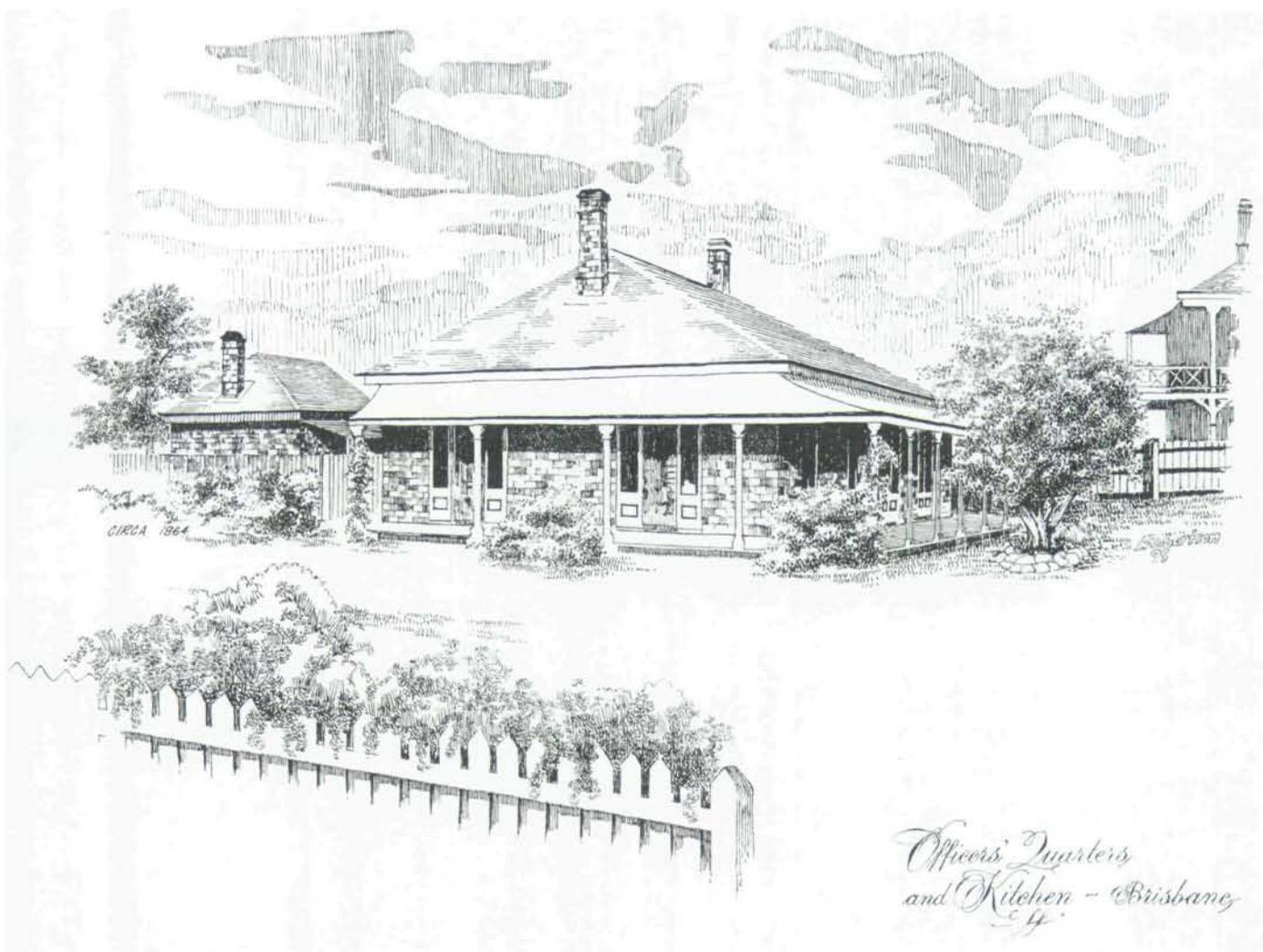


Victoria Barracks, Brisbane



*Officers' Quarters
and Kitchen - Brisbane
c 1864*

The township of Brisbane began as a penal settlement for reoffending convicts in 1825. It existed in isolation and permission to approach within fifty miles was rarely given. The first military barracks, of red brick, was built on the site now occupied by the Treasury Casino Building, in 1830, for the detachment of the 57th Regiment of Foot commanded by Captain Logan. Further west, between North Quay and George Street, was the military and penal hospital. The commandant's quarters were situated in William Street with a large garden of 22 acres around it to the east.

A goal was built on the Petrie Terrace ridge by Andrew and John Petrie, work commencing in about 1858 and continuing well into the next decade. This great edifice occupied the portion of land between Roma Street, Milton Road, Petrie Terrace and Blackall Street, including the western end of the existing Victoria Barracks site.

Shortly after Queensland's separation from New South Wales, Queensland's first Governor, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, arrived in Brisbane in 1859. There was a ceremonial landing at the site of the present Botanical Gardens, a reception committee, a twenty-one gun salute and cheers for His Excellency - as formal a welcome as the resources of the Colony could make it. Bowen noted the absence of the mili-

This was the first officer's quarters built at Victoria Barracks, Brisbane. Its first occupant, Lieutenant Seymour of the 12th Regiment, stayed on as Police Commissioner after the departure of the British troops. Built in 1864, it is still in use as an Officers' Mess.

tary, commenting that, 'Queensland is the only colony in the Australian Group where the dignity of the Crown and the authority of the law are entirely deprived of the support and prestige of a detachment of Her Majesty's troops'.

Bowen set about establishing the colony's defences against perceived threats from hostile aborigines and from the French naval base in Noumea. In 1862, Major General Pratt, the former Commander of Imperial troops in the Australian Colonies and a member of the Victorian Executive Council, asked Bowen if his government was prepared to receive the 100 rank and file with its proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers recommended by the War Office. Against this background, Bowen and his advisers decided to build new barracks.

'The Green Hills Barracks'

Legislation was enacted, plans drawn up and work was completed in 1864 on the new barracks on 'The Green Hills', adja-

cent to the goal, on the site of the present day Victoria Barracks. Thirty men were employed to excavate the site. The first to occupy the barracks was a small detachment of the British 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant Seymour. The first buildings within the barracks consisted of a single storey guard room, officer's quarters and kitchen, soldiers barracks and kitchen, an underground tank and outbuildings. Surviving to this day from this original group are the guard house, the main barracks block and the quarters for the one officer. This original officer's quarters, with various additions over the years, still stands as the ante-room of the Victoria Barracks Officers' Mess.

A glowing report in the Brisbane Courier of 17 November 1864 describes the Barracks as they were when first occupied by the British 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment:

THE NEW BARRACKS

On Thursday evening, the 27 ultimo, the buildings situated at William Street, which have been used as a barracks for the detachment of the 18th Regiment, quartered in Brisbane, were finally vacated by the soldiers, who now occupy the new barracks, recently erected in that suburb of town known as the Green Hills, in the immediate vicinity of the gaol.

The site on which the new buildings stand was probably chosen, combining, as it does, a great many advantages, much to be desired in providing accommodation for a large number of men. It is beautifully situated, within an easy distance of the town, but far enough away to avoid the possible inconveniences likely to arise from the continuance of the barracks in the old place. As regards the health of the men, too, nothing better could be desired; if there is any breeze at all the green slopes adjacent to the barracks are fanned by its sweet breath; and the peculiar shape of the ground is such as to render the proper drainage of the building a comparatively easy task. Some exception has been taken by the inhabitants of Petrie Terrace to its proximity to the gaol, and any evil effects likely to arise on that score can only exist in their imaginations. In fact, it appears to us to be rated an advantage than otherwise. Some trouble was experienced in getting the whole of the arrangements made in accordance with the specification, as the building was made to stand on the side of a hill, but the contractor has succeeded in performing the work entrusted to him in the most admirable manner, so that the only evidence of the original formation of the ground consists in the slight lawn like ascent, leading to the entrance gate, facing the town.

