



Capemba, Swann Road, Taringa

**The first two residents, Clement Lindley Wragge and
Thomas James Rothwell**

Andrew Darbyshire

St Lucia History Group Research Notes 36

Authors Note

These notes are the basis of the presentation made to the Toowong History Group in February 2013. This was essentially a developed summary of earlier presentations made to the St Lucia and Taring History Groups on the three related subjects, the property and the two individuals. In hindsight too big a subject to cover in one sitting.

Nanette Asher and Dotti Kemp have both contributed to the research, and further, Dotti and the Taringa History Group have more thoroughly followed up both Clement Wragge's 'first' family and the residents of the house next door but one to Capemba, 209 Swann Road. There is a suggestion that this may have been at one time part of Capemba. Whilst no doubt part of the original 'property', based on knowledge to hand, it seems unlikely that parts of the original building would have been split off in Wragge or Rothwell's time. There is mention of an adjacent cottage to the main residence when both Wragge and Mrs Rothwell were marketing the house for sale. However, never say never !

At the time of writing Capemba does not appear to have any specific heritage protection or listing on the Brisbane City or State Heritage Registers.

Cover Illustration – Swann Road c1901, Wragge's observatory centre right of the photograph (JOL)

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December 2013 – Initial Issue

April 2014 – Copies of TJR authored items from NLA added

Private Study Paper – not for general publication

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CAPEMBA, SWANN ROAD, TARINGA – THE FIRST TWO RESIDENTS

**Presented at the Thursday 7 February 2013
Meeting of Toowong History Group**

This presentation covers the first two residents of Capemba, the residence built by Clement Lindley Wragge on Swann Road, Taringa in the 1880s. The house has survived, however, the extensive gardens created by Wragge have been overtaken by subsequent development.



*Clement Wragge c1901 and Thomas James
Rothwell c1910
(JOL and Sue Parrington family archiveⁱ)*

Clement Wragge was born in Stourbridge, Worcestershire in September 1852. Unfortunately after only a few months his mother died to be followed five years later by his father. Clement went to live with his grandmother Emma Wragge at Oakamoor, Staffordshire where it is understood she encouraged his interest in astronomyⁱⁱ.

By the time he was 13, however, his grandmother also died and his uncles decided to send him to live with his Aunt Fanny at Teddington near London.

As a teenager Clement travelled in Europe with his Uncle William and when he finished his schooling, it appears reluctantly, followed his father's footsteps by studying Law at Lincoln's Inn.

When he turned 21 he came into his inheritance and, against his uncle's wishes, took time off from his studies. In 1874 he booked on one of

Thomas Cook's newly instigated tours of Egypt and the Levant. He extended the trip to take in India and Australia. Departing Sydney in 1875 he returned to England via San Francisco and then across America (calling on Brigham Young in Salt Lake City).

Back in England he decided to give up the Law (uncle not impressed) and decided to train as a midshipman at Janet Taylor's Nautical Academy in London. In 1876 he sailed to Australia as a 'Middy' working his passage to Melbourne.

Following his arrival he took the opportunity to visit his Ingleby relations in Adelaide (Rupert Ingleby QC) and whilst there obtained a position with the Surveyor-General's Department, participating in surveys of the Flinders Ranges and Murray scrub land.

In September 1877, he was married in Adelaide to Leonore Eulaliecia (Eulalie) Edith Florence D'Eresby Thornton whose older sister was married to Rupert Ingleby. They returned to Oakamoor, England on the 'Hesperus' in 1878.



*Mrs Wragge 1897 (left) and later
(Courtesy Dotti Kemp)*

To further his experience in weather reading Clement set up two weather stations in North Staffordshire in 1879. One at the Oakamoor railway station for low level readings, and a high level station at Beacon Stoop in the Weaver Hills in North Staffordshire.

These readings were made continually until 1883.

He also became a prolific writer and was a weekly contributor in the Cheadle Herald newspaper from 1879-1885, in Good Words and the Midland Naturalist, who supported his work.

The 1881 Census has Clement and his family resident at, Park House Farm, Farley, North Staffordshire. He is noted as aged 28 and 'of Independent Means' from dividends and interest. His qualifications, FRGS (Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society), FMS (Fellow of the Meteorological Society ?) and scientific pursuits viz 'comprehensive geographical', birthplace Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

Leonore's age is recorded as 25 and her birthplace noted as Adelaide, South Australia. Daughter Emma I, aged 2 born at Oakamoor and son Clement LE, aged under 8 months, born at Farley. The Wragges had an un-married domestic servant Sarah F Moreton aged 19 living with them.

Thomas James Rothwell's (TJR's) Family



*Thomas James Rothwell at Capemba
(Redcliffe Historical Society)*

Thomas James Rothwell was born at Ealing, London in November 1869. His father John Rothwell was a Carpenter/Builder (his father was Inspector of Sewers) his mother Hannah Sarah Stevens (her father a Cabinet Maker). His parents had been married at St Pancras in 1863ⁱⁱⁱ.

The 1881 Census records the family, living at Drayton Green Villas (St Pancras) as follows:

- John Rothwell, Age 41, Builder employing 15 in winter, 20 in summer
- Hannah S, wife Age 46 (nee Stevens)
- John A, Son aged 13, Builders Clerk
- Thomas J, Son aged 11, scholar
- Annie R, Daughter aged 9, scholar
- Florence L, daughter aged 7, scholar
- George J, son aged 5, scholar
- Alice Hobbs aged 15, General Servant

By the following year the family had moved to Australia and were living in the Newcastle area. The sea passage was not uneventful as youngest son George Jabez died on the way out^{iv} and two years later tragedy struck again as John's eldest son also died.

Information on the early life of the family in Australia is somewhat sketchy, however, the following newspaper references provide some background on John and Hannah's remaining children.

Annie Rosina (later married George Wrigley)

- 21 Jan 1890 (Sydney Morning Herald), Annie Rosina passes exams in Geometry and receives medal for drawing
- 12 Jun 1890 (SMH), Pupil teachers examinations, Class 2 Annie R Rothwell, Cooks Hill (Newcastle)
- 8 Jan 1891 (Maitland...), Rosina passes Geometry 2nd year and Perspective Drawing 1st Year
- 5 Mar 1891 (Maitland...), Public School teachers promoted, Annie R Rothwell, Newcastle
- 22 Aug 1893 (SMH) Sydney Uni exam results, Annie R Rothwell Geometry 1st Year

Florence Hannah

- 12 Jun 1890 (SMH), Pupil teachers examinations, Class 2 Florence (R), Cooks Hill (Newcastle)
- 8 Jan 1891 (Maitland...), Florence passes Shorthand and Arithmetic
- 5 Mar 1891 (Mait...), Public School teachers promoted, Florence H Rothwell, Newcastle

- 12 Jun 1893 (SMH), marriage William Henry Hertaeuser to Florence E Rothwell [check out not sure Florence ever married]

In the late 1880s, a J Rothwell is doing well with his bowling averages in local cricket matches (tentative reference).

January 1887 (SMH), Sydney Tech College (and branches), James Rothwell Grade 2 Bookkeeping and Photography (likely reference)

Clement Lindley Wragge's (CLW) Career Development

After proving his scientific worth with his observations in Staffordshire, CLW offered his services to the Scottish Meteorological Society who were keen to set up an observatory on Ben Nevis.

