catholic) School in Bathurst, New South Wales (pictured) to finish his secondary schooling. After he completed his education, he found work as a chemist's assistant in Sydney.

Like many young Australians he enlisted on 24 August 1914 at Sydney, New South Wales giving his address as 47 Albion Street, Paddington, New South Wales. His recorded next of kin was his mother of Toowoomba, Queensland. He embarked on 20 October 1914 from Sydney, New South Wales on the Transport A14 *Euripides* as Private 121 with the 1<sup>st</sup> Field Ambulance, B Squadron. The *Euripides* was among the first ships to leave Australian waters for service in World War 1. He was part of the first waves of ANZAC troops to wade onto the beaches at Gallipoli.

A letter dated May 22 was written by Frank to his sister Mrs. J S. O'Donnell, of Tyrconnoll, West Maitland after he was wounded at the Dardanelles on May 8, 1915.

Frank was at No. 17 General Hospital in Alexandria after being wounded in the back of the left shoulder. He was taken to Egypt by the hospital ship *Lutzow*. The hospital was a former college, and the nurses were incredibly good, and he was comfortable, although the bullet was still in place. The doctors planned to remove it once he was sufficiently strong. General Sir John Maxwell and staff visited and spoke to the soldiers.

In his letter he expressed a sentiment that many soldiers would recognise.

“Actual warfare is awful.”

Frank had been on the battlefield for 14 days, dodging bullets beginning to think he was bullet-proof when he was laid low. Having had some marvellous escapes as shells burst all over the place, he recounted the day he had a bullet through his cap, and another knocked the heel off his boot. He considered himself incredibly lucky.

He described the day they landed there (Gallipoli) which was on April 24, (sic) under fire all the time. They were taken by a cruiser off the boat, and then transferred to rowing boats. About fifty yards from the shore, they hopped out, and waded to the beach, the water being waist high. They ran for all their worth to get under cover, shells and machine guns going off all the time. Shrapnel was dropping all around, and the beach was strewn with the dead and wounded.

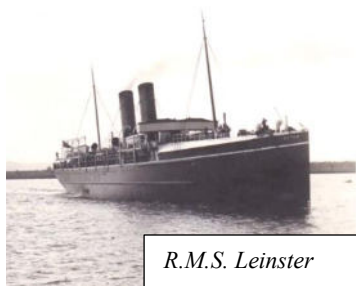
"I don't want to witness anything like it again."

He also wrote to his mother, Mrs J Laracy, of *Winthorst*, Russell Street, Toowoomba, stating that he had the misfortune to stop a bullet on Saturday, May 8. He was awaiting surgery for removal of the bullet that had touched his lung. He had developed pleurisy but was progressing favourably. He added: "I'm sure I will be soon back fighting the Turk."

In another letter he referred to the landing, saying, "never in all the days of his life would he forget it. There were many wounded on the first day, and they (Army Medical Corps) were going all day and night, and were having some miraculous escapes." Referring to how he was hit Frank told, "Five of us were standing together and we all ducked, but I was the unfortunate victim. I ducked too late. They all stood up, not knowing I was shot, and remarked how close that one was. They then discovered me lying on the ground, bleeding. I was incredibly lucky to get off so well. The bullet went in at the left shoulder, but unluckily did not come out." At the time of writing, he mentioned his side being sore, but the wound did not feel bad that morning. He honoured the sisters and orderlies in the hospital in which he is being treated.

In his letters, he would write slightly different facts, depending on whether it was a note to his sisters or his mother.

This would not have been the last time he was wounded. After his final hospital admission in July 1918, he was to be sent back to Australia. He may have decided to either pay a visit to relations in Ireland or he simply wanted to visit the homeland of his parents.



R.M.S. Leinster

He was returning to England on board the *R.M.S. Leinster* (a civilian ship) when it was torpedoed by a German U-boat on 10 October 1918. This was the last ship to be officially sunk during World War 1. He was presumed drowned in the Irish Sea; his remains never recovered. His rank was given as Lieutenant serving with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion. Frank's name can be found on Memorials at Hollybrook Memorial, Southampton, England; Toowoomba Mothers' Memorial and Commemorative Area panel 29 at the Australian War Memorial.

Frank was awarded the Military Cross, which was presented to his mother Johanna, in 1920.

For conspicuous gallantry and leadership. With a small patrol of four other ranks, he surprised and captured various enemy posts, capturing twenty-eight prisoners, and four machine guns. He then reported the situation to his company commander, and, during the main operation that followed, he rendered assistance in cooperation by making a further advance, capturing seven prisoners and a machine gun. With the aid of Reinforcements, he then linked up with the unit as his right, while the position gained was consolidated. Thanks to his splendid patrol work, valuable ground was won with slight casualties and with considerable loss to the enemy.

While her son was serving his Country, Johanna was enjoying retirement, living at *Winthorst*, a 12-roomed home situated on three acres, on the south-western corner of Russell and Clairmont Streets in Newtown. Many grandchildren were welcomed to expand her family. A nephew Edward Joseph Laracy while also serving his Country died from pneumonia at the Military Hospital in Sutton Veny on 18 November 1917. He was buried at St. John the Evangelist Churchyard, Sutton Veny, Wiltshire, England. Less than a year later, Johanna lost her only son.

