Notes on the Registers and Memorials at St. John’s Cathedral, Brisbane.

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[Read at a Meeting of the Society on 17th April, 1914.]

The Cathedral Church of St. John the Evangelist, to give it its full title—is the third of the buildings which, in succession, have been the chief places of worship of the Church of England in Brisbane.

Previous to 21st May, 1839, when the Imperial Penal Establishment at Moreton Bay was broken up, there had been a chaplain, but no church. The only chaplain of whom I can find any record was the Reverend John Vincent, appointed by Governor Darling on 18th September, 1828. The chaplain’s residence is shown in Colonel Barney’s map of the settlement, which accompanied his report dated 6th May, 1839. It was on, or near, the site now occupied by the Executive Building, between William and George streets. Some time elapsed between the breaking up of the Penal Establishment and the opening of Moreton Bay to free settlement. It was not until 12th February, 1842, that this actually took place.

On 14th November, 1842, Commander John Clements Wickham, R.N., was appointed police magistrate for the district of Moreton Bay at a salary of £300, and placed in charge of the general interest of the Government within the district.* Captain Wickham arrived in Brisbane by the steamer "Shamrock" in January, 1843. The "Shamrock" was the second of the three steamers built in England for the Hunter River Company. She had recently arrived from England; and was slightly larger than the "Rose," the first of the three. The "Rose," a paddle steamer of 172 tons and 100-horse power, was the first iron steamer to make the voyage to Australia. She is the parent of all the iron steamships on the Australian coast. She was in the Hunter River trade until broken up in the sixties. The "Shamrock" traded between Sydney and Brisbane for many years. Captain Wickham was accompanied by his wife, to whom he had been recently married, and by the Reverend John Gregor, who had been appointed chaplain at Moreton Bay. Mr. Gregor held the license of the Bishop of Australia (Broughton), whose diocese had been carved out of the Diocese of Calcutta. I understand that the late Mr. Richard Gill, who died a month or two ago at

* N.S.W. Govt. Gazette.
River Terrace, was a passenger by the "Shamrock" on that occasion. As there was no other building available for a church, a carpenter's shop and store, built upon the land marked "lumber yard" on Colonel Barney's map above referred to, was used for church purposes. The "lumber yard" eventually passed into the possession of the Church authorities, and is now vested in the corporation of the Lesser Chapter of the Cathedral. The carpenter's shop stood on the spot now occupied by West's Pictures. It was pulled down many years ago. It was the first of the three places of worship, and was used until 1854. Here the Rev. John Gregor officiated until his death.

By Letters Patent under the Great Seal, dated the 25th June, 1847, the See of Australia was divided and Letters Patent were issued creating the See of Newcastle, which included in its boundaries the district of Moreton Bay.

On 29th June, 1847, William Tyrrell was consecrated in Westminster Abbey as first Bishop of Newcastle, and he was enthroned at Newcastle on 30th January, 1848. One of his first difficulties was to find a successor to the Rev. John Gregor, accidentally drowned at Nundah on 22nd January, 1848. Not being able to send a priest, he sent Benjamin Glennie, a deacon, to take charge until a priest was available in Mr. H. O. Irwin, of Singleton, who arrived in Brisbane in March, 1848, and remained until 1855, when he went to New Zealand. During Mr. Irwin's time a church was built. Tenders were first called in the latter part of 1850, and the church was consecrated in 1854.

On 6th June, 1859, by Letters Patent issued pursuant to the Imperial Act 18 and 19 Vict., c. 54, section 7, the north-eastern portion of New South Wales was erected into the Colony of Queensland; and by Letters Patent of the same date so much of the new colony as lay within the See of Newcastle was erected into the See of Brisbane. The church consecrated in 1854 then became the Cathedral Church of the Diocese, and remained so until it was pulled down in 1904. Its site is now marked by a white marble slab let into the pavement in the gardens in front of the Executive Building, between the Queen's Statue and the Maxim gun taken from the Boers at the Vet River in 1900. This slab bears the words—"Here stood the Altar of the Cathedral Church of St. John, 1854-1904."

The foundation stone of the present Cathedral was laid on 24th May, 1901, by the present King, then Duke of
Cornwall and York. The following is the inscription on the foundation stone:


In the church pulled down in 1904 were several memorial tablets. These were carefully preserved and have been put up in the present Cathedral. The registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials commenced by Mr. Gregor in 1843 have also been preserved, and are now kept at the Cathedral. Considerable interest attaches to the registers, of which there are seven volumes.

