

## Appendix to be archived with WFHC Tree 036

1. Selected pages of "The History of John and William Stephen Brimblecombe and their descendants 1858-1980" (Title page, pages 17 to 22, 56, 57 and 59 to 64).
2. "A Family History" by Charles James Whitehouse the younger, 1873 to 1944

**THE HISTORY OF  
JOHN AND WILLIAM STEPHEN BRIMBLECOMBE  
AND THEIR DESCENDANTS  
1858 - 1980**

By  
**ALFRED R. BRIMBLECOMBE**  
and  
**DOROTHY E. GRICE**

**This book is dedicated to the pioneers John and  
William Stephen Brimblecombe, in commemoration  
of their selection and settlement of land in  
the Laidley and Forest Hill districts  
in 1879 and 1880.**

Compiled 1979 - 1980

Wholly set up and printed in Australia by Maryborough Printing Co. Pty. Ltd.



*Headstone of the graves of James and Lucinda Brimblecombe, in the Brookfield Cemetery.*

**IN LOVING MEMORY OF LUCINDA**  
**Dearly Beloved Wife of JAMES S. BRIMBLECOMBE**  
**who departed this life 11th May 1912**  
**aged 80 years.**  
**also the above JAMES S. BRIMBLECOMBE**  
**who departed this life 23rd November 1915**  
**aged 89 years.**

*Anchored safe where storms are o'er;  
 On the borderland we left her, gone to meet and part no more;  
 Far beyond this world of changes, far beyond the world of care,  
 We shall find our missing loved one, in our Father's mansions fair.*

*Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, they rest from their labours, and  
 their works do follow them.*

*Rev. 14 v. 13.*

*Released from earthly toil and strife,  
 With thee is hidden still their life;  
 Thine are their thoughts, their works, their powers,  
 All thine and yet most truly ours;  
 For well we know, where'er they be,  
 Our dead are living unto thee.*

JAMES Stephens  
 BRIMBLECOMBE  
 b1826 d1915  
 1m1857

ANN Logan  
 b1833 d1860

2m1861

LUCINDA Logan  
 b1831 d1912

**JOHN BRIMBLECOMBE**  
 b1858 d1932  
 m1888

Sarah JESSIE  
 Whitehouse  
 b1868 d1929

WILLIAM Stephen  
 BRIMBLECOMBE  
 b1859 d1943  
 m1893

LILLY Amina  
 Whitehouse  
 b1871 d1948

ELIZA Ann  
 Brimblecombe  
 b1862 d1954  
 m1880

SAMUEL DART  
 b1860 d1937

LUCINDA Maria  
 Brimblecombe  
 b1871 d1960  
 m1897

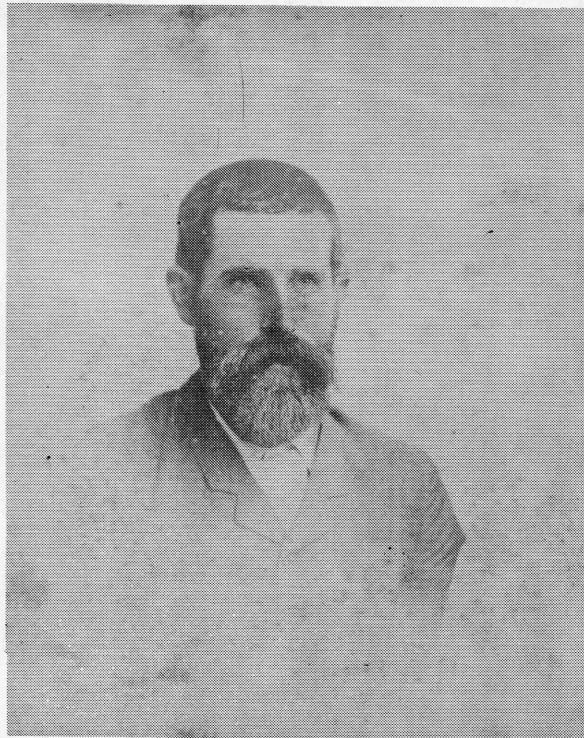
JOHN North  
 BURNETT  
 b1869 d1936

ALICE Martha  
 Brimblecombe  
 b1873 d1964  
 m1902

GEORGE Harper  
 JONES  
 b1870 d1951

SILAS Logan  
 BRIMBLECOMBE  
 b1877 d1947  
 m1901

MARTHA Moore  
 b1877 d1950



## John Brimblecombe

*John Brimblecombe as a young man.*

John was the first child of James and Ann Brimblecombe (nee Logan). He was born on the 18th January 1858 at Parading Ground (now Williamtown), New South Wales. After his mother's untimely death, when he was just over two years old, he was cared for by his grandparents, Thomas and Eliza Logan, until eighteen months later when his father married Lucinda, his late wife's sister, and they took him and his younger brother, William, with them to their farm west of Maitland, for a time before moving back to Parading Ground.

John was eleven years old when, in 1869, the family moved to their Selection on Gold Creek in Queensland. His father had already built a home there, but as the land was covered with thick scrub, John helped in the clearing to make it productive.

A short time after their arrival in the district, then to be called Brookfield, a Private School commenced and John attended there. Two years later a Provisional School was opened, and although records are not available, it is assumed that John attended.

When the family moved to the new home, "Fair View," on Moggill Creek in 1876, John played his part in helping his father to clear the land in preparation for dairying and farming. In addition he became involved in timber hauling in the district.

In 1877, John submitted an application to the Queensland Government for a Land Selection of 160 acres, a few miles north of the township of Laidley in the Lockyer Valley. This was approved and in June 1879 he settled there, making the first break in the Brimblecombe family at Brookfield. Adjacent to his Selection was a property already occupied by his Uncle, Owen Summers, on which was a large hill and from this, John's land was, amongst his family, sometimes referred to as being in the locality "Summer Hill."

Late in the following year John applied for a Homestead Selection of 90 acres, about a mile to the west of the first selection. He lived on this property and because of its closeness satisfied the residential conditions for the two selections.

Nine months after John went to the district, he was joined by his brother William, who soon applied for his own Selection of 300 acres, two miles west of Laidley. Then over a long period of years the two brothers made quite a number of land purchases and other land transactions, many on a joint-owner basis. An account of these is given in some detail in another Chapter of this history.

After the Queensland Government began to subdivide the large Pasture Runs of the early lease holders in the locality, John in 1882 at Government auction bought a rich farming property



*John and Jessie Brimblecombe.*



*"Refugen", the home of John and Jessie Brimblecombe, as originally built in 1889.*



*"Refugen" in later years.  
Showing the silky oak  
tree (left) planted at the  
time of the death of Louis  
Brimblecombe in France  
in 1918.*

of 100 acres on Sandy Creek, a few miles south of where the township of Forest Hill developed some years later. The two brothers moved together to this property in 1887, when it was transferred to joint-ownership, and soon had built a large slab hut. From that time the brothers began combining their enterprises, and the farming operations were conducted together for more than 25 years.<sup>4</sup>

On 28th June 1888, John married Sarah Jessie Whitehouse of Laidley, in St. Saviours Church of England there. It was in this church that Jessie was the original organist. She was very well known in Laidley and her father, Charles J. Whitehouse, gave her an open wedding. They settled on the farm property on Sandy Creek, which they named "Refugen." In the following year John built a house with the old slab hut as the kitchen. In 1891, John again took over the sole ownership of "Refugen" — William had by then bought a farming property further down Sandy Creek. As John's family grew the house was enlarged and altered three times during the following years.