Immediately on entering the enclosure by the gate, a sight is obtained of the officers quarters, which are to the left of the gravelled path. Those quarters consist of a lofty roofed one story verandah cottage containing four large rooms, the whole of which are very well finished. There is a wide verandah all round the building, and numerous doors opening into the various rooms. The place altogether has a remarkably cool aspect, and it would be hardly possible to conceive that its occupants could complain of being unpleasantly warm, even on a Queensland summer's day. Some distance in front - it would have been much better behind - a three stalled stable is being erected of wood; and attached to the dwelling in its proper place, is the kitchen, built of brick, and containing every necessary accommodation. Behind the building is what is termed the reserve tank, a large water tank, capable of holding about thirty-five thousand gallons of water. It is care-

fully protected from the rays of the sun, being covered in, and roofed with shingles, beneath which and covering the tank is a floor of hardwood, the boards of which are laid so level and planed so fine, as to suggest the probability of the place being intended at some future time for a small ballroom. A portion of the furniture of the tank is a powerful force pump, which will be used for filling the cisterns in the bathrooms attached to the main building. In case of fire, too, its value would be very great, as there is no doubt that provided the tank was full of water, it would be made to deluge the whole of the buildings in a few minutes. Behind the reserve tank, or nearly so, is the guard room, which is a substantial looking edifice, fitted up in the usual manner, and containing two excellent roomy cells, built in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of any evildoer confined to them from escaping. We had yesterday an opportunity of inspecting one of them; but the other was locked.

Near the guard room, the barrack square may be entered from Petrie Terrace, and that entrance is the only one sufficiently wide to admit vehicles of any description. On the left of the gate as you enter, is the main building, which is built of eighteen inch brickwork, and is an oblong structure; in fact, much the same description of style as that adopted everywhere for barracks. It is about 118 feet in length, and 33 feet in width, and has a very wide balconied verandah. On the ground floor there are, at each end, two sergeant's rooms, the dimensions of each of which are 15 feet by 12 feet, and they are all 11 feet high. Between the two sets of rooms referred to, are two large barrack rooms, each capable of accommodating twenty men, being 40 x 30 feet. Attached to the barracks rooms is a large bathroom, which is furnished in the most complete and ingenious manner. On the side of the room nearest the verandah, accommodation of a very superior description is provided for performing ordinary ablutions; and the other side of the room, adjoining the partition wall, is fixed bathing apparatus of a novel and elaborate description, combining, in a small space, all the means of indulging in the luxury of a bath of whatever kind the bather might prefer, not excepting a shower bath, the water of which is supplied from the reserve tank. The arrangement of the bath room are certainly very judicious, as, affording a desideratum to the soldiers that in the warm climate is almost invaluable. The upper portion of the building, which is approached by a spacious and substantial staircase, contains precisely the same amount of accommodation as that previously specified. There are several doors opening on to the balcony, from which beautiful and extensive views can be obtained in almost every direction. Looking from one side of the balcony, the rugged ridges of Taylor's Range appear to be close at hand, and from the other two long reaches of the river are exposed to view, and a bird's eye glance of the whole low lying portion of Brisbane may be gained. The whole is roofed with slate, and the character of the work in the exterior and interior of the buildings appear to be of a first class character, the quality of the whole of the material used being undeniably good. A thorough system of ventilation has been carried out in the whole of the buildings, and especial care seems to have been taken to allow the pure air from the hills free access, seeing that a large number of windows and doors have been fitted in every direction, besides which each room possesses a chimney.

Beyond the barracks is a large and commodious kitchen, the fitting of which are everything that could be desired, and consist of a fine cooking stove, or range - a new invention, capable of doing all the cooking required for a much larger detachment than the one at present quartered in Brisbane, and yet not occupying

much room; a large grate; and two large boilers, each of which will contain thirty gallons. Adjacent to that is the wash house which is also furnished with everything necessary to ensure the comfort and cleanliness of the men in barracks. Altogether, we congratulate the architect and contractor upon their success in erecting a suite of buildings admirably adapted in every respect for the purposes to which they are to be applied, and at a cost, too, that no one can deny is very reasonable, about £ 7,000.

The site of the barracks, or rather the quantity of ground fenced in, is a little more than two acres, which is enclosed by a high paling fence of hardwood. We understand, however, that in a short time, that extent of ground will be supplemented by the addition of about twice as much again, when there will be plenty of room for open air drill, and the formation of a large sized parade ground, desiderata which hitherto have not been obtainable without a long march from the barracks.

A second phase of the development of the Barracks, completed in 1869, included quarters for the commandant and the hospital superintendent, a military hospital and a magazine (now demolished).

The detachment of the 12th having left, Bowen's efforts to secure more Imperial troops fell on deaf ears; his request being refused outright on two occasions. The Colonial Government of New South Wales indulged in some inter-colonial power play with the newly separated Queensland. Just four months after he took office, Major General Pratt was reproached by the NSW Executive when he gave orders for a detachment to be sent to Queensland. Earlier attitudes to the Moreton Bay settlement, which showed little understanding of local needs and even less regard by officials and by members of the NSW legislature, still prevailed.

Eventually, one non-commissioned officer was sent to instruct volunteers in drill. Promises were made to send additional troops but only apologies were received, the Maori Wars taking precedence over Imperial promises to Bowen. However, the soldiery had never been popular in Brisbane. They were a reminder of the 'penal regime' and of the squatter's earlier demands for the reintroduction of transportation when they were unable to secure adequate and cheap labour.

When, eventually a subaltern and twenty-five soldiers of the 50th Regiment arrived in Brisbane from the garrison in Sydney in 1867, they were not well received by the citizens of Brisbane. The local press made scathing comment about Bowen and the newly arrived troops: 'No doubt they are a great ornament to the metropolis, especially when they assist at public demonstrations; but they are a costly toy'.

Governor Blackall (after whom the main street within the Barracks is named) succeeded Bowen in 1868. The detachment of the 50th Regiment, which had been stationed in Brisbane for twelve months embarked for Sydney on HMS *Himalaya* the following year. They were to be replaced by a smaller contingent following a unanimous resolution of the Queensland Government, conveyed to Governor Blackall, 'that in the present state of the Colony a military force is not required'.

Police Barracks, Lunatic Asylum and, finally, 'Victoria Barracks'

The police occupied most of the 'Police Barracks', as they became known, from about 1870 until 1885. During this period stables were built and the original buildings altered. A contagious diseases examination room was later located behind the stables and prostitutes had to present themselves here every Thursday evening. During the police presence at the Barracks, Police Commissioner Seymour and Inspector Lewis of the detective force were in residence in the quarters. Seymour, who had commanded the first troops in the Barracks, had resigned his commission in 1864 and was to serve as Police Commissioner until 1895.

British soldiers returning from the Maori Wars were given medical attention and nursing care in the military hospital at the barracks. However, the hospitals use by the military was short-lived and, in 1870, it opened as the Lunatic Reception House. This part of the barracks was subject to surface water drainage problems which probably accounted for at least two outbreaks of typhoid fever. The Reception House buildings continued to be used in this capacity until the turn of the century when the Barracks were acquired by the Commonwealth.

In a despatch from the Secretary of State, the Imperial Government had agreed, in 1863, at the request of the Queensland Government, to surrender the older barracks and grounds erected in 1830 for Logan's men of the 57th Foot, provided that the Colony would give another site and erect the proper buildings on it for accommodation of troops according to plans approved by the Imperial authorities. The land on which the 'Green Hills Barracks' was sited was handed over in 1869 to Queensland from the War Office although the formal handover of the barracks themselves was not made until 1880. The name of the barracks was changed to 'Victoria Barracks', the reigning Sovereign a few years later, after it had been taken back from the police for military use.