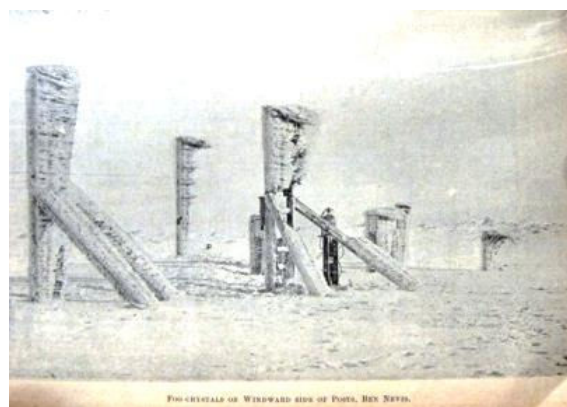
For an unbroken series of daily observations from 1 June to 14 October 1881 he was awarded the Society's Gold Medal.

Simultaneous observations were taken on Ben Nevis and at Loch Linnhe (Fort William), 4,406ft lower than the peak.

Following a second series of observations undertaken in 1882 a permanent Summit Observatory was opened in 1883.



Winter scenes of the Ben Nevis observatory from the 1898 edition of Wragge's Almanac (Fryer Library)



CLW and Renzo emerge from his hut



The permanent observatory (bennevis.com)

The observatory was permanently manned until 1904 and then utilised by a Hotel for the serving of refreshments until 1916. It was damaged by fire in 1932 then in the early 1950s had the lead stripped from the remains of the roof and rolled down the mountain (purportedly to fund Everest Expedition) ^v.

CLW had applied for the job of Superintendent, but was unsuccessful, possibly because he had a growing family and the role needed someone to

spend weeks away from home, possibly arising from a further inheritance bolstering his 'independent means'.

He made the decision to return to Australia and after a farewell visit to Oakmoor, North Staffordshire the family boarded the SS Maranoa at Albert Dock on 18 October 1883 (Qld Steam Shipping Co). They were accompanied by his now famous faithful dog 'Renzo' and his cat which caused some havoc on the voyage^{vi}.



*SS Maranoa
(JOL)*

Rarely idle, CLW set up a floating observatory on board the vessel. His account of the journey includes a description of the various visits they made en route. They arrived in Adelaide on 8 Dec 1883, CLW was 31 years of age.

Robin Renzo had to be in quarantine for six months.

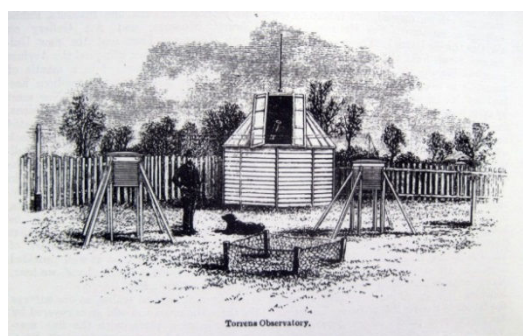
CLW was anxious to establish an observatory and commenced looking for a suitable location. After Christmas he secured a two storey house in Walkeroor (two miles NE of Adelaide) near the Torrens.

On 1 Jan 1884 it was christened 'Torrens Observatory' and he commenced observations using mainly instruments he brought with him.



*Gilberton House c1884
(State Library of South Australia)*

Later in the year he established the 'Mount Lofty Observatory'.



*Illustrations from 'Experiences of a
Meteorologist in South Australia', CLW
(Fryer Library)*

As in Staffordshire and at Ben Nevis simultaneous readings were taken at Mt Lofty

and at Torrens (by Leonore or an assistant, probably the former) – possibly only weekly on Mt Lofty (he would camp out sometimes).

The South Australia Government assisted with a railway pass for part of the journey otherwise the observations appear to have been self-funded. [Setting up a weather station in someone else's back yard may have been the first affront to his peers]

In 1886, typical of his style, CLW became the founding member of the Royal Meteorological Society of Australia.

Whilst in Adelaide the Wragge family expanded with the birth of three children:

- March 1884, birth of George Paulson Wragge, Gilberton, Adelaide
- February 1886, birth of Reginald Willoughby Wragge, Gilbert Town, Adelaide
- July 1887, birth of Leonore Eulalie Clementine Adelaide Wragge, Walkerville, Adelaide [the Le Vaillant Family Tree has her first name as Violet, drops the Clementine and has her born in England]



Violet Wragge
(Courtesy Dotti Kemp)

TJR's Career Development

There is a suggestion that TJR may have started working life indentured to an Architect (possible, his builder father may have encouraged him in this direction) or in journalism^{vii}.

By the 1890s he was working as an accountant with HL Summerfield & Co (The Peoples

Tailor), subsequently Manager of their Maitland store. The business went through fairly turbulent times, takeover etc, however, it appears TJR became first a partner, then owner of at least part of the business, possibly through the Morrisby association.

Summerfield & Co – The Peoples Tailor^{viii}

- Founder, Henry Lewis Summerfield
- Trading from 235 Pitt Street
- Considerable expansion in the 1880s, always advertising for staff
- Offer 3 guinea suits and 18/6d trousers, pattern books and measuring kit for mail order customers
- Agents, Cobley in Maitland/Newcastle, Ward in Parramatta and Turner in Lismore
- Jun 1882, HLS presents suit to first person to reach 100 in one innings
- Jul 1882, Frances Ann, HLS's wife dies
- Oct 1883, Mr Cobley taken into Partnership, focus is Northern business (Maitland and Newcastle)

- Oct 1883, King Street shop opens
- Mid 1884, into juveniles clothing as well as mens

- Oct 1885, Frederick Jones buys out HLS from business
- 250 employees (FJ notes at staff picnic 'not long since he was an employee')
- Jul 1887, ready to open in Brisbane, Walter Jones (Fred's brother) looking after things

Oh! sweet is the breath of the health-giving breeze,
As over our mountains it flows;
But sweeter by far is the air and the odour
OF SUMMERFIELD'S Trousers and Coats.

SUMMERFIELD & COMPANY,
THE WELL-KNOWN
MERCHANT TAILORS,
OF London and Sydney, are opening their Central Premises at the
Grand Arcade, Edward-street, opposite the A.M.P. Society's
New Buildings.

SUITS TO MEASURE, £3 8s.; PERFECT WEST END FIT.

TROUSERS TO ORDER, 14s. 6d.; PURE WOOL,
FASHIONABLY CUT, THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.

THE MOST SKILLED CUTTERS ONLY.

REMEMBER THE GREAT FIRM—
SUMMERFIELD & COMPANY,
MERCHANT TAILORS, GREAT JUVENILE OUTFITTERS,
GRAND ARCADE, EDWARD STREET, BRISBANE.

Man wants but little here below,
The statement exceeds mirth
But if he goes to SUMMERFIELD,
He gets his money's worth.

LADIES! LADIES! LADIES! LADIES!
HAVE YOU ANY BOYS?

THE GREAT JUVENILE OUTFITTERS,
THE GREAT JUVENILE OUTFITTERS,
SUMMERFIELD & COMPANY,
WILL SHORTLY SHOW
THE BIGGEST STOCK OF JUVENILE CLOTHING IN AUSTRALIA,
At Their New Premises,
GRAND ARCADE, EDWARD-STREET, BRISBANE
Summerfield & Company,
And at 51 and 53 Leadenhall-Street, London.