Clearing of the land on "Refugen" for farming commenced in 1887 and increased over the years. The front portion was fairly open and crops were soon sown, first maize then potatoes, and here the pioneering of lucerne growing was begun in the Sandy Creek Valley. Hard times were experienced. Possums and wallabies took their toll of the growing maize. Bandicoots and paddymelons ravaged the first potato crop. When the crops were better, the prices were low. In the 1890's conditions were better, but trouble was ahead for in 1892 came a terrible drought to be followed in the next year by the worst flood in the history of South Queensland. Another problem developed in cultivated land in the form of a weed called bellvine which smothered the crops and was difficult to keep in check by cultivation. The disc plough when introduced eventually overcame the problem, but in the meantime dairying became a paying proposition, and cattle were able to deal with the bellvine.

John's first dairy herd came from Franklyn Vale near Grandchester. He favoured the Ayrshire breed and built up a fine herd. Another drought was experienced in 1902, and then the cattle tick and its associated tick fever made their way from the north with devastating results on the herds of the south. Dipping frequently was necessary to kill the ticks and eventually immunisation was developed.

During his residence in the Forest Hill District, John was for a period Chairman of the Laidley Shire Council. He was elected as a Councillor in 1908 and continued in this service for nine years. For many years he was associated with the Forest Hill Methodist Church and for a time was a Trustee, as well as being a Sunday School Teacher.

John was a Foundation Member of the Argyle Masonic Lodge of Forest Hill. He was a member of the Forest Hill Debating Society as well as a member of its Committee. He was for a time a Trustee of the School of Arts and was a Chairman of Trustees of the Recreation Reserve. For several years he was a member of the State School Committee.

John played as an opening batsman in the Laidley Cricket Team. This team also had good bowlers and on several occasions beat strong sides from Ipswich and Brisbane. With his brother William, also in the team as a batsman, they played against the visiting Brookfield team which no doubt included several relatives from that area. John was a good swimmer when a youth at Brookfield and several times swam across the Brisbane River when their boat was on the other side where relatives lived at Oxley. He also had a good ear for music and could read music well. He was a member of the Musical Union which was located in Forest Hill.

John and Jessie had two daughters and six sons. The daughters were Ethel Annie and Olive May. The sons were James Charles, Arthur William, Louis Hugh, Wilfred John, Clement Ian and Stephen Selwyn. Ethel and Selwyn are still living and Ethel at the age of 91 years is the oldest descendant of the original James Brimblecombe family.

In 1914, John and William dissolved their partnership. The families of each were growing up and had to be settled in their own rights. John then took his sons Charles and Louis into partnership but World War I intervened.

During the war John was actively associated with several patriotic institutions and did much to raise funds for the benefit of the soldiers on active service. These included three of his

<sup>4</sup>Because of the closeness of the ages of the two brothers, John and William, and of their operations in partnership, some of the information given here is applicable to the story of William, and vice versa.



*William Stephen and John Brimblecombe, bust replicas handcarved in wood by John's youngest son, Selwyn.*



*Headstone of the graves of John and Jessie Brimblecombe, in the Hemmant Cemetery.*

own sons of whom Louis was killed in action in France, Arthur was wounded in Gallipoli, and Wilfred was wounded in the Middle East. Jessie was an active worker in the Red Cross Society and was President of the Forest Hill Branch.

John retired from farming in 1919 and took up residence at "San Remo," a home he had owned for some years, on the Esplanade in Wynnum. Here he became active in the formation of the Wynnum Bowling Club. He was a Foundation Member of the Club and in an honorary capacity acted as the Green's Director. He also took a keen interest in the work of forming the Wynnum Croquet Lawn, acting in an advisory capacity to the Club. Jessie played a major part in the formation of this Club of which she was a Foundation Member, and President for several years.

John died at Wynnum on 17th October 1932 at the age of 74 years. Jessie predeceased him on 2nd September 1929 aged 61 years. Their graves are in the Hemmant Cemetery.

**JOHN BRIMBLECOMBE**  
b1858 d1932  
m1888

**Sarah JESSIE**  
Brimblecombe  
b1868 d1929

**ETHEL Annie Brimblecombe**  
b1889

**James CHARLES BRIMBLECOMBE**  
b1890 d1969  
m1915

**RUBY Harriet Faulkner**  
b1892 d1972

**OLIVE May Brimblecombe**  
b1892 d1976  
m1915

**FRANK Norman SMITH**  
b1892 d1943

**ARTHUR William BRIMBLECOMBE**  
b1894 d1970  
m1919

**EDITH Smith**  
b1894

**LOUIS John BRIMBLECOMBE**  
b1896 d1918

**WILFRED John BRIMBLECOMBE**  
b1898 d1973  
m1924

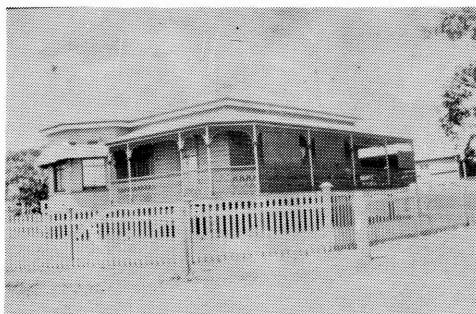
**Carrie EDNA Storey**  
b1900 d1974

**CLEMENT Ian BRIMBLECOMBE**  
b1900 d1973  
m1935

**EUNICE Storey**  
b1902

**Stephen SELWYN BRIMBLECOMBE**  
b1904  
m

**ERIN Evelyn Abbott**  
b1917



"San Remo", residence of John and Jessie Brimblecombe, at Wynnum, on their retirement.



**William Stephen  
Brimblecombe, as a young  
man.**

## William Stephen Brimblecombe

William Stephen was the second son of James and Ann Brimblecombe (nee Logan). He was born on 2nd March 1859, at Parading Ground (now Williamtown), north of Newcastle, New South Wales. His mother died a few days after his first birthday. William's maternal grandparents, Thomas and Eliza Logan, who lived nearby, then cared for him and his slightly older brother John. However, a year and a half later, his father married his late mother's sister, Lucinda Logan, and they went to live on a farm he now had west of Maitland, taking the two boys with them. Later they moved back to Parading Ground.

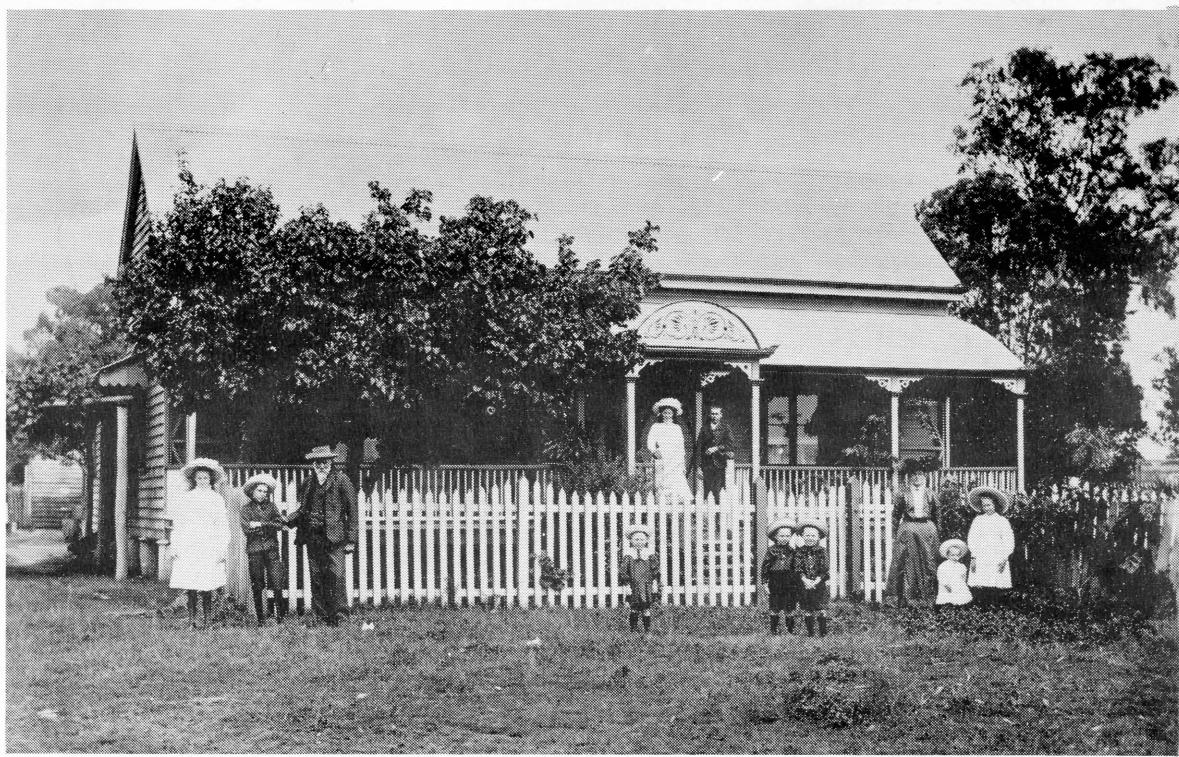
In August 1869, when William was 10 years old, the family left New South Wales and came to Queensland to settle in the district named by Lucinda as Brookfield. His father had earlier acquired a Homestead Selection he called "Bannerfield," on Gold Creek, where he had built a home. William helped his father with the clearing of the land, and with dairying and farming there.