The first of these volumes contains three separate registers:

(a) The register of baptisms from 1843 to 1860;
(b) The register of marriages from 1843 to 1856; and
(c) The register of burials from 1843 to 1865.

These three have been bound together at some period later than their commencement. In this volume there are two loose pages relating to burials—

(a) Six in the district of the Upper Dawson in 1863-5, signed by Mr. W. H. Dunning; and
(b) Three in the parish of Pring, county of Herbert, in 1864, signed by Mr. F. J. Grosvenor, B.A.

The second volume is the register of baptisms from 1860 to 1886. Volume III. is the register of marriages from 1856 to 23rd September, 1882. Volume IV. is the register of baptisms from 1886 to 1893; and Volume V. is the continuation of this register from 1873 to the present time. Volume VI. is the register of marriages between 30th November, 1887, and 31st October, 1908; and Volume VII. continues this to date.

It will thus be seen that, with the exception of the marriages between 23rd September, 1882, and 30th November, 1887, there are complete registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials from January, 1843, onwards.
The register of baptisms begins on 29th January, 1843. It is headed:—"Baptisms solemnised in (the) Brisbane, in the County of Stanley, in the year 1843." The word "Brisbane" has been written over the words "St. John the Evangelist," which have been erased.

The first baptism recorded is that of Lucy, daughter of Joseph and Eliza Burley, of Brisbane, born on 26th March, 1842.

The third (15th February, 1843) is that of Frederick Horatio, son of James Warner and Clara, his wife. Mr. Warner was a Government surveyor, one of the three sent by Governor Gipps to make the surveys prior to settlement. From 1884 till his death he was Sergeant-at-Arms.*

No. 8 relates to Cordelia Elizabeth, daughter of Deputy Assistant Commissary-General Kent.

No. 15 is the baptism of Captain Wickham’s eldest son, Charles Baenton; born on 1st November, 1843.

No. 32 (12th October, 1845) is that of Edward James Dowling, son of Arthur Hodgson, grazier, Darling Downs, and Eliza, his wife.t

No. 36 is Ellen Susan, daughter of Captain Wickham, who was christened by Mr. Gregor on 4th October, 1846.

The last child christened by Mr. Gregor was Mary Louisa, daughter of Robert Ramsay Mackenzie and Louisa, his wife, on 21st January, 1848. The following day Mr. Gregor was drowned at German Station, Nundah. The child grew up, and married William Archer. She was lost in the "Quetta" on 28th February, 1890.

The next entry in the register (No. 2 of 1848) was made by Mr. (afterwards Archdeacon) Glennie, and records the baptism of Joseph, son of Joseph Boon, of the 99th Regiment, a detachment of which was then stationed in Brisbane under Lieutenant (afterwards Major) de Winton.


Another son of Captain Wickham was christened on 1st January, 1850.

No. 9 of 1852 relates to William Bligh Henry, son of William Bligh O'Connell, and Mary Australia, his wife.* William Bligh Henry O'Connell was born on 26th January, 1852. He was Minister for Lands in the Philp Ministry, 1899-1903. He died on 4th March, 1903.

On 23rd December, 1858, Captain Wickham’s eldest son by his second wife, born on 25th November, 1858, was christened.

On 28th October, 1860, occurs the first entry by Canon Jones; and at page 107 the register ends, the last entry relating to one of the children of M. E. L. Burrowes, Deputy Surveyor-General.† It is signed “E. W. Brisbane,” being the first and only entry signed by the newly arrived Bishop Tufnell.

The Marriage Register then begins. Page 1 is headed—“Marriages celebrated in the Parish of Brisbane, in the County of Stanley, in the year 1843,” “Brisbane” being written over “St. John the Evangelist,” as in the Baptismal Register.

The first marriage is that of Thomas Robinson and Elizabeth Mackay, Darling Downs, on 28th April, 1843.

The second marriage is that of David George Peattie and Mary Willoby on 25th June, 1843. Mr. Peattie’s devise to the Church of England was the subject of litigation a few years ago.‡

No. 7 of 1846 is the marriage of Sir Robert Ramsay Mackenzie, Bart., and Louisa Alexandrina Jones, which took place on 29th September, 1846.

No. 12 of 1847 is that of Lieutenant George Jean Winton de Winton, 99th Regiment,§ and Fanny Winder, of the parish of St. Philip, Sydney, on 6th November, 1847.