- Notes also at 51 & 53 Leadenhall Street, London
- Oct 1887, Cobley and Morrisby open up together in Newcastle and Maitland
- Feb 1888, William Griffith taken on as partner in S&Co
- Mar 1889, R Cobley back with S&Co at Maitland

- Mar 1890, Cobley and Morrisby return to trading under their own name again in Newcastle and Maitland
- Mar 1890, Walter Roger Jones and John Richard Isgar declare the S&Co Brisbane business insolvent
- Apr 1890, Isgar briefs creditors noting chief problem was non-payment by S&Co. Can offer creditors 7/6d in the pound payable in ten monthly instalments (Frederick Jones Promissory Notes)
- Nov 1890, Frederick Jones assigns all his assets to four trustees for the benefit of his creditors
- Dec 1890, JF Collins, Oxford Street, Sydney purchase entire stock and plant, advertises for a Manager, will trade from the same premises
- 5 Mar 1891 (Mait..) Small Debts Court, TJR vs T Marr jnr to recover balance of account for goods supplied [suggesting TJR is principal or at least manager of business]
- 14 Jan 1893 (Q), Victoria Lodge investiture of officers, Rothwell a Steward
- 14 Jan 1893 (SMH), examination results, Phonography 120 words/min, Thomas Rothwell (shorthand ?)
- 20 Feb 1894 (SMH), J Rothwell and other Secularists oppose Sunday Opening Newcastle School of the Arts and carry the vote
- 9 Feb 1895 (SMH), YMCA Newcastle, Election of Officers, TJR (with W Arnott) joint Hon Secretaries

Sometime around 1896, perhaps a little disillusioned, TJR appears to have sold his interest in the business and decided to visit England.

CLW and his move to Queensland

In Europe the early leaders in observation and forecasting appear to have been the Dutch with CHD Buys Ballot, Director of the newly founded Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute, issuing storm forecasts from 1860.

The early players in Australia were ^{ix}:

Wickham Terrace, £50 expenses plus rail pass (temporary residence as CLW provides estimates from his Torrens Observatory Adelaide)

- Report in three parts, Part 1 Correspondence, Part 2 Inspection of Stations and Part 3 Proposals and recommendations
- The existing station grading used was Very Good, Good, Bad and Very Bad. They were reported as mainly Bad plus some stations were considered to be in wrong place
- Instrument and installation problems, observers not trained, ignorant of requirement/importance and not paid
- Current Gov't Meteorological Observer had no authority over country staff
- CLW believed that the previous observations should be scrapped as the data was considered unreliable/largely useless

Summary of recommendations:

- Aim to become the best organisation in the world
- Suspend all recordings except rainfall, wind and weather notes
- Director to have sole responsibility and control
- Employ two assistants
- Establish a new Brisbane station



Meteorological Station Wickham Terrace (JOL)

- Meteorological recording to become part of Post and Telegraph/Railway staff duties and receive some payment for same
- Director to award medals for excellence
- 2 hours a week training for cadets
- Purchase more instruments

- Tender for 40 double louvered thermometer screens (Stevenson Screens)
- First order stations at Brisbane, Mackay, Cooktown, Thursday Island, Burketown, Bouila, Thargomindah (similar number of Second order stations)
- Consistent timing of observations
- Two way exchange of telegrams with other Colonies
- If any station has a drop of pressure (0.05" in half an hour) advise all stations within 400 mile radius and all to fly red flag as storm warning
- Daily Weather Chart of Australia and NZ to be prepared daily and posted in Brisbane GPO
- Refers to London examples/Royal Meteorological Society formats etc



Oak cased Barograph by N&Z London c1900 (onlinegalleries.com)

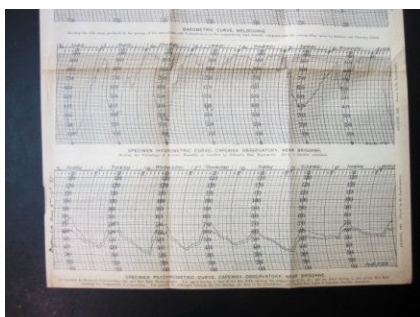
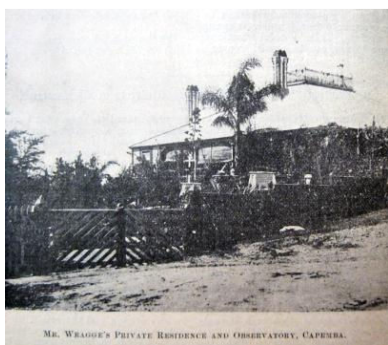
- Suggests a number of Negretti and Zamba instruments with automatic recording (temp and humidity) be purchased (bees knees and would be first in Australia)
- Estimates for screens and instruments £473 to £683 depending on level of equipping
- Offers from Maranoa, Gunga (Qld Steam Shipping Co), Dugong (ASNC) captains to carry equipment and record meteorological data (incl red flag) – covers waters SE Qld
- Implementation would equal system in Great Britain

July 1888, Queensland Post and Telegraph Department, Meteorological Branch - Account

of Operations of Weather Bureau and list of Stations. CL Wragge, Government Meteorologist

Summary:

- January 1887, Government established Meteorological Bureau
- Organisation and Management by CL Wragge FRGS FRMet Soc
- Work well advanced and up to scratch already
- Coverage not only Queensland but Australasia
- Table provides required instruments for each category of weather station, times of recording etc
- Taringa a 3rd Order (Private) Station established 1st January 1888 (Latitude 27deg 30', Longitude 153deg 1', 12 miles from coast)



Capemba weather station equipment and example of data recording (Almanac)

- Data analysed in Brisbane (incl overseas data) and then 'registers' posted in GPO
- Regular reports to press and in Government Gazette
- Lists new First and Second Order Stations (as previous recommendations) noting all

installation complete, commissioning (training etc) underway

A third inter-colonial meteorological conference was convened in 1888 and was very different from the earlier two. It was a more representative gathering, Ellery, *Hector*, Russell and Todd being joined by Clement Wragge from Queensland, John Forrest from Western Australia and John Shortt from Tasmania.

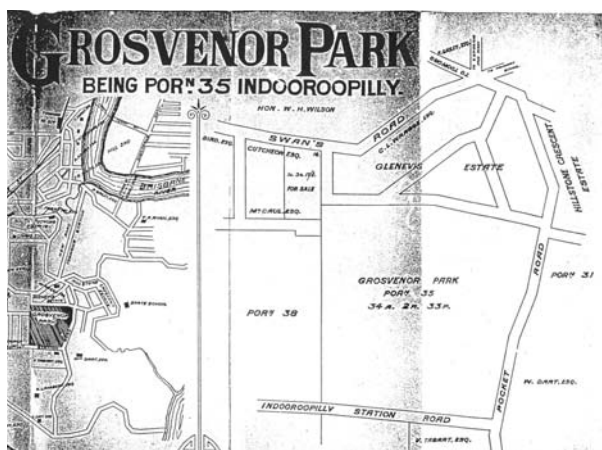
The friendly co-operation that had characterized the earlier meetings appears to have been disrupted by CLW's forthright opinions and perhaps his general attitude. His naming of his own department 'The Chief Weather Bureau, Brisbane' and publishing his forecasts in the other colonies was perhaps not the best start.

He did voice what was perhaps a reasonable comment in that he was the only dedicated head of a meteorological service at that time, his peers responsibilities as a minimum included astronomy and in some cases more demanding portfolios.

Establishment of Capemba, Taringa

For some time members of both the St Lucia and Taringa History Groups had been aware of CLW's house Capemba, however, until such time as research became more focused it was thought it may have been demolished or relocated.