After receiving her son's personal effects at the beginning of September 1919, things that were very dear to her, misfortune followed. On the morning of 14 December 1919, Johanna and her daughters left for early mass. At about 7 a.m., one of

her sons-in-law, who had been asleep in the house, Albert Callaghan, was startled awake by a crackling noise. Upon rising to investigate, he discovered the house well alight. He escaped with his small daughter.

This section of Newtown was not in the watered area. As a result, Johanna's home was destroyed by the inferno. Her home had been insured for the sum of £1000 with the New Zealand Insurance Company and her furniture was also insured. A small collection of her furniture, described as 'magnificent' by the local newspaper, was either saved by neighbours or had not been in the house proper. The family were mystified as to the location of the ignition point as all the fires had been doused at ten o'clock the previous night.

Losing her home and furniture would have been upsetting along with several sums of cash, but she lost her childhood items, personals possessions that had belonged to her husband Michael, but I feel the most tragic loss would have been her son's possessions. She had already lost so much, how much more could one person endure during her lifetime. Only a strong woman with the help of her family could survive.

Johanna and her husband had been resourceful during their marriage and had managed to obtain properties during their time spent as hotel keepers. As a result, she would perhaps have had another property at her disposal, or the resources to purchase another. She moved to "Emoh Ruo" in Herries Street where Johanna passed away at the age of 73 years in 1928.

She was born in Kilkenny, Ireland and arrived in Australia at the age of 18. The rest of her life was spent living in Toowoomba, other than holidays spent with daughters living elsewhere. In her obituary she was attributed as being a "staunch adherent of the Roman Catholic Church" and was noted as a generous benefactor to charitable projects. She had extensive business interests and property. She was survived by her daughters, J.S. O'Connell (West Maitland), H.S. McGoldrick (Brisbane), A.G. Callaghan, E.J. Clark, and J.C. Sanney all of Toowoomba, fourteen grandchildren and one great grandchild.

The loss of a young husband, managing hotels, raising young children into worthwhile citizens, the death of a nephew and then the drowning of her son and lastly the fire that destroyed her home and tangible memories did not diminish her spirit or beliefs.

Her duty done.  
*Requiescat in pace.*



#### References:

- Australian War Memorial  
Commonwealth War Graves Commission  
*Darling Downs Gazette*  
<https://catholicschoolsguide.com.au/school/st-stanislaus-college/>  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-45804468> - Photo of *Leinster*  
M J. Lacey's Harp of Erin Hotel in Toowoomba, ca. 1904. (2007). John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland.  
National Archives of Australia  
*Toowoomba Chronicle & Darling Downs Advertiser*  
*Brisbane Courier* (Qld:1864-1933), Saturday 10 July 1915, page 6  
*Maitland Daily Mercury* (NSW: 1894-1939) Saturday 10 July 1915, page 7  
*Commonwealth Gazette* No. 23 Date: 12 February 1919

Contributed by Karen Rowe

## Esther Mary Holmes Maiben

Esther Mary 'Essy' Holmes Maiben was born in New York about 1812 to parents, Richard, and Jane Holmes Maiben. Richard and Jane were married in 1795 at Oakfield, in Sligo, Ireland, Jane's parents' home. Esther was the sixth of eight children. Her parents migrated to New Rochelle, New York just before the turn of the 19th century. Her father, Richard, was a practicing chemist and patented a product called Oil of Vitriol before going bankrupt. He had come from a line of linen merchants who, it is said, originated in Edinburgh, Scotland. Jane was the daughter of a brewer, Thomas Holmes. Jane's brother, William 'Black Billy' Holmes had served in Parliament as the chief Government Whip, where he was referred to as that 'foulmouthed Irishman.'

Sometime shortly after 1816, the Maiben family left New York, most likely returning to Ireland. What happened to Richard and Jane is unknown. The children were scattered across England. One of Essy's brothers, William, went to Cornwall, another, Richard Jr., studied medicine at the Royal College of Surgeons in London. Richard came back to Alabama (the oral history says by way of Jamaica) and was the county Dr. in Monroe County until he died in 1884. Ann Jane married John Shore in Kent, England Alexander died in Buffalo, New York. Where Essy's other siblings went is still unknown.

### Married.

On Thursday, at Bethesda Chapel, Burnley, by the Rev. Thomas Greenall, Rawdon Briggs, Esq. of South Parade, Wakefield, to Esther Mary Holmes, second daughter of the late Richard Maiben, Esq. of the county of Sligo.

Essy went to Lancaster, England where she married a corn merchant named Rawdon Briggs. Essy and Rawdon were the parents of five children: Robert, Rawdon Bentley, Richard Maiben, Spicer Galland, and Anthony Brosh. (Image: *Leeds Mercury* 26 Aug 1837)

When Essy's husband died is unclear, their last child was born in 1853. But between 1861 and 1865 Essy moved with her son, Rawdon Bentley Briggs to Queensland. His story is in Fox's History of Queensland. By 1865, Essy remarried, a man named George Whitefield Glanville. She died in Queensland on 2 January 1884. She was buried in Drayton and Toowoomba Cemetery in Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia.