* W. B. O'Connell was a son of Lieutenant-General Sir Maurice O'Connell, K.C.H., H.M. 80th Regiment. His mother was a daughter of Governor Bligh. His eldest brother (Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell) was President of the Legislative Council and Acting Governor of Queensland on four occasions. Mrs. W. B. O'Connell was a daughter of Mr. Richard Jones.

† Formerly 97th Regiment; buried at Toowong.

‡ See Re Mary Peattie, deceased—King v. The Attorney-General, 1910, St. R. Qd. 276.

§ For memoir of Major de Winton, see Meynell—Dictionary of Australian Biography. Mrs. de Winton’s will was recently resealed by the Probate Court in Sydney.
No. 47 of 1852 is the marriage of the then Incumbent, Henry Offley Irwin, to Sydney Frances Newenham, sister of a brother clergyman, on 9th December, 1852.

The last entry in this register is No. 2 of 1856:—George Hampton West and Anne Stanley.

The new register begins:—No. 1, 1856, Henry Holmes and Elizabeth Budeson.

We then come to the Burial Register. Page 1 is headed:—“Burials in the Parish of Brisbane, in the County of Stanley, in the years 1843 and 1844.”

The first entry relates that William Whyte, the first postmaster at Brisbane, died 18th February, buried 19th February, aged 53. He is described as “Clerk of the Bench and Post Master.” It is signed by Mr. Gregor.

No. 6 will be referred to later. It records that Ernest George Beck Elphinstone Dalrymple, grazier, Darling Downs, died on 4th November, and was buried 8th November, aged 24.

No. 72 (1856) records the burial of Mrs. Major D’Arcy, Milton, North Brisbane; died 4th September, aged 55.

Mrs. D’Arcy was the widow of Major D’Arcy, 99th Regiment; she was buried at Paddington, but has recently been reinterred at South Brisbane.

The following entry records the death of Mrs. W. B. O’Connell:—“Mary Australia O’Connell, Fortitude Valley, aged 32 years, died 26th September, 1858; buried 27th of same month.”

1860.—No. 53, Maria Gill, died 7th November, aged 54, buried 8th November by the Rev. T. Jones. (This is the first entry by Canon Jones.)


No. 460, Alfred Compigné, aged 45, 10th May, 1864.

The last entry.—No. 572, William Barter, 9½ months, died 2nd March, 1865.

Volume II.—Baptisms from 23rd December, 1860, to 18th October, 1886. Headed (page 1):—“Baptisms administered in the Parish of St. John’s, North Brisbane, in the County of Stanley, in the Diocese of Brisbane, in the years 1860 and 1861.”

* Father of the Honourable W. Villiers Brown, M.L.C. For a memoir, see Courier of Saturday, 13th February, 1864, published in Courier, 14th February, 1914.
The first entry relates to a child of Mr. William Theophilus Blakeney.

There are several extraneous sheets in this volume:—

(a) A List of Errors discovered between St. John’s Baptismal Register and General Registry Office, Births Register.

(b) Register of Baptisms by Rev. Fredk. Richmond while travelling in the Diocese, 3rd September, 1876 to July, 1877.

(c) Register of Baptisms administered in the Parish of Pring, in the County of Herbert, in the year 1864; by the Rev. F. J. Grosvenor, B.A. Forty entries.

(d) Register of Baptisms administered in the District of the Upper Dawson, in the years 1863-6, by the Rev. W. H. Dunning, F. J. Grosvenor, B.A., and P. R. S. Bailey. 30th June, 1863, to 2nd April, 1866. Sixty-six entries.

Volume III.: Marriages, 1856-1882.—

The following entries are of general interest:—


5th October, 1857:—Albrecht Feez and Sophia Milford, daughter of Judge Milford.†

20th April, 1858:—Charles Lilley¶ and Sarah Jane Jeays.

The last entry in New Register is No. 390, 23rd September, 1882:—William Bryden and Annie Tier.

* Colonel Gray, 95th Regiment; a Waterloo officer; afterwards P.M. at Ipswich; father of Robert Gray, Commissioner for Railways, and Henry Jardine Gray, of the Queensland National Bank.

† Son of General Sir A. Leith Hay, of Leith Hall and Rannes; a magistrate of the Territory in 1846; first P.M. at Bowen; father of Lady Henry Phipps and brother of General A. S. Leith Hay, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.