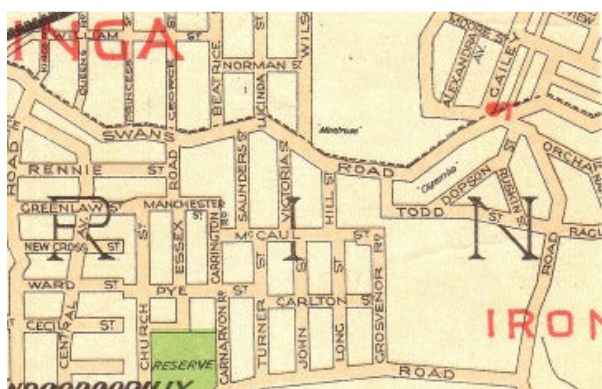
A more systematic examination of estate sales posters and early street maps gave an indication of the general location. Taking clues from early photographs, pounding the pavements and looking over hedges and walls finally confirmed that it was still not only in its original built location but still in use as a private residence.



1910 Sales Lithograph notes CLW as part of the Glenevis Estate (JOL)



Photograph of Capemba 1901 (JOL)



Early 1920s Street Directory Map has Capemba noted in the same area as the estate plan (NA Cannon Hill)



The (remaining) chimney eventually provided the final clue to the location of Capemba which is at 217 Swann Road, Taringa



Google Earth map of the area, used to identify the presence of any substantial houses

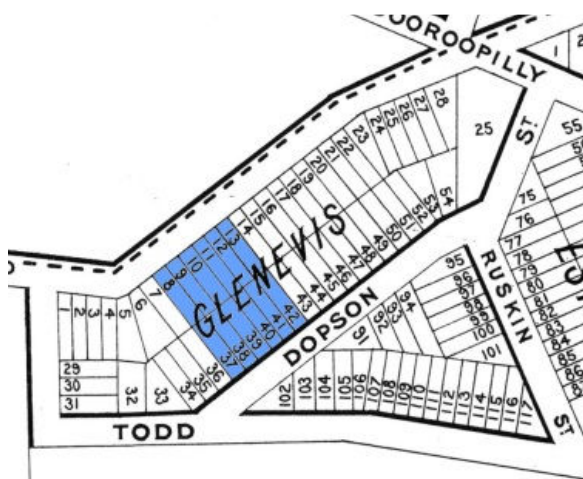
The land is on part of Portion 35 which in the 1860s was part of Shepherd Smith's landholdings in the area (he was one time Manager of the Bank of New South Wales in Brisbane). By the 1880s it was owned by The Imperial Deposit Bank Building and Investment Company of Queensland Ltd.

The land had gone through the process of subdivision twice by the time of CLW's purchase. Initially it had been marketed as 'The Belgrave and Riverview Estate, South Toowong' (common name for the area in the 1880s) and

subsequently as the ‘Glenevis Estate’ (an ironic coincidence).

To complicate examination of the land Titles, the lots did not correspond for the two subdivisions, the Belgrave and Riverview offerings being too large for the market. This misreading by the developers is probably the reason for the drawing up of a new plan and renaming. Being owned by the Bank it may also suggest that the developers had overreached themselves (not uncommon in the 1880s boom).

CLW’s first interest on Title appears in 1888, however, it is believed he purchased before this time and set up his weather station as he notes the data dates from 1 January 1888.



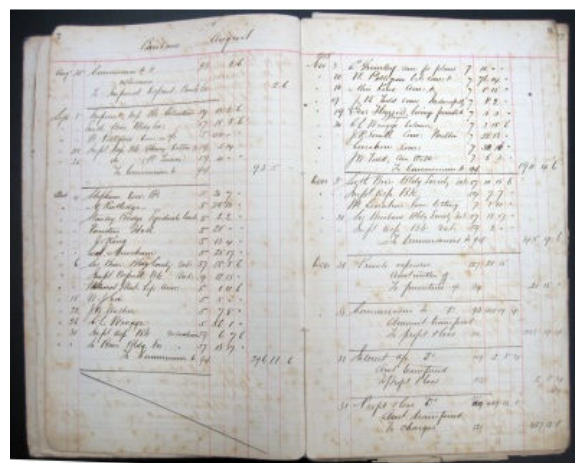
Examination of Titles indicates his original purchase was twelve lots (highlighted above) which he later supplemented with Lots 6, 7, 34 to 36, 43 to 46 (and possibly but not confirmed Lots 14 to 17)

(Titles information courtesy Museum of Lands Mapping and Surveying)

His landholding eventually extended to approximately two acres, Capemba now sits on a more modest 1,416 m².

To design his residence CLW engaged Alexander Brown Wilson, founder of today’s Wilson Architects. A search of the John Oxley and Fryer Libraries has failed to turn up the original plans for the house, however, the firm’s Accounts Book does confirm when CLW paid them for their services.

Alexander Brown Wilson called tenders to construct the house in March 1888 and it is anticipated the Wragge family moved in sometime later that year.



*Alexander Brown Wilson Accounts Book
(Fryer Library)*

CLW describes his home as follows in a later Wragge’s Almanac article on Capemba ‘A tropical garden in the coast districts of Queensland’. He starts in his normal unassuming way:

“The Editor, greatly adverse as he is to appearing in any way egotistical cannot find a better garden on which to base this article than his own garden”

and continues (summary):

1888 when purchased covered in eucalyptus scrub and bushes, most uninviting ground, lumps of exposed rock and when dry, shrivelled grass.

Having full knowledge of climate, potential of ground etc now a tropical garden albeit 4 degrees removed from torrid zone.

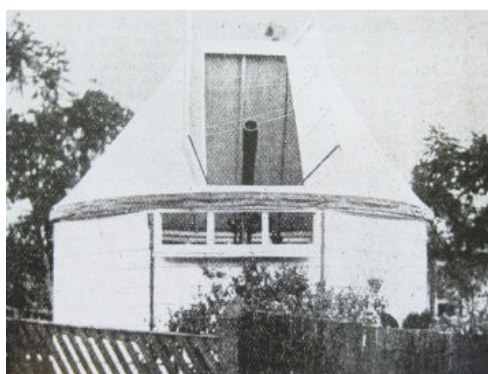
Achieved by own effort, trenching of ground incl rock to 2 feet then laying of drains, terracing (using timber cut down and stone as available), wire fencing (vines grown on same) to reduce impact of cold air running down slopes.

Grows varieties of bananas, palms, bougainvillea, allamanda, oleander, fruits etc etc etc.

Fountains and water basins in every convenient spot (coral fountain formed from Fiji and Torres Straits shells) – two large tanks/pumps etc.

Paths named with Latin names Via ... as well as fountains (Diana and other heroines of ancient mythology), so to the bridges and even some of the retained mature trees.

Subsequent independent opinion substantiates his enthusiasm for the garden he had created. Today there is little coherent evidence of the original landscaping he carried out although it is possible that the stand of bamboo visible from Dopson Street may be a surviving remnant together with some of the palms that dot the area.