**DEATH OF MRS. GLANVILLE.**—We regret to record the death of Mrs. Glanville, the wife of our respected postmaster, Mr. G. W. Glanville. The deceased lady has been ill for some considerable time, and has borne her suffering with great patience and fortitude. The sad event was not wholly unexpected, and yesterday she passed quietly away, we hope to a better and happier world. Mrs. Glanville was a lady of culture, of refined tastes, and of remarkable conversational powers, and of her charity and benevolence it may be truly said, she "did good by stealth and blushed to call it fame." The funeral will take place this morning at eight o'clock.

*Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette 3 Jan 1884*

### DEATH.

**GLANVILLE.**—On the 2nd inst. at the Toowoomba Post Office—Essy Mary Holmes Glanville, wife of G. W. Glanville of Toowoomba.

*The Darling Downs Gazette 5 Jan 1884*

**his nurse. Concussion of the brain.**  
Mrs. G. W. GLANVILLE, the wife of the Toowoomba postmaster, died last week.

*The Queensland Figaro 12 Jan 1884*



I wrote this piece back in January [2024] with the intentions of sharing, but my life got away from me, and I forgot. I'm sure I missed the deadline for the publication, but I will leave this here. I am saddened by the recent damage that was mentioned in the previous posts. Had my great grandmother known that her great aunt had gone to Australia, I'm sure the whole family would have visited by now. I descend from Esther Mary's brother Richard, who settled in Alabama.

Contributed by Tracy Neely

## Government and Police Gazettes

How do they help family historians? These options for research are highly undervalued by some family history researchers.

Why? The usual answer to the question posed is – I don't have anyone who would have been in trouble with the police, and I have no one who worked for the government. Do not think of them as just records about lawbreakers and government workers. They are so much more than that. I have relied heavily on explanations from other persons. They give far better descriptions than I would be able to.

The following excerpt taken from *Government Gazettes in Australia*, © Graham Jaunay 2008  
<https://www.jaunay.com/GovernmentGazettes.pdf>

- Your ancestors farmed and may have needed to brand their stock—brands were registered, and the public were advised accordingly via the government gazette.
- The letter carrier is unable to locate the addressee for mail and returned the letter to the post office—dead letters were listed in the government gazette.
- Your ancestor is the victim of a crime, and the police are involved—all crimes were listed in reports by the police commissioner, naming victims, the offence details, the officers involved and the suspects if known.
- Local schools charging fees predated government schools introduced with compulsory education, but many poor people could not afford fees and so early colonial governments provided subsidies to recognised teachers and named them in the gazette. Many other professions, such as doctors, marriage celebrants, publicans, auctioneers, hawkers, magistrates and other legal officers, sundry food handlers and the like were registered and reported.
- Your ancestor fails to pay their council rates on time—they may be named in the gazette.
- Young colonies attracted entrepreneurs, and some business ventures failed forcing the proprietor into bankruptcy—the gazette names the bankrupt and their circumstances.
- Although the colony was protected by British garrisoned troops there was a need to supplement this force from time to time with volunteers. Some records and especially promotions are published in the gazette.
- Those that died needed to have their estates wound up. The executor needed to pay debts and distribute assets and a notice in the gazette was deemed to comply with the legal requirement of employing best endeavours to contact all that may have an interest.
- Memorials and petitions prepared by citizens such as those to create a new local government region are published together with the names of the signatories.
- Deaths in government institutions such as hospitals, gaols and asylums are reported.

Each includes an index of sections contained in the gazette. E.g. Government

<b>I</b>	
INSOLVENT Estates—John Bowen ...	6
G. E. Walker ...	12
Intestate Estates—Creditors to prove debts in following:—	
J. Woods ...	6
W. Smith ...	6
W. Mosley ...	6
J. Bruce ...	6
N. Galt ...	6
P. McDermott ...	6
Curator of appointed ...	13
Ipswich—Electorate proclaimed ...	17
<b>K</b>	
KEMBALL, A. C.—Appointed Immigration Agent ...	13
<b>L</b>	

Gazette 1859 Volume 1. You will note that it does not have an alphabetical list of all names. Look at "Intestate Estates." Here you can see the names J. Woods, W. Smith, W. Mosley, J. Bruce, N. Galt and P. McDermott and the information about them is listed on page 6. On this page the names also mention their place of residency i.e. *John Woods and*

*William Smith late of Burnett, Wm. Mosley late of Ipswich, John Bruce late of Maryborough, Nevin Galt and Patrick McDermott late of Rockhampton.*

In the Supreme Court of Queensland.

**ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.**

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

In the Estates of JOHN WOODS and WILLIAM SMITH, late of the Burnett, WM. MOSLEY, late of Ipswich, JOHN BRUCE, late of Maryborough, and of NEVIN GALT and PATRICK McDERMOTT, late of Rockhampton, deceased.

**P**URSUANT to the Act of Council, 11 Vic. No. 24, all persons having any claims on any one of the above-named deceased persons, are to come in and prove their debts before me, at my office, in the Supreme Court House, Queen-street, Brisbane, on or before the 31st day of January next, or in default they will be peremptorily excluded from all benefits accruing from the said Estates.