In 1876, William moved with the family to the new home called "Fair View," on Moggill Creek in Brookfield, a few miles from "Bannerfield." Here he also helped with the felling and clearing of scrub, and with the continuation of dairying and farming.

William was seventeen when he got together a bullock team of his own and started hauling timber, mostly of "Moreton Bay" pine, but also yellowwood, cedar, beech and others, from the scrubs of Gold Creek and Moggill Creek, to the rafting ground near the mouth of Moggill Creek with the Brisbane River. The logs were then rafted down the river to Pettigrew's sawmill, near the south-east end of William Street in Brisbane.



**"Glencoe", the home of William  
Stephen and Lilly Brimblecombe,  
as originally built in 1892.  
Included are Lilly with children  
Evelyn, George and Elsie.**



*"Glencoe", the front of the enlarged home. Included are William Stephen and Lilly Brimblecombe and their family.*

It was not unusual for William to go to Brisbane with his bullock team, where he drove it down Queen Street, now the main thoroughfare of Queensland's flourishing capital city, and rested the team under the large Moreton Bay fig trees where Eagle and Elizabeth Streets meet. Often he chased kangaroos along the river bank, where it is now known as Coronation Drive.

William also used to round up wild horses, break them in and sell them. At that time the Brisbane saleyards were located in Ann Street. He used to attend the horse sales there, and sit on the rails to see his horses sold. He was a good swimmer and learnt by the sink or swim method while still young, by being thrown into the creek by his uncle.

While at Brookfield, William regularly attended the Methodist Sunday School and Church Services, and in 1881 he was initiated as a member of the Brookfield Band of Hope.<sup>6</sup> It is likely that he attended the Private and Provisional Schools there with his brother, although this may have been irregular as was usual in the district under pioneering and other difficult conditions.

<sup>6</sup> The scrolled Certificate of Initiation is in the possession of William's youngest son.



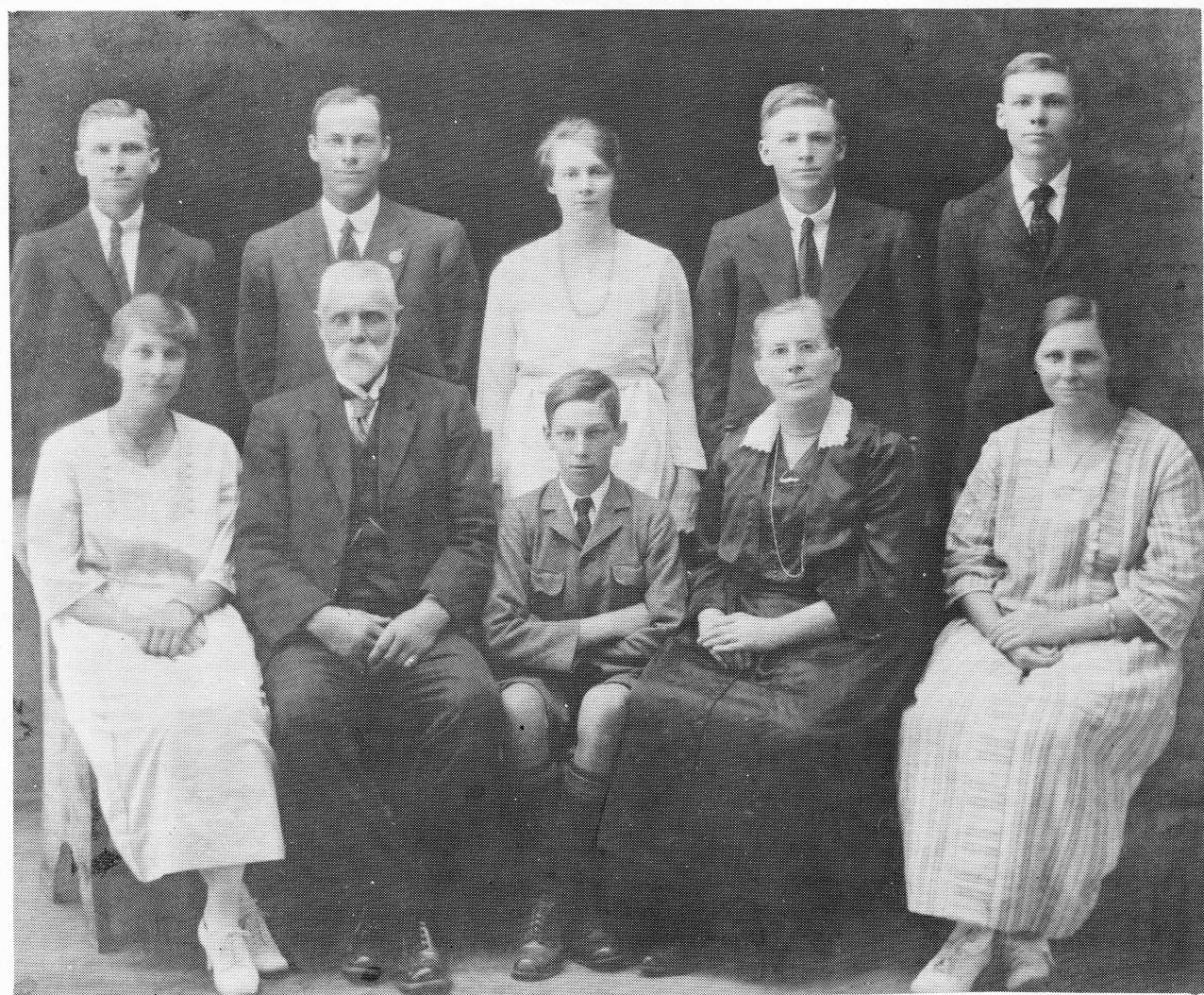
*Band of Hope Certificate of William Stephen Brimblecombe,  
dated 15th February, 1881.*

In March 1880, William went to the Laidley district to join his brother John who had settled there the year before. Six months later he had applied for his own Selection of 300 acres, two miles west of Laidley. On this he erected a dwelling of two rooms and a skillion, and lived and worked there clearing scrub, fencing and cultivating, for seven years. Often at week-ends he rode back to Brookfield to see his parents. During this time he also helped his brother on his selections north of Laidley. John had now bought a farm on Sandy Creek a little further to the west. In 1887 this farm was changed to joint-ownership with William, and the two brothers moved to that property. A partnership then made between them in respect to land dealings and farming operations continued for more than 25 years. Details of land ownership and transactions are given in another Chapter.