¶ Afterwards Chief Justice of Queensland.
In the Registers are many interesting signatures. Captain Wickham and Dr. Ballow have signed in some places as having officiated at burials. The publication of the registers up to, say, 1860, should, I think, be undertaken by the Society as a source of much valuable and authentic information.

Turning now to the Memorials of the Dead preserved in the Cathedral, the first in point of time is a black marble tablet with a white border, the work of Patten, the Sydney monumental mason, bearing the words:

Sacred to the Memory of Ernest Elphinstone Dalrymple, sixth son of Sir Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, Bart., who departed this life Nov. 4th, 1884, aged 24 years.

This commemorates one of the early settlers on the Darling Downs, a brother of the better known George Elphinstone Dalrymple. His name in full was Ernest George Beck Elphinstone Dalrymple, and he is so described in the Register of Burials and in Burke’s Peerage and Baronetage. In “Burke” he is described as the ninth son of his father, his brother George being six years his junior. His father was a general officer in the army, created a baronet on 16th January, 1828, who died on 11th October, 1848. Sir Arthur Morgan tells me that Ernest Dalrymple purchased Goombah, part of Canning Downs, from Patrick Leslie, and that Dalrymple Creek is named after him. I have been unable to get any details of Ernest Dalrymple’s end. He was buried four days after his death, which is unusual in Queensland in November.

His brother, George Augustus Frederic Elphinstone Dalrymple, was one of the great names of the early days in Northern Queensland. There is a portrait of him in Nehemiah Bartley’s “Australian Pioneers,” p. 240; and Edward Palmer, in his “Early Days in North Queensland,” p. 78, says that he “was a splendid type of man in every sense of the word.”

In 1859 he explored the country north of the Fitzroy River, and gave evidence before the Select Committee on the settlement of the Gulf of Carpentaria in the following year. After acting as Crown Lands Commissioner in the Kennedy district, he entered Parliament and was Colonial Secretary in the second Herbert Ministry from 20th July to 7th August, 1866. He was afterwards, in 1871, Assistant Goldfields Commissioner at Gilberton and North Kennedy.

In 1873 he led another expedition to explore the north-east coast.* He was subsequently Police Magistrate at Somerset;† until the appointment of Mr. H. M. Chester on 1st October, 1875.‡ I believe that he went home and died, in 1876, unmarried.

Ernest Dalrymple was buried in the Milton Cemetery, where his grave may still be seen. It is in the reserved portion, and has, therefore, not been disturbed by the recent operations there.

The next memorial relates to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Gore who were lost in the "Sovereign."

In Memory of Robert Corbet Gore, late of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law; born 8th November, 1813. Mary Stewart, his wife, born 17th April, 1823. Stafford Ralph; born 3rd of July, 1843. And St. George Baldock; born 4th of April, 1845; their children, who perished together in the wreck of the Sovereign Steamer, at the South Entrance of Moreton Bay on the 11th of March, 1847.

In the Church of England Burial Ground of this town are interred the remains of Mary Stewart Gore and Stafford Ralph, her eldest son.

Pier not, little flock, for it is your Father’s good pleasure to give you the kingdom.—St. Luke, xii., 32.

The following particulars of the loss of the "Sovereign" are taken from the "Moreton Bay Courier Extraordinary" of 17th March, 1847. This was written by Mr. Arthur Sydney Lyon who afterwards established the "Darling Downs Gazette":—

The "Sovereign" left Brisbane for Sydney on 3rd March, 1847, in charge of Captain Cape. She had a crew of 26, and carried the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gore, two children and servant; Mr. Henry Dennis, Darling Downs; Mr. W. Elliott, Clarence River; Mr. E. Berkeley, Brisbane; Mr. Joyner, Sydney; Mr. Richard Stubbs, Brisbane; and two female and sixteen male passengers in the steerage. She had a general cargo, chiefly wool, some of which was stowed on deck with the firewood used for fuel. She was bar-bound at Amity until 11th March, when she attempted to cross the bar. As she was doing so the frames of both her engines broke close under

the plummer boxes, which turned upside down. The vessel was at the mercy of the waves, and in a very short time she heeled over and sank. The death agony of her drowning passengers and crew was not prolonged. The captain and one cabin passenger (Mr. Richard Stubbs), three steerage passengers, and five of the crew reached the shore of Moreton Island in safety; the other 44 were drowned.