Expansion of the Army leading up to and during World War I saw all of the Barracks site put to use and achieve much of its present character and form. Gas and water was reticulated. A lawn tennis court built in the Barracks is reputedly the oldest in Queensland. More stables (now demolished), an artillery gun park, and administration buildings were constructed during this period. The Barracks continued to evolve after World War I but much more slowly and only two major buildings were constructed, one during World War II and another during the Vietnam War period.

Residences in Victoria Barracks

The commandant was housed in a two storey officer's quarters with a detached kitchen built in 1866. A third storey was added to the principal building in 1913, by which time it had become office accommodation, its present function. A sketch of the Commandant's Quarters as it might have looked in 1869 is shown below.

The hospital superintendent's residence was a small single storey, brick cottage, built in 1869, adjacent to and at the same time as the hospital. A first floor was added in 1895 and it was extended to its present size in 1914, when it served to house the Military District Commander who had been displaced

from the grander commandant's residence when it had been converted to office space during World War I. This house was to continue in use as a senior officer's residence until the Vietnam era, although, after World War II, the Army's General Officers Commanding in Queensland chose not to live in Victoria Barracks and occupied 'Tighnabraich', the residence at Witton Barracks, Indooroopilly.

In 1886, alterations and additions were made to the old gaoler's quarters near the corner of Blackall Street and Seymour Lane and it became the residence of the Officer Commanding A Battery, Queensland Artillery. It was relocated in 1905 to a site across Blackall Street to enable other construction to proceed in that corner area.



CIRCA 1869

*Commandant's Quarters
Brisbane*

'Tighnabruaich', Indooroopilly



One of only a few late 19th century two-storey mansions remaining in the western suburbs of the city of Brisbane, 'Tighnabruaich' was built in 1892 for Colonel Henry Charles Stanley, the Chief Engineer of the Queensland Railway Department, by his brother the prominent architect, Francis Drummond Greville Stanley. This is the only known surviving timber house designed by him. Tighnabruaich overlooks H.C. Stanley's major design work, the 1896 Albert Railway Bridge at Indooroopilly.

'House on the Bank' or 'The Trouser House'?

Tighnabruaich is named for a small village and holiday resort in the western arm of the Kyles of Bute in Argyllshire. The name means 'the house on the brae', from the Gaelic roots 'tigh' or 'taigh' - house, 'na' - of the, and 'bruaich' - a bank or brae. There is also an inn of the same name on the nearby island of Seil near Clachan Bridge which connects it to the mainland. This inn also bears the name 'Tighnabruaich' but of different origin.

'Tighnabruaich' is historically significant because of its first owner, Colonel H. C. Stanley, and for its role as a prisoner interrogation centre during World War II. The house is architecturally significant as a relatively intact and characteristic example of the mature domestic work of the prominent architect F.D.G. Stanley, brother of the first owner.

In 1746, after Culloden, an Act was introduced for the Abolition and Proscription of the Highland Dress. This law, until its repeal in 1782, forbade on any pretext whatever, the wearing of the kilt, with penalties of six months gaol for a first offence and transportation for a second. Clacban Bridge was the chief access to the mainland from the islands of Seil and Luing whose inhabitants resisted the ban on wearing the kilt. Travellers to the mainland during the time of the ban, changed at the inn from the kilt into trousers or 'breeks', a Lowland, not Gaelic, word. The inn became known as 'Tighnabruaich' - 'the Trouser House' from the two Lowland Scots words, 'tine' - to lose and 'breeks' - trousers, symbolising the safe haven where a Scot could throw off the accursed accoutrements of the Duke of Cumberland. One suggestion is that the spelling was chosen to avoid drawing the wrath of officialdom during the troubles.

The Tighnabruaich site was alienated from the Crown in

1859. Until the railway connecting Brisbane to Ipswich and the Darling Downs was completed in 1876, the presently densely populated suburb of Indooroopilly was a neglected wilderness. Access to the river, the major communication link with Ipswich before the railway was built, was difficult because of the steep river banks. The rugged terrain formed by spurs of the Herbert Taylor Range made central Indooroopilly undesirable as farming land. As ample land was available closer to Brisbane in Milton and Toowong, Indooroopilly was not developed as a villa residential suburb in the pre-public transport phase of Brisbane's development.

Apart from a few years during and after World War II when it accommodated military intelligence and administrative units, and two short earlier periods when it was used as a boarding house, Tighnabruaich has been a residence for a succession of families. Tighnabruaich is still surrounded by extensive grounds. Although additional buildings were placed in the grounds by H.B. Hemming, a former owner, and later by the Army, the dimensions of the site have not been greatly altered since the house was built. The importance of H.C. Stanley, who built the house, gives the property a link with one of the most influential factors in the economic and political development of Queensland—the construction of a decentralised railway system.

Indooroopilly, 'A Pretty District of Hills and Dales'

In the two decades after free settlement was allowed in the Brisbane area in 1842, the pattern of settlement outside the urban centres of Brisbane and South Brisbane reflected the influence of out-stations established by the government during the years of penal settlement and the rapidly growing pastoral industry on the Darling Downs. Rapid growth in the town of Ipswich on the Bremer River west of Brisbane reflected the benefits of both these factors. Ipswich was the entrepot for the Darling Downs and had been the site of the convict settlements lime kiln. Thus settlement along the Brisbane River in the Brisbane-Ipswich corridor was influenced by the growth of Ipswich as well as by the development of Brisbane.

In the 1840s and 1850s, development occurred on the immediate western edge of Brisbane town boundaries in the present suburb of Milton and on the eastern edge of Ipswich around Woogaroo (now Goodna) on the south bank of the river and at Moggill on the north bank. The presently densely populated Brisbane suburb of Indooroopilly lay south of the road which connected Brisbane and Ipswich along the north bank of the river. The steep river banks at Indooroopilly were unsuitable for access to steamer traffic. There were many other areas equally convenient to both towns which were better suited to farming.

It appears that the Indooroopilly area remained vacant and unsurveyed as late as 1853. The central Indooroopilly area was surveyed by H.C. Rawnsley in 1858 and land was first sold in 1859. Little, if any, of the land sold in the present Indooroopilly area appears to have been farmed, in comparison with the adjacent areas of Fig Tree Pocket, Long Pocket and St. Lucia. These pocket areas were well serviced by river transport between Brisbane and Ipswich. Sugar was grown at St. Lucia with the use of Pacific Island labour. William Dart,

the first sugar planter and mill owner built a large house in the area, on the site of the present Indooroopilly Golf Club.

The population of the Brisbane and West Moreton regions grew rapidly in the early 1860s as a result of the vigorous immigration program undertaken by the Queensland Government following separation from New South Wales in 1859. The Indooroopilly area, however, continued to grow very slowly. A population of 286 was recorded in Indooroopilly in the 1871 census compared with 1117 in the Parish of Yeerongpilly on the opposite side of the river and approximately the same distance from Brisbane.

The decision to route the Brisbane-Ipswich railway line along the north bank of the river as far as Indooroopilly instead of along the south bank gave some impetus to development in Indooroopilly. The railway station was opened in 1875 and the first bridge was completed in 1876. Indooroopilly did not develop quickly as a commuter suburb despite some evidence of speculative land dealings in the area of the railway station - notably the acquisition of the Tighnabruaich site by Louis Stamm in 1873 and his almost immediate subdivision of a large part of this land. It was reported that 'friends thought him mad to enter upon such a speculation'.

Mary McConnel, who bought 'Witton Manor' at the western extremity of Indooroopilly in the early 1870s described new settlers in the area in the 1870s, 'The families lived in tents lent by the government.... the little ones played about while the older ones cared for them as they attended to other domestic duties.... The climate was favourable to outdoor life. There were frequent accidents and sickness among the children....'

Indooroopilly did, however, acquire a local government structure in 1879. The 1887 Post Office Directory listed Indooroopilly in the country, not suburban, directory and described it as, 'This suburban village ... four miles distant from Brisbane with which it is connected by railway. Fares 4 pence and 6 pence. Dairy and bee farming are carried out in the district'. There was a vineyard near the Tighnabruaich site. Cattle raising was obviously an important industry in the area between Indooroopilly and Long Pocket as there was a tannery in Lambert Road and a slaughterhouse at Long Pocket in the 1870s and 1880s.