CLW's observatory built on the Swann Road side of the house
(Courtesy Dotti Kemp)



CLW relaxes after all that hard work (JOL)

TJ Rothwell business establishment in Brisbane

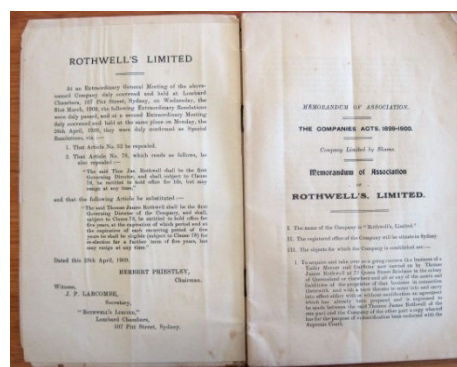
Extracts from press:

- 5 Feb 1897 (SMH), YMCA, TJR moves to Board of Management
- 29 Jun 1897 (TBC) Arrivals in Brisbane on the Leura from Sydney/ Melbourne, TJ Rothwell
- 7 Jul 1897 (SMH), Lodge of St George annual meeting, Senior Deacon TJ Rothwell



Neuman's shop in Queen Street c1895 (under triangular pediment) just down from intersection with Albert Street (JOL)

- August 1897, TJR buys Mr A Neuman's tailoring business at 72 Queen Street
- 30 Jul 1897 (TBC), Architect Edward M Myers calls tenders for alterations to Mr TJ Rothwell's premises in Queen Street
- 10 August (TBC), alterations this week to TJ Rothwell, Fashionable Tailors, 72 Queen Street
- Oct 1897 (and through 1898) advertising for machinists



Articles of Association (JOL)

Rothwell's Limited was established on 27 January 1899. The stated purpose of the business was 'To take over as a going concern

the business of a Tailor, Mercer and Outfitter carried on by TJR carried out at 72 Queen Street'

The subscribers, with a heavy Sydney bias, probably reflecting his previous business experience and assumed good name were:

TJR Merchant Tailor Brisbane

William H Perry Accountant Sydney

JRB Campbell Salesman Sydney

FJ Carrick Accountant Sydney

EP Humphrey Accountant Sydney

James P Larcombe Jr Accountant Sydney

JP Gray Manager Lever Brothers Sydney

Frank Grimley Merchant Sydney

The original share capital was nominated as £10,000 although the extent of initial issue has not been checked (this amount was subsequently raised to £30,000 in 1907).

The Articles state that there could be no share transfers to an infant or person of unsound mind although it is specific that a female could be a shareholder.

There had to be between three and five directors and the first ones were TJR, JP Gray, Herbert Priestly (Accountant Sydney) and James Larcombe. TJR was the Governing Director for life (later amended to five year stints at his discretion) provided he did not become permanently incapacitated or reduced his shareholding below 5,000 shares. This 'godfather' arrangement is not uncommon.

General management of the business was vested in TJR who had the final say on purchasing/sales, hiring and firing etc.

After his sojourn in Europe the reason for TJR's return to Australia, and his choice of Brisbane has not, as yet, been determined. Perhaps he wanted a clean break from Maitland/Newcastle, perhaps he spotted an opportunity. He may have had some insight associated with the relatively

short lived Summerfield exposure to the local market.

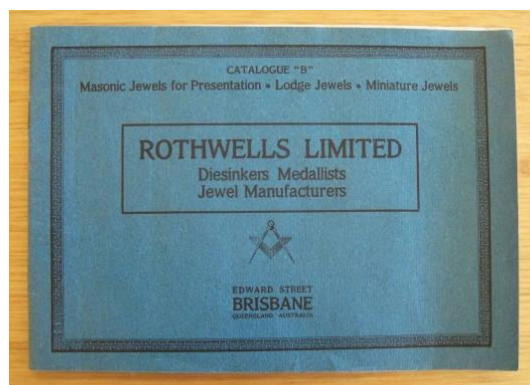
TJR started on a salary plus a 'bonus' of £50 for each and every 1% declared dividend above 6%.

He appears to have settled comfortably in the Brisbane business and social environment, perhaps assisted by being an active Mason and the press seemed to be on side and particularly The Queenslander.

In a 1903 they carried a report on a 'conversation with TJR' regarding the ravages of drought and then rains in the South West Districts following his travels in the area. They gave him a good wrap for his exhibition at the Ekka.



DISPLAY OF SUITINGS AND MASONIC AND OTHER REGALIA BY ROTHWELLS LIMITED.



Exhibition stand photograph from the Queenslander and Masonic Regalia Catalogue (JOL)

The 22 August 1903 report on the Brisbane Exhibition noted that the Rothwells Ltd stand had won 5 First Awards. It displayed side by side examples of cloth from mills in Australia, New Zealand, America and the old world. The article noted Australia was not far off the mark

in terms of quality. A feature was the masonic regalia display of local manufacture which was noted as a novelty and welcome cost competition for imported items.



Corner of Edward and Queen Streets early 1900s (JOL)

Rothwell's business expanded and TJR began looking for new premises. In 1905 he leased in Edward Street, next to Rowes Arcade. The building had been built in 1885 for John Forsyth and Thomas MacDonal Paterson for £13,000.

The press also followed TJR's family/social and community activity and the following are examples:



Visitors to Capemba, TJR family album (Redcliffe Historical Society)

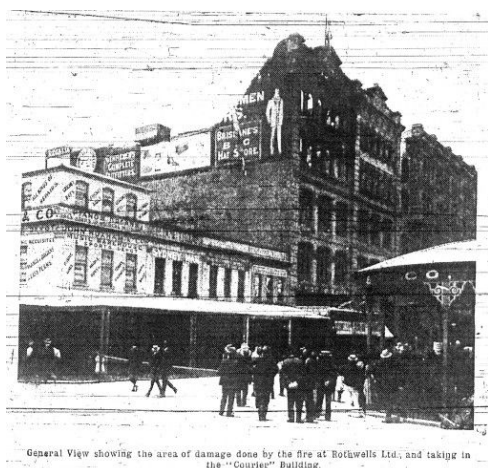
- 7 Jan 1905 (Q), Miss Florence Rothwell, of Newcastle, New South Wales, is visiting her brother, Mr T.J Rothwell, Capemba, Taringa
- 30 Jun 1906 (TBC), Wharf Street Congregational Church Mothers Union sixpenny tea. TJR had donated £2 in shillings for members to invest. At the

gathering each member had to explain in verse how she had invested the money. Mrs Wirt received a silver bangle for realising one guinea



Social gathering Capemba, TJR family album

- 13 Sep 1907 (TBC), TJR hosts a luncheon at Capemba for Newcastle bowlers (joint sponsor with RM Gow and Co), very pleasant day had by all and the opportunity for Newcastle business men to catch up with old friends. Up on roof to admire views [old platform for CLW's weather station ?]
- Member Toowong Bowls Club
- 4 Jan 1908 (Q), Miss Rothwell, of Lismore, Miss F Rothwell, and the Misses Cameron, of Newcastle, New South Wales, are at present the guests of Mr T. J. Rothwell. at Capemba, Taringa, and will stay over the new year.
- Aug 1908 (Q) June report, TJR JP and Vice-Consular Agent for the United States in Brisbane....motoring in Devon and Cornwall after a two months stay in Europe, next stop America
- Nov 1908 (Q) report on his visit to America...comments on similarity to Americans rather than English... Population (Oklahoma 7 million vs Australia 4m)...potential Japanese/Chinese invasion of Australia (more concern to rest of world than in Australia)...excitement of visit of the American fleet to Australia and slow realisation Australia needs to build up its own Army and Navy [As VCA he receives enquiries about settling in Australia etc]



The morning after the fire (Brisbane Courier)

In early January 1909, not long after his return from America disaster struck when the Edward Street building caught fire.