As soon as the dreadful news reached Brisbane, Lieutenant Blamire, and Mr. Thornton of the Customs, went off at daylight, and were followed by other boats and their crews. Captain Wickham, the police magistrate, attempted to read the burial service over the bodies of Mrs. Gore and her son, which were washed up, but he was so overpowered that he was unable to do so, and the sad office was undertaken by another person present.

The bodies were afterwards brought to Brisbane and buried as stated in the tablet. They have recently been removed to Toowong.

Mr. Robert Gore's eldest daughter had preceded her parents to Sydney. She is still living in England. Other bodies which were recovered were buried on Moreton Island.

The next is a White Marble Tablet in memory of Dr. Ballow.

To the Memory of David Keith Ballow, late Colonial Assistant Surgeon, Coroner of the District and a Magistrate of the Territory who, on the arrival in this port in the ship "Emigrant," having malignant typhus fever on board, with which the medical officer of that vessel was seized and subsequently died, nobly undertook the duties of Surgeon Superintendent of the Quarantine Station, at Dunwich, and fell himself a victim. Born at Montrose, Scotland, 17th October, 1804; died, Sept. 29th, 1850.

The "Emigrant" was a ship of 753 tons, which left Plymouth on 17th April, 1850, under the command of Captain William Henry Kemp, with 276 emigrants for Moreton Bay. The surgeon superintendent was Dr. George Mitchell, and the captain's wife and child were on board.

On 12th May, 1850, when the ship was off Cape de Verde, typhus fever broke out, and there were 64 cases before she arrived in Moreton Bay on 8th August. There were 14 deaths before the vessel arrived.

According to the extraordinary edition of the "Courier," issued on 10th August, 2 more had died, and there were 15 sick and 12 convalescent when the ship was ordered to quarantine at Dunwich.

The captain and officers of the ship, including Dr. Mitchell, appear to have done all that was possible for the sufferers. and Mrs. Kemp nursed many of them. Dr. Mitchell was attacked and died on 15th September, Dr.
Mallon, the health officer, was next attacked, and Dr. Ballow assumed charge with the result that he too was attacked and died.

There appears to have been some comment upon the action of the other doctors for not volunteering their services, but, it was pointed out in the "Courier" that they had no pension rights, and in the event of their deaths their widows and children would have nothing.

There seems to have been a suggestion that the captain and officers of the ship were negligent, but on Saturday, 28th September, the "Courier" was able to announce that, as the result of an inquiry before the local Immigration Board, the officers of the ship were absolved from all blame.

The "Moreton Bay Courier," of Saturday, 5th October, 1850, thus records the circumstance of Dr. Ballow's death:

"With deep regret we record in this issue the death of Dr. Ballow, who expired at the Quarantine Station about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning last after a few days' illness from typhus fever, which disorder he had contracted in the performance of his duty as acting surgeon superintendent of the Quarantine Station.

"It will be remembered by our readers that Dr. Ballow assumed the charge of the station upon Dr. Mallon being attacked by the fever, and that the arrangements which he was then enabled to carry into effect were very beneficial to the afflicted immigrants. Last week, however, the virulent disease which has carried off so many began to display its effects on the constitution of the unfortunate gentleman whose demise we now deplore. Dr. Mallon applied such remedies as he conceived to be proper, but, after a temporary rally and a relapse, succeeded by delirium, death took place at the hour abovenamed, thus sweeping off a second professional victim to the scourge imported in the ship 'Emigrant.'

"When the melancholy intelligence was announced in town on Monday afternoon, a general feeling of sorrow was diffused among the inhabitants, and on the next day nearly all the stores and shops were partially closed, thus giving evidence of the esteem in which the unfortunate deceased was held.

"Dr. Ballow was the eldest son of the late John Ballow, Esquire, and was born at Montrose in October, 1804. He received his education at the University of Edinburgh. He arrived in this colony in the year 1834, and was married in
October, 1837, to Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the late Captain Macarthur, of the Royal Veteran Battalion.

"In December, 1837, Dr. Ballow was appointed Assistant Colonial Surgeon in Sydney, and in March, 1838, was removed to Brisbane, where he continued in charge of the Government Hospital until the breaking up of that establishment, and since, until the time of his death, was resident surgeon of the Moreton Bay General Hospital.

"Dr. Ballow was also on the commission of the peace for the colony, and held the offices of coroner for the Brisbane district and visiting Surgeon of the gaol."