WM. PICKERING,  
Curator of Intestate Estates.

Supreme Court House,  
Brisbane, 16th Dec., 1859.

1—4s. 6d.

From this notice we now have the information that these gentlemen are deceased and the district or town they lived. If you had a William Mosley who lived in Ipswich, you can then look for further information on him in and around Ipswich. E.g. local newspapers etc.

Over the years, more information was published in each gazette, expanding with the growth of Australia.

These gazettes are also beneficial for general history. When places were proclaimed. When land became available. Unclaimed letters can be a useful section. So much more than one would expect to find. Most states in Australia had their own Government Gazettes and they may follow a similar format.

We are lucky to be able to search the records associated with the gazettes on our computers at the rooms. Each 'set' of gazettes can be found under the respective states. E.g. QUEENSLAND – GOVERNMENT GAZETTES –

- 1859-1954 (PDF Files – searchable)
- 1859-1918 Government Gazette Index
- 1864-1945 Police Gazettes by year
- 1864-1945 Police Gazettes Index
- 1864-1874 Police Gazettes Index

Additional Government Gazettes records listed by specific topic, some of which are searchable by the program from QFHS –

- Horse & Cattle Brands
- Sheep Brands
- Brands Directory
- Education Gazettes
- Public Service Index

Follow either of the links for a research guide to government gazettes - <https://www.publications.qld.gov.au/ckan-publications-attachments-prod/resources/447e871e-4a0a-4005-a1fb-405bac794a3c/research-guide-to-government-gazettes.pdf?ETag=%22f2859ae1f0012e5aa7e8d9f8be619a27%22> or <https://tinyurl.com/37fb267m>

## POLICE GAZETTES

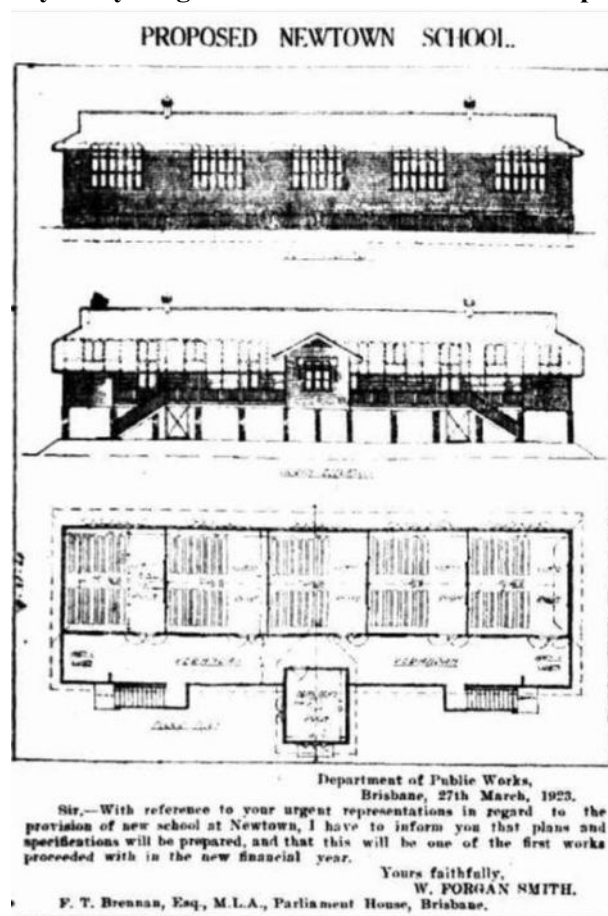
Police Gazettes are useful for finding the following. Excerpt from <https://www.findmypast.com.au/articles/world-records/full-list-of-australia-and-new-zealand-records/institutions-and-organisations/queensland-police-gazette-index-1864-1874> or <https://tinyurl.com/ywzpxr8>

- *Offences – murder, attempted murder, highway robbery, theft, incendiarism, wife, and child desertion, absconding from hired service, rape, and abduction.*
- *Information on offenders - arrests, escaped prisoners, ship and military deserters, suspected offenders, discharged prisoners, and warrants issued.*
- *Lost property - reports the name of the person, circumstances of the loss, description of property, and location.*
- *Lists of licences - retail spirit dealers, wholesale wine and spirit dealers, publicans, packet, billiards, bagatelle, auctioneers, medical practitioners, and chemists and druggists.*
- *Police information includes lists of appointments, promotions, resignations, discharges, dismissals, reduction in rank, and transfers.*
- *Missing friends - these are normally people whose whereabouts are looked for by relatives or friends.*
- *Government appointments – such as Justices of the Peace and Magistrates*
- *Returns of deaths reported to the police in which inquests are held - from December 1869.*
- *Extracts from Police Gazettes in other colonies - where it was supposed that an offender had travelled to Queensland.*

Searching these records can take time, but it is time worth allowing yourself for research, if you are interested in finding more about your elusive ancestors.

I have included only the Government and Police Gazettes in this article. Looking through the folders on the computers at our rooms you will discover many more records which relate to governmental departments. Hopefully in future articles I will include them e.g. Land records, Occupations etc.