Indooroopilly grew rapidly during the 1880s and in 1889 the population stood at 3000. There was a butcher, a carpenter, two grocers and an hotel, the 'Stamford' on the site of the present Indooroopilly Hotel. Thirteen private houses are recorded including one on Moggil Road near Swan Road owned by Louis Stamm. A government school was opened in Indooroopilly and there was also a private school operated by a Miss Howell. By 1890, the Church of England had opened St. Andrew's Church on land donated by the solicitor, G.L. Hart. Primitive Methodist and Presbyterian churches had also been established. In 1890, only one working farm remained in central Indooroopilly although a sawmill was still operating in 1904. Many professional and business men came to live in Indooroopilly at this time and a Literary and Debating Society was formed.

Sir Matthew Nathan, the Governor, described the area in

1919 as a 'pretty district of hills and dales'. Despite the increasing suburbanisation of the area, a new industry was added in the early 1920s - the lead and silver mine owned by Madden and Glover which produced 245 tons of ore concentrate in 1927. Further growth in Indooroopilly as well as in the suburbs of Chelmer and Graceville across the river was boosted by the construction of the Walter Taylor road bridge in 1935, replacing a vehicular ferry.

The original 42 acre Tighnabruaich site was sold at auction in 1859 by the New South Wales Government as a 'country' lot being more than five miles distant from the centre of the town. The lot was sold at auction to James Henderson who became an extensive holder of land in Brisbane. He, in turn, sold the lot to Louis Stamm in 1873.

Louis Stamm was born in 1808 when his parents were visiting England. Stamm served in the Prussian Army and emigrated first to America where his business ventures were not successful. He was 47 when he arrived in Australia in the ship *Merbz* in 1855. Stamm had a varied early career in Queensland as a merchant, newspaper proprietor and brewery owner. His land holdings in Indooroopilly totalled about 170 acres.

It is probable that the possibility that the first few miles of the Brisbane-Ipswich railway line would be built on the north side of the river prompted Stamm's purchase of the Tighnabruaich site. Stamm subdivided the property in 1875 with several lots being acquired by the Commissioner of Railways. Stamm died in 1903 leaving the bulk of his estate to his daughter Louisa Mary Keating.

The Stanleys and 'Tighnabruaich'

Stamm sold the Tighnabruaich site to H. C. Stanley on 1 June 1891 for £3100. By the same dealing, title to the land was registered in the name of Solomon Wiseman, a grazier of Cliffdale near Scone in New South Wales, probably as mortgagee under the Old System. The house which his brother was unusual for the Indooroopilly at that time for, although many professional and business people lived in the area, most of the larger houses were single storey dwellings.

H.C. Stanley was born in Edinburgh on 15 May 1840, a son of the artist Montague Stanley and his wife Mary Susan Eyre. H.C. Stanley studied engineering at Edinburgh University and was articled for five years to the engineering firm, B. and E. Blyth, which built many railways in Scotland. Stanley became a Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of London. He emigrated to Queensland in the early 1860s and was employed as assistant to Abraham Fitzgibbon on the construction of Queensland's first railway line between Ipswich and Toowoomba. Work began in February 1864, but H.C. Stanley left soon after for New Zealand. When construction on the Picton to Blenheim line was delayed Stanley returned to Queensland and was employed by the government in 1866.

Stanley worked briefly in the Rockhampton area and then became resident engineer on the Southern and Western Railway before being appointed Chief Engineer in 1872. He was replaced, however, during a Parliamentary enquiry into the cost of the line but was later reinstated just prior to the completion, in 1876, of the metal truss Albert railway bridge near Tighnabruaich.

H.C. Stanley's career prospered during the late 1870s and in the 1880s and he was given increasing responsibility during



Historic Shafston House overlooking Brisbane was built in 1883 on the site of an earlier colonial home. It housed the Royal Australian Air Force's Support Unit for Brisbane until 1988. Shafston House, like Tighnabruaich, was designed by Francis Stanley.

these peak years for railway construction in Queensland. The financial crisis of the early 1890s interrupted plans to construct the bridges required to close the gaps in the line up the Queensland coast. The 1893 flood compounded this problem when it demolished the 'floodproof' railway bridge at Indooroopilly on the vital Brisbane-Ipswich rail link. The new Albert bridge completed in 1896 is regarded as H.C. Stanley's major design work.

The house was presumably built during 1892 as Stanley is first recorded as living there in 1893. It was designed by his brother, Francis. F.D.G. Stanley was born in Scotland in 1839 and trained as an architect. He arrived in Brisbane in 1862 and practiced privately before joining the Queensland government in 1863. Stanley worked first as a Clerk of Works and Superintendent of Buildings before being appointed Colonial Architect in 1873. Stanley left the government in 1881 to enter private practice in Brisbane, Maryborough and Toowoomba.

It is of note that, among the many buildings designed by Francis Stanley, is the stately mansion, 'Shafston House' at Kangaroo Point. This house was erected, in 1883, for the Foster family but was later purchased by James McConnel, a Brisbane Valley grazier. It was used after World War I as a rehabilitation centre for disabled servicemen, known then as 'ANZAC House'. Later and until its recent disposal, it served as the Brisbane administrative centre for the RAAF.

Despite the reputation his buildings earned for him, F.D.G. Stanley was a casualty of the 1890s depression and his statement regarding the causes of his insolvency in 1895 indicates the difficulty of the times: 'Depreciation of land values and consequent inability to realise upon landed property (and) stagnation in my business as an architect'. F.D.G. Stanley was a considerable property holder and also invested heavily in mining ventures including Mt. Morgan gold and the ill-fated Borehole Colliery in Ipswich. He died of tuberculosis in 1897, survived by eight of his eleven children.

H.C. Stanley remained in residence at Tighnabruaich until Wiseman's death. Little is known of his leisure interests but in view of the later use of the Tighnabruaich property, it is a point of interest that he served for many years in the Queensland Volunteer Defence Force. He was first commissioned in 1868 and held the rank of major in the Moreton Field Battery from 1890. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel the following year and given command of the Field Artillery. In view of his distinguished public career, it is not surprising H.C. Stanley was described as a 'considerable personage'. Stanley left government service in 1901 and practiced privately as a civil engineer. He left Tighnabruaich to live in Hamilton where he died in 1921, survived by all but one of his ten children.

For a brief period after Solomon Wiseman's death, Tighnabruaich was used as a boarding house for the Bowen House boys school which was located in Ann Street, Brisbane. The boarding house was originally run by Mr Marks and then by Mr R.C.R. Newman. The Newman family occupied the ground floor of the house and the upper storey was used as dormitory accommodation for the schoolboys.

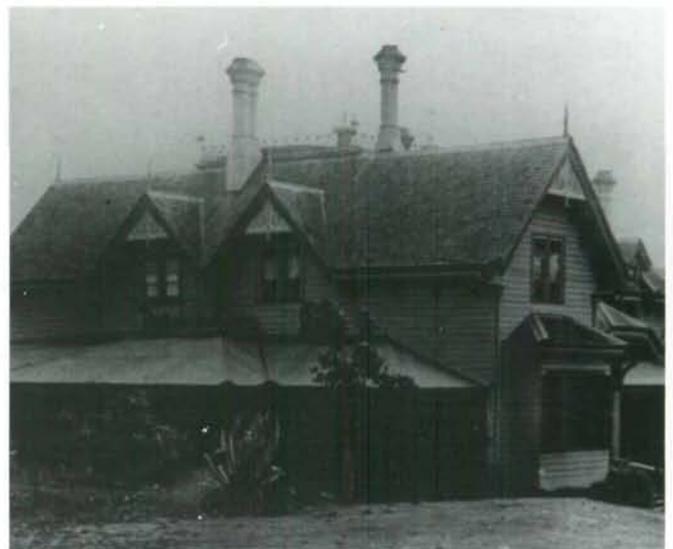
Hemming and 'Witton House'

H.B. Hemming acquired Tighnabruaich and its eight acres from L.E. Wiseman and Thomas Dowe in 1904 for the sum of £2,200. The low price reflects the impact of the 1890s depression. Hemming was typical of the business and professional people living in Indooroopilly at that time. Born in Sydney in 1862, he was admitted as a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Queensland and, in the 1890s, he practiced in the distinguished Brisbane legal firm of Wilson, Newman Wilson and Hemming.