In the cemetery at Dunwich there is a cist or tomb surrounded by an iron railing. On a slab on the north side is inscribed—

Sacred to the Memory of David Keith Ballow, late Colonial Surgeon, Coroner of the District, and Magistrate of the territory, who in the discharge of his duty as Surgeon Superintendent of the Quarantine Station at Dunwich fell, with many others whose graves are around, a victim to typhus fever.

Born at Montrose Oct. 29th, 1804. Died Sept. 29th, 1850.

Greater love hath no man that this, that a man lay down his life for his friend—15th chap. St. John, 13th verse.

"This tomb was erected by his affectionate widow, Margaret Campbell Ballow."

Alongside is a four-sided obelisk enclosed within an iron railing. On a slab on the north side—

Sacred to the Memory of George Mitchell, late Surgeon Superintendent of the ship "Emigrant," who well and fearlessly combatted for many weeks a deadly malady, to which he fell a victim 15th Sept., 1850; aged 25 years.

On the south side, on a second slab—

Around this stone are interred the mortal remains of 26 immigrants who, seeking in this land an earthly home, have found elsewhere we trust a better country.

Ballow street, Valley, is named after Dr. Ballow. He lived at a house called "Chateau Ballow," in Eagle street, near the then creek. Mr. Richard Jones, M.L.A., afterwards lived in it.

It will be noted that there is a discrepancy as to Mrs. Ballow's Christian name. The "Moreton Bay Courier" describes her as "Elizabeth"; the grave at Dunwich as "Margaret."

The next tablet in order of date is also one of Patten's. It is inscribed—

In Memory of Anna, the wife of Commander J. C. Wickham, who departed this life 23rd June, 1852; aged 35 years.

Mrs. Wickham was the second daughter of Hannibal Hawkins Macarthur,* the eldest son of James Macarthur, of

* See Dictionary of National Biography.
Stoke Damerel, Devon, who was an elder brother of Captain John Macarthur, of the New South Wales Corps and Camden Park, the most famous name in the annals of the pastoral industry. Hannibal Hawkins Macarthur came out to his uncle in 1805, and returned to England a few years later. There he married Anna Maria, the eldest daughter of Captain Philip Gidley King, R.N., the third Governor of New South Wales, and returned to the colony in 1812. He became police magistrate at Parramatta and subsequently at Ipswich, where his wife died on 1st September, 1852. He died at Norwood, in Surrey, in 1861.

Mrs. Hannibal Hawkins Macarthur was a sister of Philip Parker King,* who died a Rear-Admiral in 1856. When he was on the "Adventure" in company with the "Beagle" on the South American coast in the years 1831-1836, he had with him his son, Philip Gidley King, and the first Lieutenant of the "Beagle," John Clements Wickham. Philip Gidley King married the eldest Miss Macarthur, and Captain Wickham married the younger one (who was born 7th December, 1816) at Parramatta in 1842. Captain Wickham had commissioned the "Beagle" for a surveying cruise on the north-west coast of Australia in 1837. He had done a good deal to increase our knowledge of those parts when his health gave way through repeated attacks of dysentery, and he had to hand his ship over to his first lieutenant, Stokes,† in 1841, and give up the sea.

Captain Stokes finished the survey, and his book, "Discoveries in Australia," published in 1846, is a valuable record of his work.

Captain and Mrs. Wickham lived at Newstead; the Captain having an office, as shown on Mr. Gerler’s map of the Settlement made in 1844, in what is now William street, opposite the Government Stores.

Mrs. Wickham was an active member of the congregation at St. John’s, especially in Sunday School matters. Three children were born to her—two boys and a girl—the baptisms of all three being recorded in the Register, as already stated. Bishop Tyrrell, of Newcastle, mentions in his Diary‡ his stay at Newstead in 1850, and his liking for Miss Ella Wickham. Mrs. Wickham died in Sydney. Captain Wickham left Brisbane a fortnight before her death in the barque "Fatima" for Sydney; but

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* See Dictionary of National Biography.
† John Lort Stokes [1812-1885], Admiral. See Dictionary of National Biography.
‡ Life and Labours of Bishop Tyrrell (Boodle), p. 80.
the barque was delayed by severe weather, and Mrs. Wickham died just as the vessel entered Sydney Harbour. No particulars of her death are given in the "Courier"; there is nothing beyond the announcement of her death in the issue of 10th July, 1852. In 1853 Captain Wickham became Government Resident, and his salary was raised from £300 to £500. Two years later it was raised to £700. On 27th October, 1857, he married again. The wedding took place at St. John's, as already stated.