The newspaper report noted that at 3.20am the Brisbane Courier staff raised the alarm. They had to alert Mr & Mrs Effey of Rowes out of their third floor residence in the next building by throwing print 'ingots' at their bedroom window.

The Courier notes they were just going to press at the time but were not particularly worried about their own situation as they had sprinklers in their building (across the Lane off Edward Street).

It was a large fire and other than by the stirring efforts of the Brigade (they had also attended another fire earlier that night in South Brisbane) the damage may have been worse.

Mr Caldwell, the United States Consul telephoned TJR at Capemba to alert him. Because he couldn't arrange transport TJR walked to the city to view the damage.

The back wall had fallen down onto a property in Adelaide St and four floors and the roof were completely burned out. The Effey's apartment and restaurant were water damaged. The estimated damage bill was £25,000, £21,000 of which was Rothwell's.

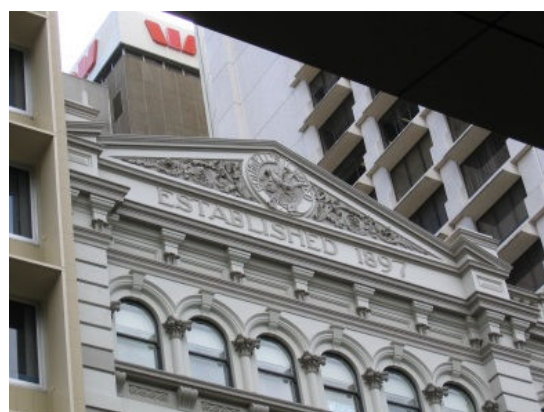
The contents of the safe were intact, however, the rest was lost with the potential for 200 staff

to be out of work. Rothwell's reported insurance cover amounted to £14,000.

TJR quickly arranged a temporary return to 72 Queen Street for the retail side of the business and premises in Mary Street for the workroom. A 'fire sale' was soon being advertised.



Rather than continue to lease the Edward Street building TJR decided to purchase it and rebuild. The purchase price is understood to have been nine thousand pounds, no information is to hand as to the cost of reconstruction. The following are current photographs (2011) of the building:





The dove emblem on the pediment is a link to TJR's affiliation to the Masons. Over time he would advance to become District Grand Warden EC, District Grand Second Principal Royal Arch, District Grand Deacon Mark, and member of the 30th Degree English Rite (33 is the highest).

After the fire the business appears to have got back on its feet relatively quickly, at least the works outing wasn't cancelled.



1910 Rothwells Ltd's staff outing to Mount Coot-tha (JOL)

CLW diversifies

In 1889 and 1891 the last of his children with Leonore were born, a daughter Anna Maria Margaret and a son Lindley Herbert Musgrave Egerton.

1890 Votes and Proceedings (Vol 3 – Page 1067) - Report on Floods of 1890 with notes on Meteorology of previous seasons - CLW (late of Ben Nevis Observatory) Government Meteorologist

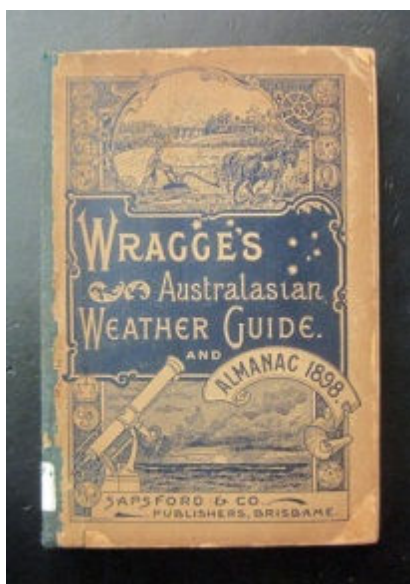
Summary:

- Proposed additional second order stations in North Queensland have been established
- September 1888 Conference NZ, NSW, Victoria and South Australia (Todd) recommend stations on Noumea, New Caledonia, Port Moresby, Norfolk Island and Tahiti (probably most important as half way between Australia and South America)
- CLW voices opinion on importance of sun activity in influencing weather
- Discredits other Meteorologists predictions based simply on history
- Report includes a lot of data from private sources (acknowledges station owners support)
- Report includes rainfall data from around 400 stations for 1888, 1889 and 1890 (or part) and limited creek/river flood levels. The accompanying Water Supply Department map credits *MacDonnal* (to 1885) and *Wragge* (from 1887) for provision of rainfall data

During the 1890s CLW took the opportunity to travel, press reports note he arrived in Liverpool UK from Philadelphia in September 1896 and he also furthered his writing/publishing pursuits.

1898 Wragge's Australasia Weather Guide and Almanac (First Issue) - Published by Sapsford & Co Brisbane

CLW appears to have been the primary contributor to this first issue as well as being Editor.



First Edition (Fryer Library)

Extract summary:

- Offers thanks to inter-colonial and international colleagues
- Believes almanac will appeal to captains, squatters, miners etc
- Article on the special value of Mountain Meteorology
- Has a plan for Mt Kosciusko 7328' (probably in place by time printed) – some scepticism in Australia but supported by Dr Buchan of the Scottish Meteorological Society and others at the 1896 Paris International Meteorological Conference. Financial support received from government and individuals

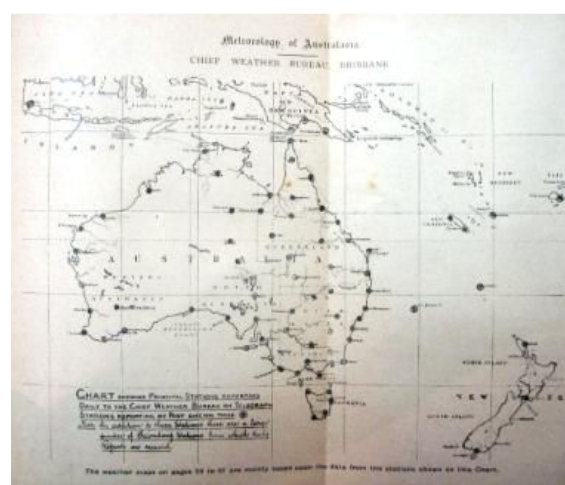


*Site of the weather Station
(Graham Scully –Kosciusko Huts Association)*



*CLW and colleagues at the summit
(National Library of Australia)*

- Account of operations of Chief Weather Bureau
- Data with New Caledonia via new cable to Noumea, Brisbane does New Caledonia forecasts
- CLW recently reorganised Meteorological services in Tasmania on Federal Principals (as a branch of Chief Weather Bureau, Brisbane)



*Map of reporting stations
(1898 Wragge's Almanac)*

- Extending weather chart Indian Ocean/north and east based on overseas and ships captains readings, first time this task ever before attempted
- Chief Weather Bureau deserves and maintains its title and reputation by benefits of location, sole focus on meteorology, telegraphic communication, data received from all over Australia etc, Duty of Director to issue forecasts

- Other sections cover astronomy, geology, suggestions for using railway reserves to grow food (CLW), vegetables and agricultural industry, mining, pastoral industry, sea navigation, artesian water supply, stamp duties and tariffs (22 pages), postal rates, how to read a gas meter and medical hints

The Bushcraft section is particularly interesting (CLW and from Galton's art of travel) including hints such as:

- Never fail to carry a well filled water bag, You never know when it may be needed
- Sleeping bags made of tanned sheepskin with the wool inside are excellent for use in the southern mountains and highlands of Australia (Kosciusko ones covered in canvas)
- Life cannot be sustained by eating snow and ice
- To cross a deep creek with a horse, push him in, and catching his tail get him to tow you across
- In Cape York and other places where caution has to be taken against blacks a horse can be stopped from neighing by grasping his mouth tightly
- To secure an offending black fellow and thereby teach him a lesson, tie the thumbs and little fingers together, the hands being back to back behind him
- A glass of soap suds is a capital emetic
- Carry wax matches in a tightly corked bottle
- To keep matches and tinder dry in wet weather, in the absence of a bottle, stow them in a little pocket under the armpit
- Boiling the bones of dead animals, or men, revolting as it seems, will afford a means of sustaining life. So with locusts, grasshoppers etc if roasted with grease
- Women attached to a camp should be given their full share of duty. Mere needlework, fancy work and such like are, in excess, degrading and conducive to bad health. The natural woman loves active work and exercise and is constitutionally fitted for carrying moderate loads. The black gin is an admirable example

- Interesting stuff in astronomy section, the month of February 1866 was the most remarkable in history, it had no full moon

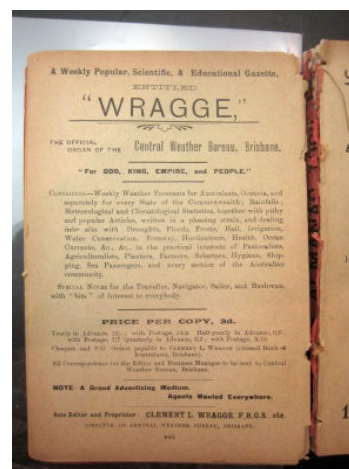


1898, 1903 and 1905 versions
(Fryer Library)

By the 1903 edition CLW advises that his future involvement will be limited and the title of the 1905 edition adds the words 'Formerly known as'.

Contributions for 1903 include:

- CLW's views on raising money to dam rivers to alleviate drought years rather than spending on ousting dark skinned workers from areas where God had decreed they live and work. That would be true patriotism (aimed at McIlwraith ?)
- Discussion on the solar cycle, mixed in with theology
- Advert for 'Wragge' a weekly popular scientific and educational gazette. Editor and Proprietor CLW, Director of Central Weather Bureau, Brisbane



By 1905 there are no contributions from CLW and the focus of the Almanac appears to have moved more towards shipping.

Interesting snippets include that the coastal railway north had been opened to Gladstone in 1897 and by 1905 it had been completed to Rockhampton. One of the marked differences between the First 1898 and 1903 versions was information on tariffs (22 pages), by 1903 all of the inter-colonial ones had been removed, one of the key arguments for Federation in 1901.

By the late 1890s CLW's relationship with his wife Leonora had broken down to the point where he transferred the Title for Capemba and its landholding to Louisa Emmeline Horne (Edris) in late 1899.

Leonore moved out to Morningside and subsequently Coorparoo with the family. Interestingly they never divorced, perhaps to avoid any stigma associated with the breakup.

CLW undertook further travel in 1900 and in 1901 Kismet Kent Wragge was born in Tunbridge, England.

Federation in 1901 led to a review of the responsibilities for meteorological forecasting and initially this was not transferred to the Commonwealth with post and telegraph services as anticipated.

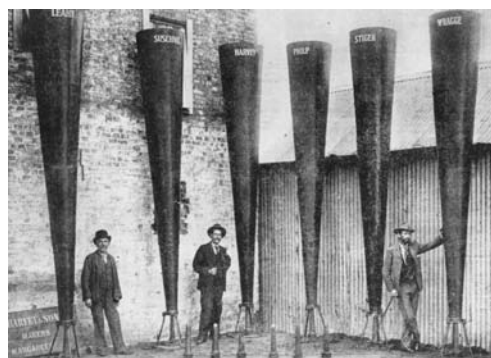
In July 1902 the Chief Weather Bureau, Brisbane, previously funded by the colonial government was closed. CLW persevered in a private capacity, however, the days of the Central Weather Bureau were numbered.

Under Federal control the Postmaster General's Department (some hint of Todd's influence) the provision of free telegrams from observation stations was not extended to Wragge's Chief Weather Bureau, a significant financial impost.

CLW, however, did originally receive some government subsidy to continue his work, £700pa from Qld and £300 from NSW. This was supplemented by subscriptions to the weekly gazette that he produced. With typical lack of modesty it was titled simply, *Wragge*.

1902 was also a bad year for Queensland which was in the grip of severe drought and CLW suggested the use of Stiger Vortex guns to

induce rain. He had witnessed their use in Europe to diminish the chance of hail forming.



*Stiger Vortex guns fabricated by Harvey and Son, Margaret Street, Brisbane
(John Oxley Library)*

The following verse tells the story of what took place.

Author Merv Webster P.O. Box 8211 Bargara,
Queensland.4670 thegrey@tpg.com.au

From an 84 page book of bush verse & yarns

THE RAINMAKER CALLED WRAGGE

*At Crohamhurst Observat'ry one Clement
Wragge esquire,
A meteorologist of note, did willingly aspire,
To render his assistance to the Queensland
Government,
Whose voters were in grip of drought and rather
discontent.*

*This plague of nineteen hundred and two was
raging o'er the land
When Wragge, who had been overseas, now
claimed he'd heard first hand
How grape growers in Italy fired guns into a
storm,
In hope the hail would be dispelled and
condensation form.*

*Herr Stiger who was German-Swiss designed
this vortex gun
And Wragge felt rather confident this new
phenomenon
Could play a part to paralyse the long-
prevailing drought,
If only Queensland's government were willing to
help out.*

*The western town of Charleville showed int'rest
in the scheme*

*And soon the local Aldermen had banded as a
team;*

*To ascertain from Mr Wragge the possibility
Of testing out the vortex guns in their vicinity.*

*Conjecture was that Charleville was suitable
indeed,*

*Which saw a motion fin'lly passed and Aldermen
agreed*

*To buy a batt'ry of six guns with funds they
hoped to raise;*

*Provided Wragge's known expertise would guide
them through this phase.*

*The Minister, John Leahy, then promised to
provide*

*Free transport of the vortex guns and also
would confide*

*With Government to seek request that should
Wragge too be sought*

*To travel west to give advice; then certainly he
ought.*

*The guns were wrought iron, riveted, and
conical in shape,*

*Allowing for the mortar blast to make a grand
escape.*

*Some thirteen feet six inches long this cannon
did extend,*

*Two feet three inches 'cross the mouth; nine
inches at its end.*

*A plate fixed to three iron legs secured the gun
in place*

*And stood some twenty inches high above a
wooden base.*

*The Brisbane firm of Harvey built the guns for
eight pound each,*

*While powder was provided free by Philp for
each gun's breech.*

*Each had been christened with a name, an
individual tag,*

*Like Stiger, Philp and Leahy and Suschnig,
Harvey, Wragge.*

*Though in the bush the drought pressed on and
folk were tiring fast*

*And if the rains delayed much more they simply
wouldn't last.*

*Reaction to the enterprise by folk out in the west
Had dwindled to mixed sentiments and therefore
would attest*