Reputed to be a quiet man who did not mix extensively in Brisbane society, Hemming's keen interest in yachting was suited to living on the banks of the Brisbane River. It is probable that the jetty at Tighnabruaich, no longer extant, may date from this time. Hemming also enjoyed tennis, and tennis parties at Tighnabruaich in the early years of the century were frequent. He also used part of the grounds to graze dairy cattle and part of the basement of Tighnabruaich served as the dairy. Early in the period of H.B. Hemming's occupancy of Tighnabruaich, Musgrave Road was re-named Clarence Road.

During the Hemming family's residence, the site was linked with another important early Brisbane house, 'Witton Manor'. This house was built on the present site of Nudgee Junior College in the 1860s by the surveyor, H.C. Rawnsley, on land he bought in 1859. David McConnel of Cressbrook Station in the Brisbane Valley bought the house from Rawnsley's estate to use as a town house. The McConnel family were frequently at Witton Manor and ran some stud cattle on the property. The McConnel family sold Witton Manor and it was later occupied by William Bogle and then by William Brotherton, from whom Hemming bought the property. Witton Manor was a single storey timber house surrounded by verandahs.

H.B. Hemming lived at Tighnabruaich until 1915 and then let the property to Mrs Emma Mill who ran it as a boarding house during her tenancy. There is no evidence or record of major structural changes to the house to accommodate this function, and it is probable that the boarders used the bedrooms on the upper storey.



Tighnabruaich. Seeing this dark picture taken early this century, it is easy to see why it developed a reputation as a "haunted house".

Witton Manor was moved across the river to the Tighnabruaich grounds between 1916 and 1919 and re-named 'Witton House'; it was positioned to face the river in the south-west corner of the grounds. Hemming is recorded as living there in 1920 and his extensive art collection was housed there. Witton House remained in the Tighnabruaich grounds until it was demolished in 1967 to make way for the new Provost barracks - Witton Barracks.

Although H.B. Hemming owned the Tighnabruaich property until his death in 1942, the large house remained vacant except for a short period during the early 1930s when it was a boarding house. It was during this period that Tighnabruaich gained a reputation as a haunted house, probably by the youngsters who were attracted by its desolation. Fortunately the nervousness engendered by the ghostly threat saved the house from vandalism!

Interrogation Centre

Queensland Trustees Limited administered the Tighnabruaich property on behalf of Hemming's estate until the property was formally transferred to the Commonwealth in 1945 for the sum of £8,909 for the use of the Army. However, Tighnabruaich and Witton House had been used for military purposes earlier than this. The property was requisitioned during the World War II in late 1942. Tighnabruaich was used by a joint United States-Australian Intelligence unit, the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section (ATIS) which was associated with the Combined Services Detailed Interrogation Centre. These units directed the handling of captured Japanese prisoners and documents. Many of the American contingent lived in tents and temporary huts in the Tighnabruaich grounds, while most of the Nisei (American-born Japanese) soldiers lived in an old house directly across the river at Chelmer, now a geriatric institution, the Neilson Home.

Japanese prisoners, particularly officers captured in the Pacific theatre, were interrogated at Tighnabruaich. The cell blocks, still standing near the railway line were constructed to accommodate the prisoners. Witton House was used as a sergeants' mess at this time. Both floors at Tighnabruaich were partitioned to provide office space during the war. The upper storey accommodated the Commander of ATIS, a United States Colonel, and the commanders of the Naval, Land Force and Air Force elements of the Section. The ground floor sitting room was used by a large number of interrogation officers, the dining room contained the information section, the kitchen accommodated the officer commanding the Interrogation Section and the billiard room was a signals office. The roof of the eastern verandah was removed during the war.

In about July 1945, ATIS vacated Tighnabruaich and until July 1946 the property was used as the 7th Australian Women's Army Service barracks. The large house, then dubbed the 'White House', was used as an officers' mess, Witton House accommodated non-commissioned officers and other ranks occupied the huts and tents in the grounds. The property was then used for Army administrative purposes, as a personnel depot and records office, until 1949 when Tighnabruaich reverted to residential function. It was divided into two flats to accommodate senior Army officers. In January 1951, Tighnabruaich assumed its present function as

the residence of the Army's General Officer Commanding resident in Queensland and the adjoining barracks served to accommodate the military police.

In the late 1970s, a large weatherboard, 'Queenslander' house was moved from Blamey Street, Kelvin Grove, to the grounds of and just downstream from Tighnabruaich as a residence for the Military District Commander. This house has been greatly refurbished and restored. It was named 'Blamey House' in 1983 in memory of Australia's first Field Marshal, who lived for a time in nearby St Lucia during the War some 40 years before. The name also records the house's former 'life' in Blamey Street.

'Tighnabruaich' - A General's Residence

Tighnabruaich occupies a sloping site. The house is of timber framed construction, supported on brick piers, partly double storey and partly single storey. The fall of the ground allows for a brick basement located under the single storey wing. The stud walls are clad with chamferboards externally and are lined internally with lath and plaster. The roof is of gabled form with dormer windows and is sheathed in corrugated iron. There are verandahs on the northern and southern elevations. The main rooms are large and well proportioned with fine cedar joinery. The fine workmanship and materials are characteristic of the larger Victorian houses of the 1890s. The main rooms survive intact but service rooms have been modified to suit modern requirements.

The striking features of the house are the cedar stairs and other woodwork, the plaster cornices and centrepiece of the ceilings and the marble mantelpieces and tiling of the porch. There is great similarity between the cedar doors dividing the sitting room and dining room to those at 'Jimbour House' and the Queensland Club, for both of which F.D.G. Stanley was the architect.

The large room on the northwest corner of the ground floor was initially a billiard room and the large room next to the present kitchen was clearly the original kitchen with the present kitchen fulfilling the role of a pantry.

It is probable that the east verandah roof was removed about 1948 when the building was converted to two flats, to house Colonels Monaghan and Sabin, for at that time an external staircase was constructed to lead to the entrance door to the upstairs flat on the east wall of the house. This staircase subsequently fell into disrepair and was removed in 1966. The entrance door on the upper floor was removed at the same time and the windows were replaced.

Tighnabruaich evokes the affluent lifestyle of the wealthy professional elite in Brisbane late last century. Today it remains well known in Brisbane's social scene. An invitation to the annual Army Reception at Tighnabruaich is much sought after and the house and grounds have been the scene of many garden and tennis parties and charity galas.