### 100 years young – Newtown State School's Inception



A short narrative regarding the inception of Newtown State School.

The beginning of Newtown State School is a story of community effort and dedication. The school was established to provide quality education to the children of the Newtown area. The community recognised the need for a local school and worked together to make it a reality. Through their collective efforts, they were able to secure the necessary resources and support to build the school. The establishment of Newtown State School marked a significant milestone for the community, as it provided a place for children to learn and grow, fostering a sense of unity and pride among the residents. The school's inception is a testament to the power of community collaboration and the importance of education in building a strong and vibrant community.

In 1921, residents of Newtown a section of Toowoomba that had previously been part of the Gowrie Council banded together calling for the state government to build a school for their children numbering over 250. The application for the establishment of a State school at Newtown had been referred to the District Inspector Fewtrell. Mr. Joseph Troy offered an alternate site, that being the land formerly occupied by Mrs. Laracy, at the corner of Russell and Clairmont streets, for £500, the price per acre being much lower than asked for land on the Polo ground. After consideration it was decided the area too small, and the Polo ground was then agreed upon as the new site of the proposed School.

Major Fewtrell spoke of the distance of other schools from the Polo ground and those present reminded him that 'children did not yet go to school in aeroplanes'.

Those present agreed to approach the Premier on the first opportunity to get support for the acquisition of the Polo ground. The deputation was to consist of Mr. Parrot, Hon. H.L. Groom, M.L.C., Mr. F.T. Brennan, M.L.A., Messrs. Bowdler, Hopkins and the secretary of the committee.

The following year, 1922, the Government approved the purchase of 3 acres 27 perches of land at Newtown part of the old Polo ground situated on the Clairmont-street side. As the wheels of government grind slowly, it was not a surprise that by April 1923, a letter written to the Chronicle by WR Robinson stated that the vendors were still awaiting payment

for their section of land, although the Education Department had possession of the title deeds and transfers. It is understandable why the vendors, one of which was a working man, were becoming anxious to receive their payment. The committee had also applied for a tank as a supply of fresh water for the children to drink, but they were informed that 'no funds were available'.

At the end of January 1924, the school committee held the last meeting before the Newtown state school bazaar being held on Saturday February 2 at Hart's Hall in Hill Street. Commencing at 3 o'clock, the bazaar was to have cake and jam stalls, refreshments, soft drinks and ice cream, along with a jumble stall and one featuring produce. Boys and girls of all ages could compete in sports events, and a "Galaxy of dips for the youngsters" was to be provided. The Newtown Excelsior Band were to perform an arrangement of music until 5 o'clock.

Once the afternoon of fun for all ages was finished, a concert and dance were to be held. Mr O'Connell had agreed to perform the duties of emcee, while Mr Wiemer's orchestra would provide the music. Interspersed during the evening's entertainment would be songs, duets and recitations by well-known local artists. Funds raised from the day were to go to the proposed Newtown state school which should be begun shortly.

Newtown State School was officially opened on October 6, 1924, by the Hon. F.T. Brennan, MLA, in front of a large crowd of distinguished visitors. On its first day, the school enrolled 194 students, with Mr. Dwyer serving as the first Headmaster.

#### References

*Darling Downs Gazette* Monday 4 July 1921

*Toowoomba Chronicle* Saturday 26 August 1922

*Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette* Saturday 14 April 1923

*Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette* 30 January 1924

### **Bull's Head Inn**

Mark Meara, Guest Speaker before 2024 A.G.M.



The Royal Bull's Head Inn has a rich history dating back to the mid-19th century in Australia, involving significant figures and events.

William Horton arrived in Australia as a convict at around 13 to 15 years old and later worked at Central Plane Station before establishing the inn. William built the original inn in 1847 with the support of Henry Stuart Russell. The current building dates back to 1859. William married Sarah Campbell in 1844, and they ran the inn together until William's death in 1864 and Sarah's in 1865.

It operated for about 20 years before being taken over by the Lynch family, who used it as a family home and post office. Alan Lynch, the last family member, died in 1973 and The National Trust acquired it, leading to extensive renovations.

Notable people associated with the Bull's Head Inn are: -

- Joseph Rowe, a carpenter and the last mayor of Drayton, was involved in constructing the current Royal Bull's Head Inn building.
- Thomas Alford, an early settler, named Drayton and Toowoomba after his English birthplace and was an innkeeper at the Royal Bull's Head Inn.
- John Hannay, who died under mysterious circumstances involving strychnine poisoning, was buried in Drayton Cemetery, adding to the inn's historical narrative.