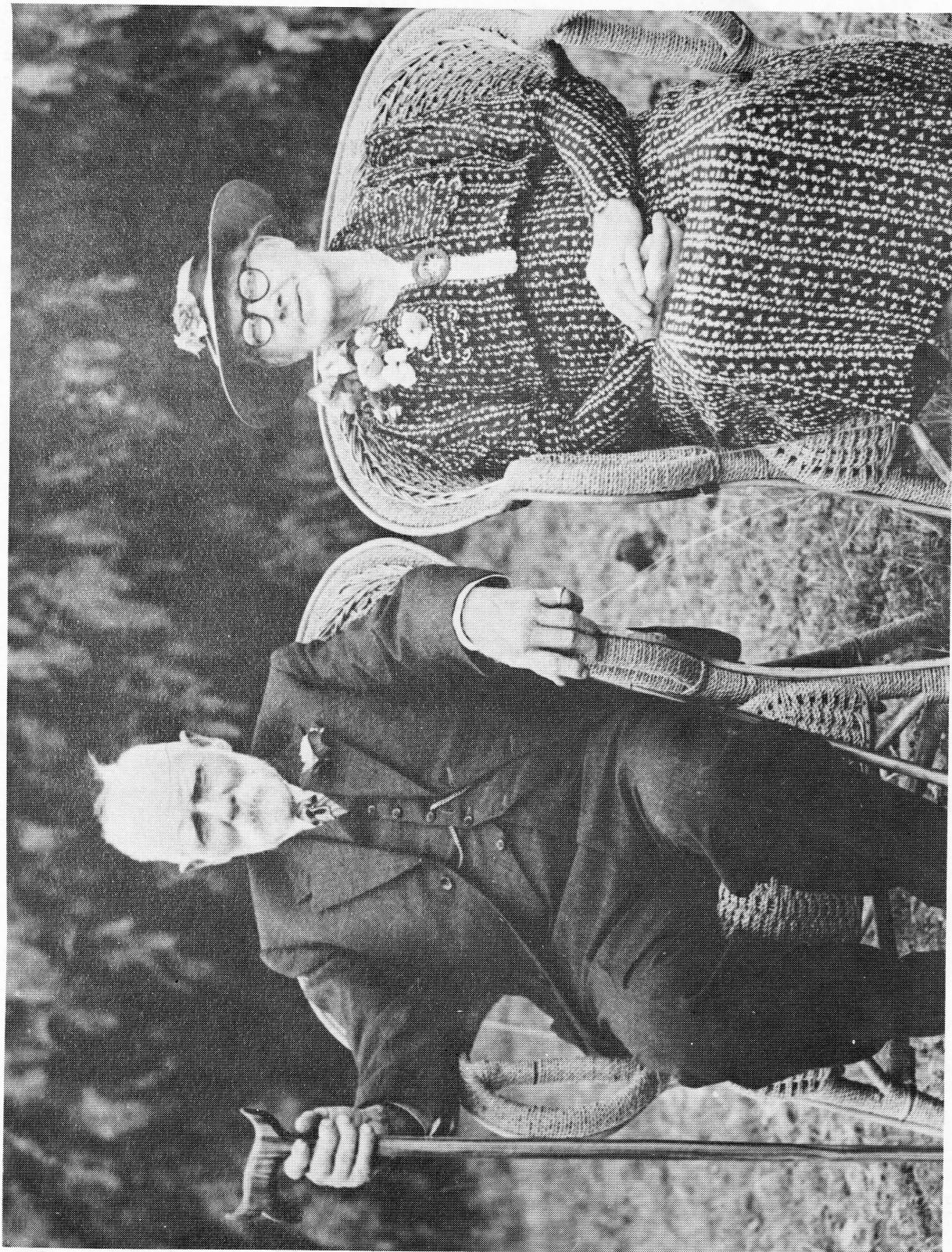
William in 1889 had purchased a block of the former Rosewood Estate of Messrs. Kent and Wienholt, located on Sandy Creek, nearer to the railway. In 1892 he built a home there, which he called "Glencoe," and on 17th February 1893, he married Lilly Amina Whitehouse,<sup>7</sup> in St. Saviours Church of England in Laidley. Her parents gave her a Rainbow Wedding with eight bridesmaids. They settled on the new farm and remembered the date for more reasons than one, because some of their new household belongings were under water in the great 1893 flood, in a railway waggon in the Ipswich yards. This was the greatest flood in South Queensland and Brisbane in the history of the State.

It was about this time that a portion of the Rosewood Estate near the railway line was subdivided into allotments which marked the commencement of the township of Forest Hill. William loaded the first consignment of farm produce to be sent from the new railway station.

<sup>7</sup> The Marriage Certificate is in the possession of their eldest daughter, Evelyn Day.



*William Stephen and Lilly Brimblecombe, and family, 1922.  
(Standing) William Charles, George, Elsie, John and Victor.  
(Seated) Ivy, Alfred and Evelyn.*



*William Stephen and Lilly Brimblecombe, on the occasion of William's 80th Birthday, 1939.*

*William Stephen and Lilly Brimblecombe, and family at William's 80th Birthday. (From left) William Charles, John, Ivy, Evelyn, Elsie, Victor, George and Alfred.*



*Bottom Photo*

Previously produce was sent through Laidley. William also bought a number of the allotments in the new town area.

At "Glencoe" farming was carried on, and later dairying. In those days farming was by the old methods of horse-drawn implements. William was fond of horses, and always had several teams of draught horses, some very fine, and which were bred by himself. He had a succession of fine stallions, one of which won a championship prize at the Gatton Agricultural Show. He also had light harness horses for the waggonette and buggy, as well as a number of riding horses. The younger members of the family all had their own horses to ride.

Dairying began to increase in the district, supplementing agriculture for which prices had



*William Stephen and Lilly Brimblecombe, with family and grandchildren at William's 80th Birthday. (Standing) George, Enid, May, Nance (Moore), Vera, William Charles, Evelyn (Day), Victor, Alfred, Elsie (Cox), John, Nell, Ivy (M.), Rae (C.), Bert (M.) and Dorothy. (Children) Donald (on knee), Rodney (M.), Stephen, Alan, Kenneth, Alan (M.), Alexander (M.), and Gerald (M.).*

*Top Photo*



*Members of the family of William Stephen and Lilly Brimblecombe at the the Brimblecombe Centenary. (From left) John, Elsie (Cox), Alfred, Evelyn (Day), Victor, Ivy (Moore), and William Charles.*

declined. To commence dairying William rode across the Little Liverpool Range and bought 20 heifers in calf, from the Mort family at Franklyn Vale, and drove them back across the range. Grade bulls were always used, and a high production Australian Illawarra Shorthorn herd was developed. Hand milking of the large herd, sometimes exceeding 100 cows during summer months, was an arduous task, helped before and after school by the children.

Later with advances in farming methods much of the farm work became mechanised. On the south side of Forest Hill, William was the first to have mechanised machinery, for example the first tractor, the first power lift multiple-disc plough, and the first milking machine. However, the family still remembers the hand-turned chaff cutter, the manual lever lucerne baler, then the horse-pulled turnstile gear-worked cutter, and the first small internal combustion engine, eventually with the double-bag dump chaff-cutter. It is now necessary to visit country Historical Museums to get any idea of the difficult conditions with which the pioneers had to contend to maintain some slight comfort, especially in home life, for instance with such articles as wooden scrubbing boards (for washing), clothes pressing with flat irons then later with "Mrs. Pott's" irons, cloth and water cooled safes for perishable foods, home lighting with candles, then kerosene lamps and later gas lights. Movement from place to place was on foot or on horseback, in a spring cart, buggy, waggonette or sulky.