General Officers Resident at 'Tighnabruaich'

January	1951	Major General V.C. Secombe CB, CBE
April	1954	Major General H.G.F. Harlock CBE
October	1957	Major General (later Lieutenant General Sir Thomas) Daly KBE, CB, DSO
January	1961	Major General R.E. Wade CB, CBE
July	1962	Major General (later Lieutenant General Sir Mervyn) Brogan KBE, CB
February	1965	Major General T.F. Cape CB, CBE, DSO
February	1968	Major General (later General Sir Francis) Hassett AC, KBE, CB, DSO, MVO
March	1970	Major General (later General Sir Arthur) MacDonald KBE, CB, OBE
February	1973	Major General S.C. Graham AO, DSO, OBE, MC
February	1974	Major General R.L. Hughes CBE, DSO
February	1975	Major General B.A. McDonald AO, DSO, OBE, MC
March	1977	Major General (later His Excellency General Sir Philip) Bennett AC, KBE, DSO
June	1979	Major General J.D. Kelly AO, DSO
March	1981	Major General D.A. Drabsch AO, MBE
March	1984	Major General A. Clunies-Ross AO, MBE
March	1985	Major General (later His Excellency Major General) P. M. Jeffrey AC, MC
March	1988	Major General A. J. Fittock AO
January	1991	Major General P. M. Arnison AO
June	1994	Major General M. J. Keating AM
February	1996	Major General T. R. Ford

Restoring 'Tighnabruaich'

Tighnabruaich has long been recognised by the Army as significant for its links with the Army and for its part in Queensland's history. At the time the house was occupied by Major General Secombe in 1951, the most stringent economies were laid down by Army Headquarters in relation to repairs and maintenance of the house. It was at this time in an apparently extremely run down state with cracked linoleum and coir matting on the floors and dark brown dados. The bulk of the upstairs was overrun by white ants and for some time there was a strong move by the Department of Works to declare repairs to the house uneconomical and to pull it down.

Since the 1950s, the considerable repair work has been undertaken. After 1957, when attempts to find an alternative residence failed, some \$7,200 were spent on repairs, maintenance and new work. This included, in particular, the reconstruction of the kitchen, the repairs of the walls in the downstairs rooms where the lath and plaster was disintegrating and the modernisation of the bathroom. Some of the upstairs rooms, however, remained uninhabitable until the 1980s. The work also included the replacement of wartime metal doors with the original cedar doors and door furniture. The locks on the doors to the ground floor rooms were restored by apprentices under training at the Army's Northern Command Workshop and knobs from unused areas on the upper storey were moved to the doors on the ground floor. Some features have been added to the house since the war - a carport in 1958 and a toilet on the ground floor under the stairs

in 1962.

Gradually the spending on repairs and maintenance was increased. In 1966, the cedar was stripped and restored and, in 1967, the drive was extended to provide for through traffic and an exit. However, this work was at best piecemeal and, in 1984, a conservation study was carried out and a restoration project begun which was continued and brought to fruition by the Defence Housing Authority in the early 1990s.

Restoration projects have included the drawing room, the dining room, the billiards room, the entrance hall, and most recently the reconstruction of the large eastern verandah. All the work has been carried out by skilled craftsman using traditional materials.

Drawing Room and Dining Room As these are used for entertaining large groups of people, the restoration of these rooms was the first project undertaken in the house. The project included the removal of inappropriate wallpapers to determine the early decoration on the walls. The walls did not appear to have been painted and fragments of early paper were found on the walls. Similarly, the ceilings and cornice were examined using a microscope to study small paint samples and to determine the original colours. The ceilings and cornice were painted cream based on the colour scrapes. It is assumed that the painting of the interior was not finished lavishly because of the Depression of the 1890s.

An appropriate wallpaper was chosen for both rooms which took into account the fact that the house has a new family every few years. Two complementary schemes for papering were used in these two rooms, the dining room is an evening room, while the drawing room was originally the family room and the room used by the women.

The Entrance Hall was restored after investigation of the early decorative colour schemes. The 1950s wallpaper was stripped from the walls and several painted schemes were discovered. The paint was carefully removed to reveal a stencilled dado scheme which was reapplied by a skilled craftsman. The leaf pattern in the stencil occurs in other elements in the house including the stained glass entry doors and the carved timber stair.

The Billiards Room was an important men's room in Victorian houses, usually decorated in rich dark colours and displaying such memorabilia as a deer's head or paintings depicting hunting scenes. Investigation of the walls found that the room originally had a varnished timber dado while the upper walls were papered. In the present scheme the walls have been painted in a dark colour similar to the varnished timber, while the wallpaper is a reproduction of paper which was available in Australia when the house was built. The billiard table has been recently restored and placed in the room.

The Eastern Verandah when demolished in the 1940s was left as a large deck without a roof. The verandah was reconstructed to celebrate the centenary of the house and fifty years of occupancy by the Army in 1992. The details and shape of the verandah were pieced together using several historic photographs of the house and by carefully examining the existing building and measuring the surviving verandahs.



The verandah was originally a very generous space large enough to entertain on a fine scale. The construction consisted of a timber framed roof and floor structure with cast iron columns, balustrades and decorative details. The ceilings have been lined with wide beaded timber boards. The verandah was finished in an appropriate colour scheme and by hanging two striped canvas blinds, as seen in historic photographs, is protected from the sun.

'Amity', New Farm

'Amity', on the banks of the Brisbane River, was until recently the residence of the Naval Officer Commanding Queensland Area. The house and grounds are listed on the Register of the National Estate as significant for having been the home of a prominent Brisbane parliamentarian. They are significant also as a quality, intact late Victorian home which reflects the style and detail of Queensland vernacular timber residences of the 1890s and the lifestyle of the middle class in this elite Brisbane suburb - indeed, Amity is the only such house left in the New Farm area. The landscape quality of its setting on the riverbank is also of significance, as is its association with the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited and with the Royal Australian Navy.

Built in 1892 for Thomas Welsby, Amity was named after the ship which brought the first soldiers and convicts to Moreton Bay in 1824. The rear section was added in about 1900-10. Welsby lived in Amity until his death in 1941; the Royal Australian Navy occupied it for a time during World War II and then Colonial Sugar Refineries acquired it in 1952, retaining it until 1980 when the property passed to the Commonwealth. The house served as the residence of the Naval Officer Commanding until recently when it was declared for disposal together with the neighbouring wharves and buildings associated with HMAS *Moreton* at New Farm.

New Farm was one of the first inner city areas to be subdivided following the closure of the penal settlement and was reputedly given its name during the convict period when a convict farm on poor land on the southern side of the river was abandoned and a new farm taken up on the northern banks of the river and cleared for wheat fields. The land on which Amity is located was part of 23 acres first purchased by Thomas Adams in 1844. From the late 1860s until the early 1890s, Queensland and Australia enjoyed the benefits of an extraordinary land and building boom. In Brisbane, investment funds poured into the colony and the population trebled with the influx of migrants. This caused a large demand for new dwellings and sub-division of farm lands such as that purchased by Thomas Welsby for his new home.

Thomas Welsby

Welsby appears to have been an unconventional character, not easily categorised. He was an astute businessman, a multi-talented sportsman, administrator, politician and a generous public figure. He served on the boards of some of Brisbane's most prestigious and respected clubs and institutions and enjoyed a number of social activities supported by Brisbane's highest social group. Yet Welsby preferred to live on the periphery of the elite areas and to socialise with those who shared similar interests regardless of social status. For with Welsby, his passion for all things aquatic, particularly those associated with Moreton Bay, overrode most of his private and business undertakings. As an authority on all aspects of the Bay, Welsby exercised his skills as an historian, a naturalist, a collector and an author. It is not surprising that this preoccupation dominated the siting, the design and the character of Amity.

Welsby had excelled as a scholar and athlete at the Grammar School in Ipswich where he was born. He moved with his family to Brisbane in 1874 and began his working life at the age of 16 with the Bank of New South Wales. This came as a disappointment to him as he had intended to study medicine at Sydney University, but the death of his father and his family's over-speculation in Gympie stocks made it necessary for them to move to rented accommodation in Brisbane following the sale of their home, 'Booval House'.

In Brisbane, Welsby made many mercantile friends and developed a sound knowledge of business affairs during his time in the banking industry. Working for a short period with the Brisbane Stock Exchange and as a private accountant, trustee and auditor, Welsby then joined Captain George Wallace in 1885 in a successful business partnership transporting coal and cargo between Burketown and Newcastle which was able to further satisfy his desire for knowledge of the sea.

As a man with a public sensibility, Welsby held the position of honorary auditor for many years with several institutions including the Brisbane Hospital, the Brisbane Grammar School, the National Association, the Queensland Club and the Deaf and Dumb Association. He was one of the founders of the Engineering Supply Company of Australia and of the Royal Bank of Queensland, eventually becoming chairman of the Bank's board. Welsby was the first chairman of his local school committee and was twice chairman of the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce. He had a lifelong interest in Rugby Union and is remembered now in the Welsby Cup named in his honour.