Image - <https://nationaltrustqld.org.au/visitor-sites/Royal-Bull-s-Head-Inn>

**MORE SCHOOLS**

Kinbombi S S	Langlands S S	Maidavale S S
Kincora S S	Langley Flat S S	Maidenwell Prov. School
Kindon S S	Langlo Crossing S S	Main Camp Prov. School
Kingaroy Special School	Langmorn S S	Major's Creek S S
Kingaroy State High & Primary	Langshaw (formerly Eel Creek) S S	Malanda High School
Kingaroy State High School	Lannercost S S	Malanda S S
Kingaroy S S	Laravale S S	Malbon S S
King's Creek S S	Lark Hill S S (pre Mt Stradbrook)	Maleny North S S
King's Hill S S	Lavelle S S	Maleny S S
Kingsthorpe S S	Lavendale S S	Maleny Stte (Secondary)
Kingston State Infants	Lawgi later Mardale) S S	Malling S S (prev Box Gully)
Kingston S S	Lawnton S S	Malmoe S S
Kingsvale S S	Lawnville S S	Manly S S
Kinleymore S S	Leafdale S S	Manly West S S
Kirk River S S	Left Hand (prev Viewland) Branch S S	Manneum S S
Kirwan State High School	Leichardt Ward Boys S S	Mansfield State High School
Kleinton S S	Leichardt St (aka Central) Mixed	Mansfield S S
Koala S S	School	Mantaka S S
Kogan North S S	Lethebrook S S	Manton S S
Kokotungo S S	Lever Estate S S	Manumbar Mill S S
Kolan North S S	Leyburn S S	Manumbar S S
Kolan South S S	Lillingstone S S	Many Peaks Railway Construction Camp
Kooingal S S	Limestone Ridges S S (nr Harrisville)	Manyung S S
Koolamarra S S	Limevale S S	Mapce S S
Koolboo S S	Linthorpe S S	Mapleton S S
Koondai-I Creek S S	Linville S S	Maranu S S
Kooralgin S S	Little Mulgrave S S	Maraweka S S
Kooroongarra South S S	Littlemore West S S	Mardale S S (prev. Lawgi)
Korenan S S	Llanberris Prov. School	Mareeba High School
Koumala S S	Loch Lomond S S	Marion S S (prev Marion Mill)
Kragra Provisional School	Lockington S S	Marlborough Prov. School
Kroombit Prov. School	Lockrose Prov/S S	Marlborough West State shool
Kruger S S	Lockyer Upper S S	Marmor S S
Kulara S S	Logan Reserve S S	Maroochy River S S
Kulpi S S	Logan Village Pre-School Centre	Maroochydhore State high Shool
Kumbia S S	Logan Village S S	Maroon S S
Kungurri S S	Longreach S S	Marule Prov. School
Kunioon S S	Lord John Swamp S S	Mary Kathleen Pre-School
Kunioon West S S	Lota S S	Mary Kathleen S S
Kupunn S S	Louisville Prov. School	Maryborough Boys High School
Kuraby S S	Lower Gregory S S	Maryborough Boys Intermediate School
Kuranda S S	Lowmead S S	Maryborough Central Boys School
Kureelpa S S	Lucinda Point S S	Maryborough Central Girls S S
Kureen S S	Lucky Downs Prov. School	Maryborough Central S S
Kybong S S	Lundavra S S	Maryborough Girls High
Kynuna S S	Lyndhurst Prov. School	Maryborough Girls Intermediate
	Lyra S S	Maryborough Grammar School
		Maryborough Infants
L Tree Creek Prov. School	Ma Ma Creek S S	Maryborough Special school
Laceys Creek S S	Ma Ma Creek Upper (later Fordsdale) SS	Maryborough State High
Lagoon Creek S S	Mabuigg Island S S	Maryborough West S S
Lagoon Flat S S	Macalister S S	Maudsland S S
Lagoon Pocket S S	Machan's Beach S S	Maxhill (later Cement Mills)
Laidlaw S S	Machine Creek S S	Mayburn (later Kelvinhaugh) S S
Laidley North S S	Mackay Boys S S	Mayfield S S
Laidley South S S	Mackay Central Infants	McDonald's Flat S S (nr Clermont)
Laidley State High School	Mackay Central S S Gr 4A	McDonnell Creek S S
Lake Bank S S	Mackay Intermediate School	McIlwraith S S
Lake Barrine S S	Mackay North State High School	Meadowvale (later Moorland) S S
Lake Clarendon S S	Mackay North S S	Meandarra S S
Lake Euramoo S S	Mackay State High School	Meandu Creek S S
Lake Pleasant S S	Mackay S S	Meerawa S S
Lake View Prov. School	Mackenzie River S S	Memerambi S S
Lakes Creek Alphabetical Index	Maclagan North S S	Mena Creek S S
Lakes Creek Mixed School	Maclagan S S (prev. Moola Road)	Merinda S S
Lakes Creek S S	Maclean S S	Meringandan S S
Lakeside S S (prev. Mungore Creek)	Macrossan S S	Merlwood S S
Lamington S S	Magees Creek Prov. School	Merragallan S S
Landers Shoot S S	Magnetic Island S S	Merribow Prov. School
Landsborough S S	Magnolia S S	Merrimac High School
	Mahrigong S S (nr Muttaborra)	Merrimac S S