In Forest Hill and the surrounding district, William was very active in all public affairs. He was one of the first to make direct efforts for a school for Forest Hill. A Provisional School was provided in 1893 and he was a member of the Committee. He was then active towards a State School which commenced in 1899. He was a member of the Committee for 20 years and for quite a period was Chairman of the Committee.

William was one of the foremost workers for the building of the Forest Hill Methodist Church, erected in 1902. He was one of the nominees for the purchase of the land from the Rosewood Estate, a Foundation Trustee, and a dedicated adherant for as long as he was physically able. Realising the value of a public meeting hall, William was one of the founders of the Forest Hill School of Arts, which was built in 1911. He was a Trustee from the time of its erection, and Treasurer for a number of years. He was an active member of the Laidley Branch of the Grand United Order of Odd-Fellows and also a member of the Masonic Lodge in Forest Hill. An interest was also shown in civic affairs and he served as a Councillor in the Laidley Shire from 1921 to 1924.

Always interested in music, William was a Foundation Member of the Laidley Brass Band, and a member of its Committee. He had a fine tenor voice, and for some time belonged to the Forest Hill Musical Union which built up to 40 voices in the choir. The sing-song gatherings around the home piano were a special regular family affair over a long period of years, with members of the family singing in the various parts, soprano, alto, tenor and bass.

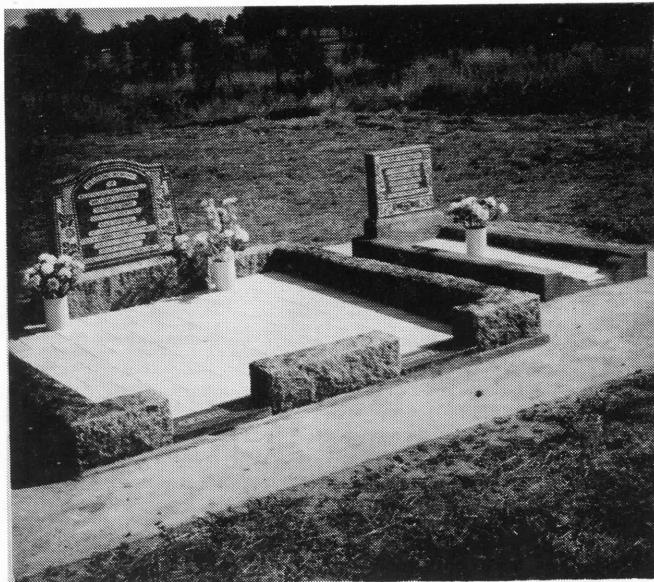
William and Lilly raised a family of five sons and three daughters, however, of the family of

ten children one boy died in infancy and another at the age of fifteen years. The eldest son, George, served with distinction in World War I, returning with multiple war wounds. Evelyn the eldest of the family is now 86 years of age, and is the second oldest living descendant of the original James Brimblecombe family.

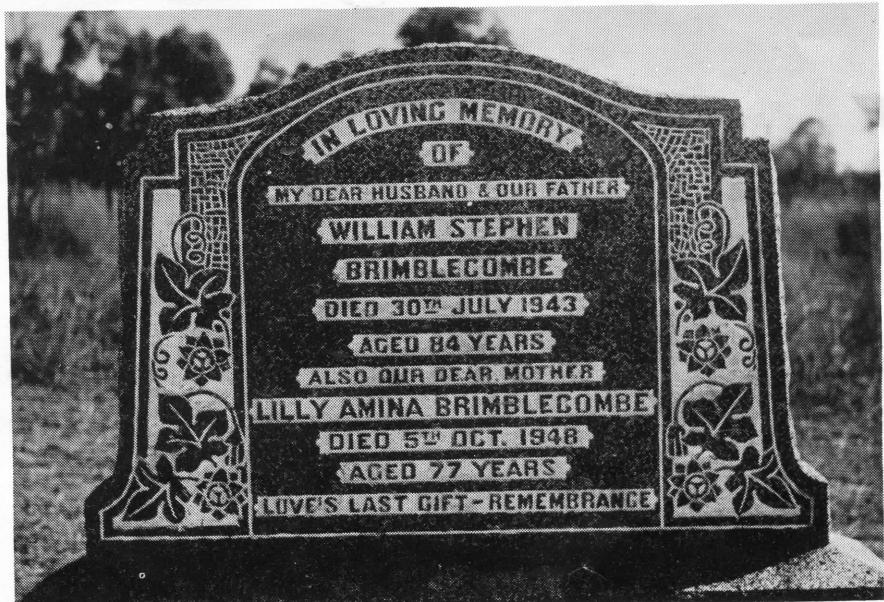
William and Lilly were a devoted couple, and always lived for the highest ideas in life. The home was one where folks were always welcome, and it was the usual occurrence for them to have the company of up to a dozen people to join them on festive and holiday periods, especially for Christmas and New Year celebrations. The members of the family were always closely united with each other. This was engendered by the parents for never did they miss a Sunday night family gathering for the reading of a chapter from the Bible. Lilly had a wonderful personality which was shown to all around her by her warm love and thoughtfulness. Her affection towards others was also shown by her extensive scrap-book,<sup>8</sup> especially of newspaper cuttings concerning activities and other events of her family, descendants and relatives. William was a very genial man of great character, quiet, but at times full of fun although life at that time was not an easy one. He and Lilly were truly "Pioneers of Queensland."

William passed away on 30th July 1943 at the age of 84 years, and Lilly on 5th October 1948 aged 77 years. Their graves are in the Forest Hill Cemetery.

<sup>8</sup> This scrap-book passed to her youngest son, Alfred.



*The graves of William Stephen and Lilly Brimblecombe, and their son Leonard, in the Forest Hill Cemetery.*



*Headstone of the graves of William Stephen and Lilly Brimblecombe, in the Forest Hill Cemetery.*

	EVELYN May Brimblecombe b1894 m1916
	ERNEST DAY b1887 d1933
	GEORGE Stephen BRIMBLECOMBE b1895 d1972 m1923
	MAY Begg Reid b1894 d1973
	ELSIE Lilly Brimblecombe b1897 m1920
	FERGUS Robert COX b1895
	LEONARD James BRIMBLECOMBE b1898 d1913
	IVY Laura Brimblecombe b1901 m1925
WILLIAM Stephen BRIMBLECOMBE b1859 d1943 m1893	William James BERTIE MOORE b1902 d1954
LILLY Amina Whitehouse b1871 d1948	ALBERT BRIMBLECOMBE di
	JOHN David BRIMBLECOMBE b1905 m1936
	Charlotte Helen (NELL) Cundy b1913
	WILLIAM Charles BRIMBLECOMBE b1905 m1932
	VERA Josey Nielsen b1908
	VICTOR Joseph BRIMBLECOMBE b1907 m1933
	EVELYN Alice Young b1908
	ALFRED Roy BRIMBLECOMBE b1909 1m1940
	GWENYTH Gregory Price b1913 dv1976 2m1976
	LUCINDA Ann Mitchell b1908 (nee Burnett)

A Family History.

Thinking that, perhaps, in future years it may be of interest to my children, or my children's children to know somewhat concerning our family history, seeing that my parents and my wife's parents my, perhaps, be classed among the pioneers of the state of Queensland. I have therefore herein written all that I know concerning our families and names of family and names of families that have become connected with them. This writing is commenced on 25th May, 1937.

I, Charles James Whitehouse, am the son of Charles James Whitehouse and Sarah Ann Whitehouse, nee White. I was born on Sunday the 31st day of August 1873, at my Father's home in Flint Street, North Ipswich. My mother told me that the mid-wife, who attended her at my birth, was named Mrs Egan, and the attendant doctor was Dr Van Gossley. She also told me that when I was born, I had my hands open, and the mid-wife declared, "that I would not hold riches, but that I should be richly blessed". Well perhaps, I have not held riches, but I have been richly blessed in that I had a good and beloved father and a good and beloved beautiful mother, who feared God and trusted in His great mercies. Again I have been richly blessed in that I had good and beloved brothers and sisters; a good beautiful and lovable joyous wife, and good obedient healthy children, and I humbly and devoutly give thanks to God the Creator and Giver of all good, for having so richly blessed me, through Jesus Christ, His Son, our Saviour and Redeemer.