Welsby entered the political realm in 1885, when he contested and won the position of Auditor at the Brisbane municipal election. In the 1890s, he became a member of the Booroodabin Divisional Board and was elected to the Legislative Assembly for Brisbane North from 1909 to 1912. In 1912 he represented the new constituency of Merthyr but when he lost his seat to the Labor party under the T. R. Ryan administration in 1915, he retired from politics, as he found this career too restrictive.

Welsby wrote prolifically on his favourite subject, Moreton Bay. He also collected flora and fauna, historical letters and manuscripts, rare editions of early colonial authors and charts prepared by early explorers whose voyages he retraced and interpreted. His book collection forms the basis of the Historical Society of Queensland's Welsby Library. The figurehead and smoking chair from the government steam yacht, *Lucinda*, were also among his prized possessions, the *Lucinda* being the vessel on which the Draft Constitution of Australia was signed.

Welsby's association with his house at New Farm spanned 52 years, from when he first bought the land in 1889 until his death in 1941. The house as it appears today was developed during Welsby's occupation, to meet the expanding requirements of his family of three children and Jane (a young girl from the Torres Strait Islands whom they had fostered). Welsby's two daughters, Hannah and Marion, were born in the mid-1890s, and were slightly younger than Jane who

joined the family in 1901 at the age of 11. Welsby's son died in 1902 at the age of two months and his wife died the following year from tuberculosis. Thomas was then left to raise the three girls. Jane later became his housekeeper, and remained with him until his death.

It seems probable that Welsby was much involved in the conception and design of his home. The front verandah gave a clear view, framed by fig and palm trees, of the water and his boats moored at the jetty. He had not long moved into his new home when the great Brisbane flood of 1893 came to within 8 inches of his floor. He constructed swimming baths and a rotunda but these were lost in Brisbane's next great flood of 1974 (the flood marks for this and the 1893 flood are marked on the front steps). Welsby also left his mark on the smaller details of the house - his initials are worked into the leadlight design of the sidelights at the front and back entrance doors, and the name Amity is etched into the fanlights.

After Thomas Welsby died in 1941, the house was let for several years including to the Navy, but, in 1947, Marion bought Hannah's half share, and with her husband James C. Clark, returned to Amity. Following the death of James in 1948, and the marriage of her son in 1950, Mrs Marion Clark became the sole occupant of the house in an area of New Farm which had become quite isolated. With the exception of 'The Hollins' next door which was part of the CSR refinery, Amity had been separated from the residential part of the New Farm by expanding industry, the introduction of the railway line through to the refinery in 1920 and the erection of the naval base just downstream by the Royal Australian Navy during World War II. As a result Mrs Clark decided to sell.

Residence for the Naval Officer Commanding

In 1952, Amity was transferred to the ownership of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited. The company let the house to several tenants and it was used for some years as the refinery manager's residence. Amity was sold by CSR in July 1980 to the Commonwealth, for use as the residence of the Naval Officer Commanding, Queensland Region.

Amity is described as a single storey timber house on round timber stumps, low to the ground at the front and high at the rear. The corrugated iron roof is capped by a widow's walk with iron lacework. There are verandahs on three sides with cast iron balustrading. A timber pediment on the north-east verandah has a carved tympanum in the form of a fan. The entry beyond has leadlight fan light and side lights. The hallway bisects the house.

Although not universal, the conventional villa arrangement of the front door facing the street and the kitchen at the back was usual in the late 19th century. At Amity, the house turns its side and back to the street and addresses the river in a strong and direct manner, reinforced by paths and steps to a gate in the riverfront fence which is only a comparatively short distance from the water's edge. This is in response to the particular attributes of the site where the orientation of the house takes advantage of the views up and down the river and its surrounds which coincide with the favourable climatic orientations in Brisbane of north and east.

The impressive garden features mature specimens of figs, palms, jacarandahs, mangos, camphor laurels and its paths are edged with shells and coral, and inset with the four compass points. This delightful garden setting was put to good use for the performance of traditional 'Sunset' ceremonies by the Navy for the entertainment of official guests.



'Rhyndarra', Yeronga

Although never used by the Army as a married quarter, 'Rhyndarra', on the banks of the Brisbane River, is a significant piece of architecture and a historic home, well known to members of the Australian Defence Force who have served or been served at the Military Hospital at Yeronga.

The land on which it is situated is part of 1140 acres of country land on a wide bend of the Brisbane River in the Parish of Yeerongpilly acquired by Edward Crooke in 1855. He obtained the land by deed of grant under the seal of the Colony of New South Wales. In 1885, ownership passed to William Williams who was the local manager of the Australian Steam Navigation Company.

A Gentleman's Residence, Salvation Army Home and Military Hospital

Williams had Rhyndarra built in 1889 on the higher ground, overlooking the river and named, presumably after some happy memory of Wales, his country of origin. He lived there for the next 8 or 9 years, with his family. Williams was a great lover of horses, drove a smart buggy and pair and worked a number of farms, including a dairy herd, on his extensive property. He also owned an even larger property in nearby Archerfield, purchased from a squatter named Durack.

It would seem that Williams came upon 'hard times', like so many others, in the 1890s. The Salvation Army occupied the house and stables in 1897 and set up a home for orphaned or endangered girls, and Williams and his family moved to Perth where he later died. In 1905, the Yeronga property was transmitted through William's insolvency to the Australian Mutual Provident Society. The original property was then subdivided. Rhyndarra, on just over 12 acres, was sold in 1907 to 'William Bramwell Booth, General of the Salvation Army' of 101 Queen Victoria Street, London. In 1931, it was transferred to the Salvation Army (Qld) Property Trust.

During World War II, the property was taken over as a military hospital. It was acquired by the Commonwealth of Australia in 1946 and the residence has been used since as an officers' mess and quarters for the hospital. As a new hospital is presently being constructed at Enoggera, it is anticipated that Rhyndarra will be declared for disposal.

Stombuco - The Italian Influence

The architect, Andrea Giovanni Stombuco, was a Florentine who migrated to Australia in 1851, having previously travelled extensively in Europe, Russia, South America, and having settled for some time and operated a stone quarry in Capetown. Wherever he went, he is said to have worked in stone. In Australia, he achieved this variously as sculptor, architect, builder and monumental mason. Much of his work in Australia was for the Roman Catholic Church, firstly in Victoria and then in NSW where he designed the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul and a Catholic college in Goulburn, in the 1870s.

He moved to Brisbane at this time and was responsible for an impressive array of buildings which included St. Joseph's College, Dalgety's Offices, Her Imperial Majesty's Opera House, All Hallows' School, St. Andrew's Church of England in South Brisbane, and St. Vincent's Orphanage, Nudgee. His firm appears also to have been responsible for some 26 residences in brick, stone and timber of which Rhyndarra is one of only few still extant. The depression of 1893 led Stombuco, like Williams, to move to Perth where he also later died, in 1907 aged 86.

A Prestigious Country Villa

Rhyndarra, a large Victorian residence, is a fine example of the type of permanent home erected by the more prosperous early settlers, although it is not as lavish or finely detailed as many others of this era. The two-storey plastered brick building has an imposing gabled bow window on the front elevation and wide verandahs on all sides finished with delicate cast iron balustrading, timber latticework and iron friezes. The main floor is raised about 1.8 m. above the ground, the foundation walls of Brisbane tuff enclosing a number of cellars and storage spaces.

The architecture is typically late Victorian of Italianate influence or Boom Style as it came to be known in Australia. The plan centres around a wide entrance hall, extending from front to back of the house and divided, visually, by pilasters and an archway, into a front section with access to the principal rooms, and a rear section with access to the kitchens and servants' rooms, and by the main staircase to the upstairs bedrooms.