Merryvale S S	Mossman State High School	Mount Shamrock S S
Mia Mia S S	Mothar Mountain S S	Mount Stanley S S
Miallo S S	Motley S S	Mount Steadman S S
Miami S S	Mount Abundance S S	Mount Surround S S
Miclere Prov. School	Mount Alford S S	Mount Tarampa S S
Middle Creek S S (Brooklands)	Mount Appallan S S	Mount Tully S S
Middle Ridge S S	Mount Archer S S	Mount Walker Lower S S
Middle Undulla Ck Prov. School	Mount Aunt S S	Mount Walker S S
Middlebrook S S	Mount Barney S S (prev. Thulimbah)	Mount Warren Park Pre School
Middlemount S S	Mount Beppo S S	Mount Warren Park S S
Midgee S S	Mount Berryman S S	Mount Whitestone S S
Miles S S	Mount Binga S S	Mount Woowoonga S S
Millaa Millaa S S	Mount Brisbane S S (later Bryden)	Mountain View S S
Millingwood Prov School	Mount Campbell S S (Lockyer Valley)	Moura S S
Millmerran (prev Yandilla) S S	Mount Campbell S S (Winton)	Mourilyan S S
Millmerran Secondary Dept	Mount Chalmers S S	Mowbullen S S
Millmerran S S	Mount Chelona Prov. School	Mt Aberdeen Bogie Range
Millwood S S	Mount Christian S S	Mt Berryman S S
Milora S S	Mount Colliery S S (prev. Tannymorel Colliery)	Mt Brisbane (later Bryden) S S
Milton S S	Mount Coolon S S	Mt Lofty High School
Minbun S S (nr Atherton)	Mount Crosby S S	Muckadilla S S
Minerva S S	Mount Dalrymple S S	Muldu S S
Mirani State High School	Mount Darry S S	Mulga S S
Mirani S S	Mount Delaney S S	Mulgowie S S
Miriam Vale (Secondary Dept)	Mount Emlyn S S	Mulgrave (later Gordonvale)
Miriam Vale S S	Mount Esk Pocket S S	Mullett Creek S S
Mission Beach S S	Mount Etna S S (later The Caves 1905)	Munbura S S
Mitchell Aboriginal S S	Mount Forbes S S (nr Rosewood)	Mundingburrah S S
Mitchell Secondary	Mount Fox S S	Mundoo S S
Mitchell S S	Mount Garnett S S	Mundowran S S
Mitchelton State Infants	Mount Gipps S S	Mundubbera High School
Mitchelton S S	Mount Gordon S S (nr Warwick)	Mundubbera Primary School
Mjoola Road (later MacLagan	Mount Gravatt East	Mungallala S S
Moffatdale S S	Mount Gravatt East S S	Mungar
Monal Creek (later Bukali) S S	Mount Gravatt State High	Mungindi S S
Monduran S S	Mount Gravatt S S	Mungore Creek later Lakeside S S
Mondure Central (later Fairdale) S S	Mount Harvey S S	Muniganeen S S
Mondure North Prov. School	Mount Hutton S S	Munna Creek S S
Mondure S S	Mount Isa - Isa Mines S S	Murarrie S S
Mondure Township S S	Mount Isa - Kalkadoon High School	Murgon High & Intermediate School
Monkland S S	Mount Isa Central S S	Murgon Special School
Monmouth S S	Mount Jukes S S (nr Seaforth)	Murgon S S
Monogorilby S S	Mount Kent S S	Murphys Creek S S
Mons S S	Mount Larcom State (Secondary)	Murray Island Kindergaretn
Monto S S	Mount Larcom S S	Murray Island S S
Montrose Home Special School	Mount Mahen S S (nr Bell)	Murray's Bridge S S
Moodlu S S	Mount Marcella S S (nr Goomeri)	Murrumba S S
Mooga S S	Mount Marrow S S	Musket Flat (later Bowling Green)
Moogerah Dam Prov. School	Mount Marshall S S (nr Glengallan)	Mutarnee S S
Moogerah S S	Mount Martin S S (nr Kuttatubul - Mirani)	Myora Aboriginal S S
Moogoon Road S S	Mount Mee Banana Settlement School	Myra S S (prev Goranba SS)
Moola S S	Mount Mee S S	Myrtlemount S S
Moolboolaman S S	Mount Molloy S S	Myrtle town S S
Mooloo S S	Mount Morgan Boys School	
Mooloolah S S	Mount Morgan Central School	Nagoorin S S
Moonford S S	Mount Morgan S S	Nambour Intermediate
Moonie S S	Mount Mort S S (nr Grandchester)	Nambour Rural Secondary
Moonmera S S	Mount Moss S S (nr Taroom)	Nambour Rural S S
Moorang S S	Mount Mulligan S S (Atherton Tablelands)	Nambour State High School
Moore S S	Mount Murchison S S	Nambour State Infants School
Moorina (later Camp Flat) S S	Mount Nebo S S 1931-1948	Nambour S S
Moorland S S	Mount Ossa S S	Nanango State High School
Moorooka Infants	Mount Pelion S S	Nanango S S
Moorooka State	Mount Perry S S	Nangwee S S
Moorooka S S	Mount Pleasant Banana Settlement School	Nantglyn S S (prev Pumpkin Hut)
Moranbah State High	Mount Pleasant S S	Narangba S S
Morayfield (prev Caboolture) S S	Mount Samson S S	Narbethong State Special School
Morayfield S S	Mount Scoria S S	Narko S S
Moregatta S S		Narpi S S
Morningside S S		Nebo S S
Morven S S		Nelia S S