My father, Charles James Whitehouse, was the youngest son of David Isaac Whitehouse and Sarah Whitehouse, nee Humphrey or Humphries, and was born at Woodgreen near London England on the 8th October 1840. My father's father kept a Baker's shop in Woodgreen. My Father had three brothers and five sisters. His brother's names were:- David Isaac, Joseph Henry, and Frederick William, and his sister's names were:- Sarah Esther, Henrietta Mary Ann Harriet (whom we knew as Aunt Lilly), Amina, Emma, and Laura.

My Grandmother's sister married a London Banker, named Henry Gregory Hansford, they had, (as far as I know), three sons and one daughter. The sons names were Jack, Ernie and Ben; the daughters name was Millicent. Jack came to Australia and married his second cousin Sarah Whitehouse of Ipswich and they had a family. Ernie married, his wife's maiden name was Sallie. Ben and Millicent died unmarried. Jack, Ernie and Sallie are also dead, Ernie and Sallie died childless. Millicent the last of this family, died at the end of last year 1936.

Of my Father's brothers:- David Isaac married, his wife's christian name (of this I am not too sure), was Lemora or Loxard, an Italian. He died childless, two days after his mother of a broken heart from grief.

Joseph Henry died unmarried.

Frederick William came out to Australia with my father on the ship Golden City, which arrived in Brisbane 28th February, 1863. He settled in Ipswich, where in Nicholas Street he opened a Baker's shop, or rather, bought out another baker named Vowles. This business remained in his family for over 70 years. His son Frederick having disposed of it only at the end of 1936 or beginning of 1937.

His wife's name was Mary Shaw; he, my Uncle Fred, died about 1894; and his wife, my Aunt Mary a very beautiful and womanly woman, died in 1936, aged 91 years. They had four sons and four daughters. The sons names were - Frederick; Herbert; Charles; and Victor. The daughters were - Sarah, Olive, Emily and Eva.

Frederick married Florence Terry and they have four sons and one daughter, their names being Frederick, Allan, Eric, Harry and Florence.

Frederick is unmarried and is a noted Professor of Geology in the Queensland University.

Allan is married to a Miss Warbrick of Redcliffe near Brisbane. Eric is unmarried and is at the present time a wireless officer on the steamship line trading between Australia and China. Harry is married to a Miss Muaro and has a young son named Christopher. He is a grazier (sheep) settled on a 4,000 acre property called Crystal Mount, Dalveen, near Warwick. Florence is unmarried and lives with her parents at Toowong. So I leave my Cousin Frederick's family.

Herbert, the second son of my Uncle Frederick William died unmarried.

Charles, his third son, married, I do not know his wife's name, he died and left a daughter, (It comes to my mind that his wife's name was Jessie Holmes of this I am not certain).

Victor, His fourth son, is a clergyman of the Church of England, at the present time he is Precentor of St John's Cathedral, Brisbane. In his childhood days he was a very sweet singer and today is a noted musician. He married a Miss Manchester of Bundaberg. They have two daughters, one's name is Jean, I do not know the other's name and one son, David.

My Uncle Frederick William's eldest daughter,annah Sarah, very beautiful as a girl, married her second cousin, Jack Hansford, he entered Burns, Philip & Co as a clerk and rose to manager at Cairns, where he died, they had a family large family but I do not know the names of any or whom they married.

Olive, my Uncle Fred's second daughter, married John (Jack) Campbell a noted cricketer and footballer of Ipswich. He was a civil servant in the Queensland Government service and went to England, with his wife and family, in charge of some exhibits for exhibition at Wembley. For a short time he held a very prominent position in Queensland affairs in England. Eventually he died in London and his wife and family, two daughters (Gwen and Jean) and a son Angus returned to Queensland where one daughter Jean died at the age of 21 years. Olive still holds a civil service position in Queensland.

Emily and Eva, the third and fourth daughters of my Uncle Fred are unmarried. And so we leave my Uncle Fred's and Aunt Mary's family.

Sarah Esther, my father's eldest sister died unmarried.

Henrietta (Aunt Lilly) my father's second sister, married Thomas Goodfellow, whose father had an Electro-plate-ware business in Hatton Gardens, London. Thomas Goodfellow carried the business on after his father died. He made his home at Ramsgate in England and was captain of the Volunteer Fire Brigade in that town. He lived to 90 years of age. His wife, Aunt Lilly, is 94 years of age. She was alive towards the end of 1936. But having not heard from my relations in England lately, I do not know if she is alive today. I kept up a correspondence with my second cousin, Millicent Hansford by forwarding cards and

letter every Christmas, but last Christmas (1936) I received no cards or letter, but have since heard from Harry Whitehouse that she died sometime during 1936, aged about 80 years, so now, the last link between the English and the Australian part of the family is, perhaps, now broken; for there is now only my cousin Annie Goodfellow, who is about 64 years of age, who might write.

Uncle Tom Goodfellow and Aunt Lilly had a family of four; two sons, Thomas and Lewis and two daughters, Lilly and Annie.

Thomas and Lewis both came to Australia about 45 years ago, Lewis returned to England after a short stay, but Thomas, the eldest son remained in Australia. He learnt the baking business from my Uncle Fred and when his father, mother and sister Annie came on a visit to Queensland about 1899. Thomas married a Miss Sarah Holt daughter of Benjamin Holt of Ipswich, who lived to over 100 years of age, and settled on a farm near Forest Hill in the Lockyer District, eventually going off the land and took on a baking business in Forest Hill where he remained for a number of years. He had one son, Alfred, who is married, and is in the Postal Department at the present time in Townsville. Tom and his wife left Forest Hill and I believe, are now living in Toowong, of this I am not certain.

Lewis, the second son after his return to England, married and had a numerous family.

Lilly, the eldest daughter, married a foreigner, a Hungarian, whose name was Hersey, they had one daughter.

Annie, the younger daughter, remained unmarried, when Annie came to Laidley, Queensland with her father and mother about 1899 they remained at my fathers home, Lagoon Farm, for about twelve months. It was a very enjoyable time and the two families became very much attached to one another, and great were the regrets, when the time of their departure came round. Their visit was a very pleasant one. As both my sisters were married, Annie was the only girl in the home and as she was a good pianist and fair singer and generally fond of entertaining, we had some very pleasant evening parties in our home. During her stay my brother, David and Annie became engaged, but it was decided that Annie should return to England and again return to Australia with my Aunt Anna and Laura, who in two years time were coming out to see us. She returned with my Aunts and stayed with us for six months, but for some reason, which I could never understand, the engagement was broken off, although they were very fond of one another, and very great was the sorrow of both when they were parted by her departure to England again with my Aunts. A very amusing scene happened whilst Annie was with us. David had a very stylish creamy pony, a very good saddle hack, on which Annie had many a scamper. Dave decided to break him into harness for Sulky work. He travelled very well and Annie and Dave had many a pleasant drive together. But in a sulky, Creamy, as the pony was called, sometimes had a will of his own and objected to go. One afternoon, Dave was driving Annie from the Recreation Ground after seeing a football match, when just as he had driven out of the grounds gate something offended Creamy and he stopped and backed the sulky into the fence, and then sat down on his haunches. Annies laugh pealled out, she had a very ringing happy laugh, but Dave looked very non-pleased and disgusted. Ah, well, those were happy days; although sorrow came to Annie and Dave when they were parted.