The room on the right of the hall is a very large one extending the full depth of the house and was divided in two by folding doors. At one end is a handsome mantelpiece of dark grey and green mottled marble. At the other end is a bow window opening onto the front verandah. Traditionally this arrangement of rooms was for the dining room and drawing room, but the absence of a fireplace in the front section and the existence of a probable drawing room in the room across the hall suggests that this front section was intended for other purposes, perhaps a library or music room. Across the hall and, as was customary, the closest room to the front entrance, is a good sized room which was most probably the drawing room, for the use of the ladies of the household for sewing, reading, family conversations and reception and entertainment of visitors.

At one end is a fine white marble mantelpiece and at the other is a large bow window, similar to the one in the room across the hall, but not overlooked by a verandah. Behind this room is a smaller room with access from the hall, the kitchen areas and a verandah. This was in all probability intended as a breakfast room.

At the back of the house, and well clear of the general family activities was the kitchen with its scullery, larder or store and possibly a pantry, if the owner employed a butler.

Steps led down from the kitchen area to a square concrete courtyard, under which was large tank, for the storage of water originally pumped there by a windmill. Also in this area, a second staircase leads up to the bathroom and to maids' rooms.

On the upper floor, the main staircase led to a wide landing, reflecting the hall beneath, and five bedrooms. Each room, and the landing, opened onto the verandahs. The large main bedroom has a white marble mantelpiece and bow window reflecting the drawing room beneath. From the landing beside the staircase a door opens onto the rear verandah leading to the bathroom. Here also were the maids' rooms. Except where interrupted by the main bedroom bow windows, the upper floor verandahs would have completely encircled the house.

Internally extensive use was made of cedar for joinery, walls were plastered, floors were in wide boards, and ceilings were lath and plaster with elaborate roses and cornices. Skirtings generally were high moulded plaster.

Set on high ground amongst the steep tree studded slopes down to the river, the house commanded extensive views of river and farmland, and across to the hills of Mt. Coot-tha. The winding approach from Rhyndarra Street at the corner of the estate ended in a circular driveway lined with camphor laurel trees and tall eucalypts.

During the occupation of the house by the Salvation Army, a number of alterations and additions were carried out. Among these were the addition of a two storey wing abutting the kitchen which housed a dining room, bathroom and cloak-rooms for the children. After the Commonwealth acquired the property further alterations were carried out to the residence, but none of any significance as far as the structure is concerned. However, parts of the upper verandahs were enclosed to form bedrooms, and considerable alterations were made to the kitchen and bathroom areas. The grounds were generally lost to unsympathetic additions to serve as the hospital.

Conceived as a gentleman's country villa, derived from romantic English models of the 19th century, it employs revivalist elements which pervaded architectural styles of this period. For the previous thirty years in Australia, the Gothic and Classic revival movements had maintained quite separate but parallel identities, but eventually the domestic Gothic, as a distinct style collapsed under the weight of the classicism of the 1880s. This led to the emergence of a new style which was a marriage of the two schools of thought. The symmetrical Classic or Colonial plan was abandoned in favour of the asymmetrical Gothic plan, with its projecting bow window, and exaggerated until a whole room extended past the verandah line to form an 'L' shaped front. In the developed popular form, the gables were removed and converted to a low pitched hipped classic roof, the corners of the projecting room were chamfered to become a bow again.

Rhyndarra is important in that it reflects the transition and merging of these styles. It has the Gothic plan form, the projecting sitting room and, although the decorated barge boards are Gothic, their pitch is not as steep. It also incorporates classic quoins, pilasters, an internal semi circular

arch, and urns to the front stair.

Rhyndarra is of further significance in that the southern version of the style has been adapted to temper the sub-tropical climate in various ways, e.g. encircling verandahs to take advantage of the breezes offered from the river and the use of deep timber lattice valances to filter the strong sunlight. The fact that the building was designed by Andrea Stombuco certainly increases the importance of the building, as little of the domestic work attributable to him remains.

More generally the relationship of the internal spaces and the quality of its fittings provide tangible evidence of the lifestyle of the occupants while the fabric of the building gives an indication of the range of architectural and trade skills as well as the building materials employed during this period.

The additions and alterations to the original residence by the Salvation Army are of lesser significance but remain valid as evidence of the building's history. These additions are sympathetic in scale and form to the original building and little damage was sustained to original fabric. The interiors while not of comparable standard deserve respect in their own right.

Inevitably the surrounding landscape has been developed, however the spatial and visual link with the river remains largely unimpaired, and it is this forecourt area between the building and the river, together with the remnants of the carriageway, gardens and native vegetation which have the greatest significance in terms of the total environment.



'Rhyndarra' - the original residence is important as a prestigious, albeit refined, example of the domestic architecture of the period, not common at this stage of Brisbane's development and being reserved for more prominent or wealthy citizens. It is indicative of the town's growing prosperity and optimism for the future, and is one of the relatively few extant examples of its type in Brisbane.

'All Saints Chapel', Enoggera

Gallipoli Barracks, Enoggera

The Army's major troop barracks in Brisbane are located on what was known as Fraser's, Bell's and Rifle paddocks, an area of more than 1200 acres purchased by the Commonwealth, in 1908, for the purpose of conducting military training. In the following year, a rifle range was established, replacing the old rifle range at Toowong which had to be closed for safety reasons. Barracks sprang up and, in 1965, the range was closed and the present modern barracks complex built on its site.

Substantial building additions had been made to the site during World Wars I and II but, as far as is known, only one residence was constructed in that period, a 1930s timber cottage in Lloyd Street for the Range Superintendent, Mr Bertie Woodcroft. The cottage still remains but has been relocated 100 metres north in recent years.

Of particular interest, however, is the School of Musketry, erected in 1910, which was to be used as a married quarter for senior officers from 1961 until 1982 when it was converted to its present use as the All Saints Chapel. The building is listed by the National Trust and is on the Register of the National Estate. It is architecturally significant as a good example of Federation style architecture produced by the then government architect's office and incorporating features of domestic Queensland architecture. The room ventilation system is a noteworthy and intact example of its type.

The School of Musketry

The School building is of single storey, cavity brick construction with verandahs, timber and concrete floors, gabled-hip corrugated iron roof surmounted by a ventilator fleche. The

School building is complemented by the adjacent small arms magazine which together are important elements in the streetscape and historically significant as the first two substantial and permanent buildings erected at the Enoggera rifle range. It is a scarce demonstration of the period of Australian military history prior to World War I. It also displays a high level of craftsmanship, particularly in the brickwork. It was designed by Thomas Pye, District Architect of the office of the Queensland Government Architect, on behalf of the Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs and is evidence of that office's skills as applied to military function.

The ventilation system is still intact and in working order. The internal layout is not substantially altered from the original which is symmetrical, consisting of a 7.2 x 9.6m lecture room, with orderly room adjacent and two parallel wings comprising armoury and lavatory on one side, and a further orderly room and offices to the other. The lecture room has a timber post and framed verandah to three sides, and the rear courtyard also has a similar type verandah on two sides.

From Officer's Residence to Chapel

When the building was converted into married quarters new stud partitions to provide additional rooms were added. A new toilet, bathroom and shower were added, all with a terrazzo slab laid on the existing floor. The old lavatory basins, counters, lockers and gun racks have been removed. New kitchen fittings were also added in the old armoury room. The building proved less than satisfactory as a home, primarily on account of its exposed position on the busiest traffic junction, close to the entrance to the Barracks. It was converted for use as an inter-denominational chaplaincy centre, All Saints Chapel, and officially opened by the then Chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant General (later His Excellency General Sir Philip) Bennett in 1982.



All Saints Chapel was built as a school of musketry and later served as a senior officer's residence.



This house was built as a residence for Mr Bert Woodcroft, Range Superintendent of the Enoggera Rifle Range in the 1930s. It can still be seen adjacent to the main entrance to Enoggera Barracks. Mr Woodcroft is pictured below.