Nelly Bay S S	Obum Obum SS	Pinelands S S
Nerada S S	Ocean View S S	Pink Lily Lagoon S S
Nerang State High School	O'Connell River S S	Pioneer's Rest Prov. S S
Nerang Upper (later Gilston)	Ogmore SS	Pirrinuan S S
Neranwood S S	Omanama (later Brigalow) State school	Pittsworth State High School
Nerimbera S S	Omanama S S	Pittsworth S S
Netherdale S S	One Mile Boys School	Plainby S S
Neumgna S S	One Mile State Girls & Infants	Plainland S S
Neurum Creek S S	One Mile State infants	Plane Creek West S S
Neusa Vale S S	One Mile S S	Playfair S S
Nevilton S S (former Headington Hill)	Ootann Provisional School	Pleasant Park S S
Nevilton S S (prev Headington Hill)	Orange Grove S S	Pleystowe S S
Nevilton S S (prev Mount Tully)	Orange Grove S S	Polmailly Prov. S S
New Beith S S	Ottaba S S	Pomona State High School
New Cannindah S S	Owanyilla S S	Pomona S S
New Farm S S	Owen's Creek S S	Poona S S
Newestella "Half Time Provisional		Port Curtis Road S S
Newlands (later Mahen)	Palen Creek S S	Port Douglas S S
Newmarket S S	Palm Beach - Currumbin State High	Porters Gap S S
Newton/Maryborough West S S	Palm Groves S S	Postman's Ridge S S
Newton-Esk (later Ottaba) School	Palm Island Provisional School	Prairie S S
Newtown S S	Palm Tree S S	Pratten S S
Newtown S S Ipswich	Palmwoods S S	Preston S S
Nigger Creek S S	Paluma S S	Primary Correspondence
Nikenbah S S	Pampas S S	Proserpine S S
Nindaroo S S	Park Avenue S S	Proston Prov. School
Nindi Gully S S (prev Duckerry Prov)	Park Avenue S S students of probation	Pullenvale S S
Nindooimbah S S	teachers	Pumpkin Hut (Nantglyhn, Cattle Creek
Nobby S S	Park Ridge S S	Valley, S S
Nogo River Junction S S	Parke S S	Purga Aboriginal (prev Deebing Creek)
Nonda S S	Parker S S	
Noola S S	Parkhurst S S 1900-1984	Quamby S S
Noonga Half Time S S	Parkview S S	Queenton S S
Noonga S S	Parramatta S S	Quilpie Secondary Dept
Noosa District State High School	Parsons Point (later Gladstone South)	Quilpie S S
Noralvera S S	Pasha S S	Quilpie S S
Norman Park S S	Patrick Park Prov. School	Quinalow S S
Normanby S S	Patricks Road S S	Quinalow S S Secondary 9-10
Normanton Staste School (Secondary)	Peacock Siding S S	
Normanton S S	Peak Crossing S S (prev Peak Mountain)	Raby (later Bauple) S S
North Arm S S	Pechey S S	Raceview S S
North Baffle Creek Provisional School	Peeramon S S	Radford S S
North Branch S S	Pelican S S	Raedon S S
North Deep Creek S S	Peranga S S	Raglan S S
North East Harbour Line S S	Perry River S S	Railway Camp Prov.
North Ipswich girl & Infants	Perseverance Creek S S	Rainville S S
North Pine S S	Perthton S S	Ramsay S S
Northgate S S	Perwillowen Creek S S	Rangemore S S
Norwell S S	Petford S S	Rangeville / The Range S S
Norwin S S	Petrie (prev North Pine) S S	Rannes S S
Norwood S S	Petrie Terrace Boys School	Raslie S S
Nudley S S	Petrie Terrace Girls & Infants	Rasmussen S S
Nukku S S	Petrie Terrace Infants School	Rathdowney S S
Nundah Infants	Petrie Terrace S S	Rathdownie (now Cashell's Hill) S S
Nundah S S	Pheasant Creek S S	Ravensbourne S S
Nungil S S	Philpott Central S S	Ravenshoe Secondary School
Nunkulla S S	Pialba S S	Ravenshoe S S
Nutgrove S S	Picnic Bay S S	Ravenswood S S
	Pie Creek S S	Redbank Gully S S
Oak Park Provisional School	Pierce Creek S S	Redbank Plains S S
Oakdale S S	Pike Creek S S	Redbank S S
Oakenden S S	Pilton S S	Redcliffe High S S
Oakey Creek S S (later Oakey S S)	Pilton Upper S S	Redcliffe Special School
Oakey S S	Pimpama Island / Woongoolba S S	Redcliffe S S
Oakey S S	Pimpimbudgee S S	Redgate S S (nr Wondai)
Oakfield S S	Pine Grove S S	Redvale S S
Oakleigh S S (Ashgrove)	Pine Hill S S	Reedy Creek S S
Oakview Provisional School	Pine Mountain S S	Reid's Creek S S
Oakview S S	Pine Ridge S S	Richmond Hill S S
Obi Obi S S	Pine Rivers Dist High School	Richmond S S
O'Bil Bil S S	Pine Rivers State High School	Ridgeland aka Faraday S S