Aunt Anna, my father's third sister, a very beautiful matured and lovable woman, married a London tailor named Charles Alder, they had no family, Charles Alder died in tragic circumstances; suddenly dying whilst sitting at a meal in the company of my Aunt and my mother and father, who were on a visit to England at the time with my brother Ben about 1890

Aunts Emma and Laura, my fathers other two sisters, did not marry. Aunt Emma is dead, but at the present time I do not know if Aunt Laura is still alive, she was alive Christmas 1935 and as I have said I have had no word from England since that date. Aunt Laura visited Australia, she was a very good pianist. Cousin Millicent Hansford, and Cousin Ben Hansford and Cousin Ernie Hansford and his wife, Sally, also visited us in Laidley. Their visits were very pleasant. Other names that I have heard my father mention as being connected with our family in England were, an Aunt Tucher, Aunt Utting (the same name is connected with my wife's family), Tottenhams, Wigmores, these last two names, I think were connections of the Goodfellows. Hornsby and Woodgreen were the dwelling places of these people in England.

Now I come to My father's life (C.J. Whitehouse), one of the best of fathers. He was born at Woodgreen, near London on 8th October, 1840. His boy-hood was spent in Woodgreen. His father must have died when he was a young child, he was the third youngest of a family of nine, for he did not remember much of his father.

At the age of 14 he was apprenticed to a haberdashery shop in London, but he did not like being cooped up, and in a few weeks his mother took him away, and as my father desired to become a sailor and see the world, she apprenticed him to the sea. I do not know the name of the ship that he first sailed in, but he used to speak of it as belonging to the Green line. Green, I take it having been the name of the owner or owners, I have never heard him mention anything in reference to his first impression of sea life or what his first experiences of a life at sea were.

He was never a man to harp on aches or pains or troubles, he was always very methodical, quiet and selfreliant, and very few complaints did I ever hear him utter in the whole of his life, and I lived and worked very close to him.

However, he was out in India and the ship was anchored in the Googley, off Calcutta, at the time of the Indian mutiny 1857. He said said the apprentices and Captain were the only men left on board, as all the rest of the crew had volunteered for the army. He said it was common sight to see bodies of the slain floating down the river, I do not know how long he remained in India, but he said the ship was delayed a great while befor she could get a crew to sail her home to England. I do not know whether he made any more voyages to India or to any other parts or whether he remained in England helping his mother, who was keeping the baker's shop and looking after the postal business, I have heard him speak of helping his Mother.

One event he used to mention of sea voyage was the intense heat when the ship was becalmed in the Indian Ocean, another was that when the ship was laying in the harbour at the Isle of Mauritius, another ship, a hoop-ship, w th a regiment on board, which had practically been gutted by fire at sea came in. This ship was named the Sarah Sands. He used to tell us boys what an inspiring sight it was to see her and how cheers re-echoed from the Sarah Sands. and the other ships.

He must have got back from India either in 1858 or 1859. However the next thing we hear of him is that he is on the ship Omar Pasha, working his way to Australia, where he says the ship arrived in 1862. He with two others of the crew ran away from the ship, he used to tell us that when he got ashore he was dressed only in his woollen shirt and trousers and had only 5/- in his pocket. Thus he first landed in Australia at Melbourne, Victoria in 1862.

An event in his life, which occurred on his first trip to India in which he nearly lost his life. He said it was his duty at the fall of night to place a large ships lantern on the bow sprit of the ship. One evening in a careless spirit he walked out along the spar, an unexpected movement of the ship caused him to lose his balance and he pitched off the spar. Luckily for him he had hitched the rope attached to the lantern round his wrist, and when he pitched, he fell one side of the spar and the lantern the other which by some means got caught and there he hung suspended from the bow sprit over the bow of the ship. His cries bought help and he was hauled in and received a severe reprimand from his Captain.

After running away from his ship in Melbourne, he and a mate immediately left, for fear of being apprehended, for the country. They made for the Sofala goldfields. He said the first or second night out from Melbourne, they camped in a large forest and passing through this forest they were stopped by Ben Hall, the bushranger and his gang who did not further molest them and let them proceed on their way.

They arrived at Sofala, but my father never mentioned that he did any gold mining. He obtained work in some stables and at night time had to sleep in a bay hammock slung in the top of the stable in order to guard the horses from thieves.

Whilst in Sofala he was an eyewitness of the scene mentioned by Rolfe Bolderwood in his book "Robbery under Arms", when as the stage coach with its escort was getting ready to leave Sofala with gold on board for Melbourne, a Bystander remarked, It would be a good chance to rob the coach. and was immediately knocked down by the Commander of the escort, who heard the remark.

My father could not have remained very long in Sofala for he was working for a potato grower at Mordialloc near Melbourne named Macpherson, whilst waiting for a ship. He obtained a birth as seaman on a ship named the Owen Glendower and returned to England via Cape Horn, thus circumnavigating the globe. H

He did not remain any length of time in England for on 28th February, 1863 accompanied by his brother Frederich William he landed in Brisbane from the ship Golden City. The Golden City 1365 tons, Captain Brown left Queenstown on December 13th with about 560 tons of cargo and about 515 passengers. Of this number 200 were shipped at London and the remainder at Queenstown. There were only three deaths, two of which were of infants, reflecting credit on the care of the surgeon superintendent, Dr Hugh Mc Nulty and the captain. The saloon passengers were:- Mr & Mrs Hamilton, Mr & Mrs J. Wilkie and servant, Mrs Boyce and two children, Dr & Mrs McNiely, Messrs De Burgh Persse, Kennedy, Henry Julian, W. J. Randall and G.H. Alderson. The Golden City and Captain Brown have the credit of making the shortest passage ever known if our memory does not deceive us "Courier March 7 1863.

After his arrival in Queensland my father got work in coasters trading between Sydney and the Northern Rivers, one of these boats was named, the Telegraph and also traded into Maryborough in Queensland. His account of loading of cargo was very amusing especially the loading of live pigs. The pig being slung over the loaders shoulders, who held the pig by its hind legs by a hand over each shoulder, as the loading was done by means of a narrow plank, very often it resulted in a bath for loader and pig.

Also he would tell an amusing tale when entering the Mary River. An aborigine acted as pilot for the River and when the dusky pilot came aboard, the Captain was so disgusted at having a naked black for a pilot, that he would not allow him to direct the course, and decided to pilot the boat in himself, with the result that he ran onto a sand bank and had to wait for a tide to get off again, much to the delight of the Darky who eventually piloted the boat up the river.

My father also made one voyage to New Caledonia in the South Seas. The crew landed with casks to replenish their water supply, they were all arrested and taken before the French court charged with being spies. They were released after having to sign some form. Father said they all signed a false name, he himself signing as Charles White.

My father then seems to have left the sea for good, for he got employment in the first government railways in Queensland. This would be at the latter end of 1864 or early in 1865, he remained in this employment for 19 years, rising to the position of a driver. He would tell us that after doing a days work in the railway yards, he and others would then put in two or three hours sinking for the emplacements of the cylindrical piles of the first Bremer Bridge. He became a fireman on one of the first locomotives in Queensland and in this position helped to build the first section of railway lines in Queensland between Ipswich and Grandchester, and as fireman on one of the four engines helped to convey the passengers to Grandchester or as it was then called, Biggs' Camp, when this section was first opened for traffic on 1865.

When the line was being built, a strike or some trouble occurred among the men employed on the work. At Grandchester they commandeered the Ballast train and getting into the trucks compelled the train crew to take them to Ipswich; as they were in a very bellicose state of mind, word reached Ipswich that they were coming. The authorities placed police at each end of the Bremer Bridge, and when the train ran onto the bridge, the signals were placed at danger and the train stopped. Thus trapping the men on the trucks.