On the establishment of the colony, the office of Resident was abolished, and Captain Wickham, after 47 years in the service of his country (17 of which had been passed in Moreton Bay), was thrown out of employment. He returned to England; and on 7th June, 1860, wrote from Isleworth asking for compensation, which was refused. He died suddenly at Biarritz, in the south of France, of apoplexy on 6th January, 1864. A memoir appeared in the "Courier" of Saturday, 19th March, 1864. He is buried at St. Jean de Luz, where Canon Jones visited his grave some years ago.

The fifth Memorial is a Brass which commemorates Sir Joshua Peter Bell. This brass replaces the original Stone Tablet which was broken in removal.

To the loved and honoured memory of The Hon. Sir Joshua Peter Bell, K.C.M.G., President of the Legislative Council of Queensland; died at Brisbane 20th Dec., 1881, aged 55.

When the ear heard him then it blessed him. When the eye saw him it gave witness to him.

Joshua Peter Bell was born in Kildare in Ireland on 19th January, 1827, and came out to Australia when four years old. He was educated at King's School, Parramatta, and arrived in Moreton Bay in 1847 with his father and brothers, who took up Jimbour, near Dalby, one of the most famous of Queensland stations. He entered Parliament in 1863, and became Treasurer in the Palmer Ministry in succession to Sir Robert Ramsay on 28th March, 1871. Mr. Bell went out of office when the Macalister Ministry came in on 8th January, 1874, but held the Dalby seat till appointed to the Legislative Council in March, 1879. He was Administrator of the Government during the absence on leave of Sir Arthur Kennedy from 19th March to 22nd November, 1880. His sudden death in a cab in Queen street is not yet forgotten. His widow, a daughter of Dr. Dorsey,
of Ipswich, died within the last month or two. His son, Joshua Thomas Bell, for many years member for Dalby, and at the date of his lamented death, on 10th March, 1911, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, at one time lived at the Rectory at old St. John's. He is commemorated by a painted window over the High Altar.

The following inscription on a marble tablet commemorates Sir Anthony Musgrave*:

In Memoriam.
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G.
For five years Governor of Queensland.
Faithful unto death.

Erected by his personal friends as a record of their esteem for a noble character. Died October 9th, 1888, aged 60 years.

The candlesticks on the High Altar also perpetuate his memory.

Sir Anthony Musgrave had served the Empire in many parts of the world. In 1850 he was Private Secretary to the Governor of the Leeward Islands. He was then appointed Treasury Accountant in Antigua, and afterwards Colonial Secretary. In 1860 he received his first governorship—that of St. Nevis. The following year he became Governor of St. Vincent. From thence he went in 1864 to Newfoundland, and in 1869 to British Columbia. After serving as Governor of Natal, he came to Australia as Governor of South Australia in 1873. In 1877 he returned to the West Indies as Governor of Jamaica.

On 3rd November, 1883, he became Governor of Queensland. He was absent on leave from 19th April to 12th December, 1886, during which period Sir Arthur Palmer was Administrator. He died at Government House (now the University of Queensland) on 9th October, 1888, and was buried at Toowong.

His nephew, the Honourable Anthony Musgrave, C.M.G., was for many years in New Guinea, and subsequently Private Secretary to Sir William MacGregor previous to his death at Brisbane on 6th June, 1912.

The seventh Memorial is the tablet erected in memory of the Honourable Daniel Foley Roberts, M.L.C.

In Memory of the Hon. Daniel Foley Roberts, for 29 years Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council of Queensland, who died at Brisbane 26th July, 1889, aged 65 years, and of Caroline May, his wife, who died at Brisbane 8th June, 1886, aged 57 years. Both of whom were members of St. John's Church for upwards of 36 years.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord—Rev. xiv., 13th verse.

* See Dictionary of National Biography.
The Legislative Council of Queensland was constituted by Proclamation on 1st May, 1860. Mr. Roberts’ writ of summons was dated 23rd May, 1860.*

A Brass commemorates Mrs. F. H. Hart, the wife of the Honourable F. H. Hart, M.L.C.

To the glory of God and in loving memory of Isabel Blanche Hart; died 22nd January, 1894, in her 49th year.

Another Brass records the service of a faithful servant of old St. John’s.

In loving memory of William Jenks, for eleven years the verger of this Cathedral Church. He entered into rest 9th April, 1897.