There was no Sadliers Crossing Bridge at that time, the line from Ipswich crossing the Bremer Bridge and passing through North Ipswich joined the present line near to a siding then called Karribbin. My fathers next work at Line building was on this side (western) of the Little Liverpool range. Driver Brown and he as fireman were in charge of the first locomotive engine on this side of the range. The engine was hauled over the range by road, Fifty bullocks and two horses being used in its transit. The horses were in the shafts to help breach it down the slopes. It was placed on the rails near Laidley, this allowed the making of the Tunnel (Victoria is its name) by working on both sides at the same time and also the proceeding of the work towards Toowoomba.

A railway camp was formed on the hill (portion 47) adjacent to the railway bridge over Laidley Creek. This hill or property belonged to Kent & Wienholt owner of Rosewood and Tarampa Stations, eventually my father became the owner, then it passed to my ownership and at the present time is owned by my eldest son. This was a fairly large camp and the pioneers of many families of the Laidley district lived in this camp. On portion 4D, of my eldest sons property are three graves, side by side, in which are buried a man, a woman and a child from this camp. I do not know the names of the man or woman, but the childs name was Hodges (a girl baby). This family (of the child) settled later on Laidley Creek; the mother after the death of her first husband, married a Mr Thomas Toombs. I believe my father first met my mother at this camp. Her father was a ganger on the line works. But of this I will write when I come to her family.

As I write today 26th May 1937, a co-incident, my two youngest sons, corporals in the Laidley troop of the light horse 2/14, are today attending the funeral of a comrade trooper V.C. Elliot, who was killed by a fall from a motor cycle. Trooper Elliot was a grandson of Mrs Toombs, and was connected to my family by a nephew of my wife, William Fulton who married a cousin (Miss Bessie Gardnier) of Trooper Elliot.

At the time of the Railway camp on the hill near the creek. Laidley Town was then situated on the Lagoon about a mile south of the present town. It was a fairly large place at that time and coaching stage for Cobb & Co's coaches. There were three hotels - Cooks, Maroney's and Fletcher's. Fletcher's, later known as Cooper's, the last of the three to close, was on the west of the Lagoon. Two butcher shops, Preston's and Gunn's; two blacksmiths - Dillicote and Collins. A Congregational church, a number of houses mainly of slabs and shingle roof and a rather imposing brick police station, which had two stone pillars at the porch. My father said, a Sergeant Brady was in charge at the time. Cook's Queensland Hotel, a very fine attic building of brick, cemented over, later on became a school which I and my brother, Dave and sisters attended when our family settled in Laidley on Tupcott Farm in 1878. Cook's hotel was roofed with slate. The material for Laidley railway station was imported from England, and still stands as the station today. As I believe, the last of the old buildings of those early days.

My father was nineteen years in the railway service and his old time books are still in existence. He drove mostly between Ipswich and Toowoomba, but more so from Toowoomba to Warwick and from Toowoomba westward. I believe he was driving at the opening of various sections of the line westward of Toowoomba. Dalby, Chinchilla, Roma, Mitchell, Cherrie Gully and Warwick.

He left the railway service in 1884 and started farming on Tupcott Farm, which he had bought in various pieces and which my Uncle Ben White had been working for him. Tupcott, at that time did not comprise the land now owned by my eldest son. A severe drought decided my father to start a bakery business in Laidley in 1886. This he successfully ran until 1896 when he again took up farming.

.....

I will now leave my father's life for the time being and write of my mother's family and will again pick up the lives of my mother and father from the time of their marriage in Ipswich on May 21st, 1867.

My mother's maiden name was Sarah Ann White, daughter of Benjamin White and Susan White nee Waterman, born, I believe at Bishop Storford, which I also believe is in Norfolk England, on the 7th August, 1844. She said she landed in Brisbane on the day of her 21st birthday. From what my mother has told me her childhood days and later girl-hood days were lived with her father and mother mainly at Biggleswade, which I understood was a suburb of London, first before coming to Australia she was in the service of a Lady named Mrs Tansy.

Her father was a ganger on the English railways, and a very competent workman; he was sent to India as supervising ganger in the construction of Railways in that country. After coming home from that country, he decided to emigrate with his family to Australia, having heard that railway construction was starting in Queensland. He had at the time, two sons and four daughters. His eldest son was away in India, a soldier in the Army. So he and his wife with one son and four daughters left England for Australia in the ship, The Royal Dane and after a voyage of 151 days, landed at Brisbane on the 7th August 1865 having first called at Rockhampton where she arrived on the 25th July and where she landed a large number of passengers, among whom was my wife's mother, Marianne Sargent, then a young girl.

The Royal Dane arrived on Tuesday July 25th 1865 in Keppel Bay, with 320 emigrants for Rockhampton. The remainder will go to Brisbane. There were 10 births on board and 32 deaths, nine of which were from measles. - Courier.

The names of the Son and Daughters who came with him on the Royal Dane were Benjamin, Sarah, Ellen, Ruth and Mary (Polly). The eldest son who was in the army in India was named John. He came to Queensland soon after my grandfather, having bought him out of the army. Thus the whole family were now in Queensland.

The family did not stay long in Brisbane, leaving almost immediately for Ipswich, my Grandfather having procured a horse and dray packed all his belongings on it and set out for Ipswich. My mother said that she and her mother walked the whole way.

My mother took service with a Miss Archibald in Ipswich, but my Grandfather with his wife soon pushed out for Laidley, where he got work as a ganger on the line under construction.

It was the custom in those days for the Government to give land orders of 16 acres to immigrants of 21 years and over and my mother received one; her grant being 10 acres, now owned by Mr. Gunn adjoining the ~~the~~ other side of the line which is the boundary line of Tupcott. I do not know whether my grandfather and grandmother go one each but he obtained land which is now comprised in Tupcott, most of which is now owned by my eldest son. Here he built a very comfortable home where my son's home now is and having left the railway he took up farming which he carried on until my grandmother's death, when having sold his land to my father he returned to England and died there about ten years after. The terms of sale were that my father paid him 100 pounds down and one pound per week as long as he lived. The land cost my father between 700 and 800 pounds.

My grandmothers death was tragic; she left home driving a horse in a spring cart in order to meet my Aunt Polly who was coming home by train from Ipswich to spend Christmas. The road then was a bush track across Tupcott through the paddock we call the back paddock. In driving by some cause, the wheel of the cart struck a log and the cart overturned and pinning her to the ground killed her. Not coming home when expected a search was made with the result that she was found dead. This occurred on the 17th December, 1881 and the spot where she was killed is about 1/4 to 1/2 mile in a south westerly direction from my home on the flat in the back paddock. I

I would like to describe my grandfather's home, which he himself built, as it will show how very skilful the old pioneers were with tools and how very self reliant they were.

My grandmother was a dear little lovable woman, My Aunt Ellen is very much like her today. Grandfather was a very powerful, bluff stern old man but he delighted to give us youngsters plenty of butter on our bread, but dear old grannie was very frugal and careful, but we loved grannie and feared grandfather for he never spoke twice and grandmother was gentle.

The home was situated where my son's home now is just near by to what we call the quarry. My grandfather was a master with tools, especially, the axe, adze, squaring axe, pit-saw and very thorough in his work. But one thing that the pioneers did not make allowance for and guard against in their buildings, and that was white ants. The timber used in the buildings was mainly ironbark and pine for batins with ironbark shingle roof, walls mainly ironbark slabs but later on sawn timber was used mainly pine chamfer boards, and also pine for floors, where wood was used. My grandfather's homestead buildings occupied about an acre of ground and the greatest part of this ground consisted of soil which is not on any other portion of Tupcott, it was a red loam about three feet deep

a very fine soil for fruit trees. The dwelling house was situated about four chains westerly from the bend in the creek, which here almost turns at a right angle. It faced the east and had also an outlook directly looking up a straight of the creek.