Found Faithful.

An inscription on the Pulpit records that it was given in memory of the Honourable Louis Hope, seventh son of the fourth Earl of Hopetoun† and Susan Frances Sophia, his wife, by their children in 1910.

The fourth Earl of Hopetoun was a general officer, and his son Louis for a time followed his father’s profession. He was born 29th October, 1817, and entered the Coldstream Guards. He came to Australia in the forties, and was in Moreton Bay as early as 1848.‡ On 12th October, 1859, he married Susan Frances Sophia, elder daughter of William John Dumasresq, Captain Royal Staff Corps. He owned Ormiston, on the shores of Moreton Bay, and in 1863 obtained the reward in the form of a land grant offered by the Government for the first manufacture of sugar on a commercial scale. Kilcoy also belonged to him.

He went home about thirty years ago, and lived at The Knowle, Hazelwood, Derbyshire, where he died on 18th August, 1894. The Honourable Mrs. Louis Hope died on 4th December, 1901. There were three sons and five daughters. Louis Hope’s younger brother, the Honourable Adrian Hope, was also a soldier, being in the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, with whom he served in the Crimea and in the Indian Mutiny.

He formed one of the “thin red line” at Balaclava, made immortal in Dr. W. H. Russell’s phrase; and with three companies of the regiment embarked for China in

† See Dictionary of National Biography. The Duke of Wellington said of Lord Hopetoun that he was “the ablest man in the Peninsular Army.” (Gurwood, Wellington Despatches VII., p. 22.)
‡ Votes and Proceedings, Qd., 1869, p. 76.
May, 1857; the other seven companies were under the command of Colonel A. S. Leith Hay.* When the troopships arrived at the Cape the route was changed to India, and in thirty-eight days after leaving Capetown the regiment was in the Hooghly. The story of the 93rd in India has been written by one who was with them—Sergeant William Forbes Mitchell—whose "Reminiscences of the Great Mutiny, 1857-59," was published about twenty years ago. Forbes Mitchell was present when Adrian Hope was killed on 15th April, 1858, at the unsuccessful assault upon Rhodamow in Oude. The affair was mismanaged, and General Walpole was blamed for it. Forbes Mitchell says:—"The great loss sustained by the death of Adrian Hope positively excited the men to fury. So heated was the feeling on the night the dead were buried, that, if any non-commissioned officer had dared to take the lead, the life of General Walpole would not have been worth half an hour's purchase."

Brigadier Hope was buried in his tartan plaid: The Rev. Dr. Cowie, chaplain of the 93rd, brother-in-law of Bishop Webber, and himself afterwards Bishop of Auckland, and Mr. Ross, chaplain to the Black Watch, read the Burial Service; the pipers of the Black Watch and the 93rd with muffled drums played "The Flowers of the Forest" as a Dead March. Forbes Mitchell says:—"In all my experience in the army and out of it, I never witnessed such intense grief both among officers and men as at this funeral."

Adrian Hope was shot from a high tree inside the fort, and at the time it was believed that the shot was fired by a European. Forbes Mitchell says that the ruffian called out to him in unmistakeable barrack-room English. He was, it would seem, the sergeant-major of a battery of Company's Artillery who had shot his adjutant and joined the mutineers. Colonel A. S. Leith Hay succeeded to the command of the 93rd on Adrian Hope's death.

The High Altar perpetuates the memory of William Thomas Thornhill Webber,† third Bishop of the Diocese. It is Byzantine in style, and is composed of various coloured marbles inlaid with gold and coloured mosaics. The three slabs of marble forming the top are from Iona, the cradle of Scottish Christianity.

* See p. 31, note.
† See Pugh's Almanac, 1904, p. 429.
Bishop Webber was consecrated in 1885, and he died in Brisbane on 3rd August, 1903. His body was buried at Toowong, and re-interred under the High Altar on 20th September, 1910. The consecration of the Cathedral took place on 28th October, 1910.

Vases commemorate Mrs. Eden, who died in 1892, and Thomas Stewart, a chorister, who died in 1894.

The Font is a memorial of Dr. Walker, of Camden, N.S.W., and his wife, the parents of Mr. E. W. Walker, of Brisbane.

The Rose Window in the North Transept was given in memory of members of the Collins family of Tamrookum, Mundoolin, and Nindooimbah, on the Logan, whose connection with Moreton Bay dates from 1842.