*To queries made in articles placed in the local
rag,*

*Requesting where subscriptions went. Where
were the guns and Wragge?*

*Then finally the guns arrived and kegs of
powder too*

*And rumour had it Wragge would come within a
week or two.*

*September saw Professor Wragge arrive in
Charleville*

*Prepared to share with folk out there his
expertise and skill.*

*Wragge sensed a certain lethargy when he
arrived in town*

*And thought the Mayor discourteous and felt
somewhat let down.*

*Though sev'ral townsfolk and the Mayor, who'd
helped to raise the funds,*

*Escorted Wragge in search of sites where he
could fire the guns.*

*T. Meadow's, Ormston's, Billington's and
Birstow's would be swell,*

*While Spencer's and the Rifle Range were jotted
down as well.*

*Wragge's lecture at the Albert Hall did not
attract the Mayor*

*Or many other folk it seemed, which Wragge
thought quite unfair.*

*Offended by their lethargy Wragge had refused
to stay,*

*Though helped erect the vortex guns, then set off
on his way.*

*He left a letter for the Mayor, which stated his
disgust,*

*Insisting his discourteousness belied his public
trust.*

*The firing of the vortex guns did not induce the
rain,*

*But desperate to break the drought the townfolk
tried again.*

*The blasts blew holes in two guns sides on that
September day*

*And still the rains eluded them much to the folks
dismay.*

*The townfolk blamed Professor Wragge, who
left them on a limb,*

*While Wragge blamed failure to comply to
guidelines set by him.*

*It seems Herr Stiger wrote to Wragge, when he
was told the tale,*

*Berating him as he'd designed the guns to dispel
hail.*

*Since then the droughts have come and gone, the
floods and fires of hell,*

*But towns like good old Charleville have stood
up pretty well.*

*If some bloke claims he can make rain what
goes through bushies minds,*

*Is blokes like that are just like things which hang
from sheep's behinds.*

In 1947, some forty five years after the event, one of the guns was retrieved and fired during Charleville's Centenary celebrations and later again when CSIRO were conducting experiments in seeding clouds. Two guns are on display near the Charleville Tourist Information Centre.

CLW must have felt the winds of change and decided to sell Capemba and move on.

The following advertisements appeared in the press:

- 14 May 1902 (TBC), John W Todd, Capemba up for Auction, 11 rooms etc. Lists land separately underneath (part of same advert) [Land description Lots 6 to 17 and 34 to 46
- July 1902 (TBC), Currie Buchan & Co have 'A gentleman's villa residence for sale, adjoining the residence of Mr Wragge. [Description sounds like 209 Swann Road]

CLW remained on the Australian Electoral Role at Capemba in 1903, however, by July, NSW

had pulled the plug on their subsidy and Queensland was only willing to allow £300 pa for telegrams. He decided to call it a day and set off on a public speaking and lecture tour.

Messages of support and dismay at the action of the States and failure of the Federal Government to make provision for meteorology came from all corners of the country and the press followed his progress closely.

- 1 Jul 1903, Queanbeyan Age reporting the closure and details of the withdrawal of subsidies
- 2 Jul 1903, Queensland Figaro, attacks the Australian Government, credits CLW for his work, notes a slip back in time 30 years
- 3 Jul 1903, The Register Adelaide notes closure
- 4 Sep 1903, Northern Star Lismore, expresses similar view and broader on subject of astronomy being separate, Government responsibility for meteorology rather than private etc
- 9 Jul 1903, The McIvor Times and Rodney Advertiser (Heathcote Vic) notes CLW intent to travel the country on a lecture tour
- 10 Jul 1903, Bendigo Advertiser, want the government to take on the responsibility without delay
- 11 Jul 1903 (Q), reports CLW left for the Clarence by steamer to commence lecture tour 4 days ago
- 13 Aug 1903 (TBC), advertisement, chance of a lifetime, unique curios and paintings for sale, also splendid telescope. CLW Capemba
- 17 Sep 1903 (The Daily News Perth), disappointed to hear CLW leaving Australia. Quotes recent Broken Hill advice confirming CLW not coming with Vortex, no need to, will rain in three days. It did rain in three days. CLW advises he has broken up his observatory and home
- 23 Sep 1903 (TBC), for auction range of goods from sextant/stereo camera to clam shells and ridge cappings, by order of CLW
- 15 Oct 1903 (TBC), Capemba up for Sale, 2 and 7/10ths of an acre, large rooms, verandas on three sides (later ad two

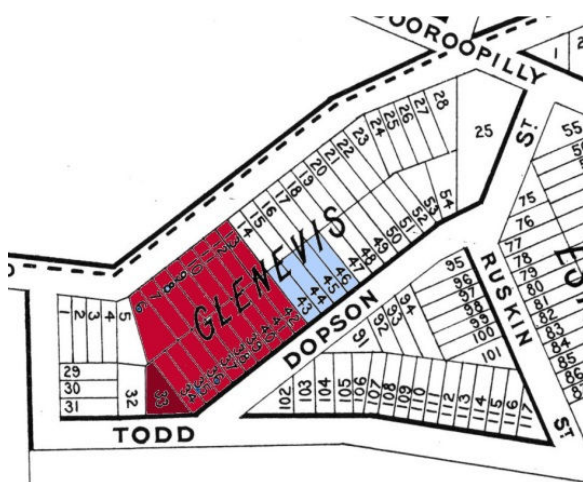
underground tanks and fountains) (later ad commodious villa of 10 rooms)

- 2 April 1904 (The Charleville Times), Mr Clement L Wragge who is at present lecturing throughout Nov Zealand, will shortly leave for the United States and Europe. Mr. Wragge has bade a farewell to Australia, having disposed of his residence Capemba with its lovely garden of ferns and palms, so well known through Mr Wragge’s writings. The sale was effected through Mr. AS Phillips, Auctioneer of Queen-street Brisbane, and we congratulate Mr. Wragge on satisfactorily disposing of the property in these dull times.
- 1904, CLW does weather forecast pamphlet for Dr William’s Pink Pills (as a give away)

On the 13 August 1904 the Launceston Examiner reported that on the previous Wednesday, Mr Clement Wragge had left New Zealand for the South Sea Islands, en route for America and England and had no intention of ever again returning to Australia.

TJR purchases Capemba

In March 1904 the lots marked bright red below where registered on Title in the name of Thomas James Rothwell. In April 1906 he added Lot 33 on the corner of Todd and Dopson Streets.



Whilst TJR remained active in the public arena, he appears to have resisted the opportunity to go into politics. He became Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce and early in the First

World War, drafted the constitution and became Secretary of the Queensland Patriotic Fund. Again he featured in news reports in the Queenslander:.

- Sep 1916 (Q), TJR gives paper on ‘Trading with Enemy’ ...pre-war Germany controlled sugar industry, explosives, chemical dye and field glass industries....managed without £7m imported goods during war years.. need to put Australia/Britain first...National Council for Women ‘The British-Australian Industries League’....housewives key to selective purchasing
- 1918 (Q), TJR chairman of Returned Soldiers Transport Corps... transporting returned soldiers to military hospital, other drives and red cross work.... volunteers provide car at Corp’s disposal half day per month.....badge for your car...early 1920s [189 private cars and 120 from the taxi drivers association]
- Sept 1918 (Q), War Loan meeting ... committee member TJR delivered an eloquent and stirring appeal for the public to subscribe....Honour Flag presented to Taringa for fulfilling Quota of £10,000 .. more than doubled already

[Related items held at the National Library ‘The Commonwealth war loan; L10 bonds and thrift – speech delivered at Taringa 1918 (National Library), TJR ‘The diggers loan and conversion; a series of tables – refer copies after Footnotes]

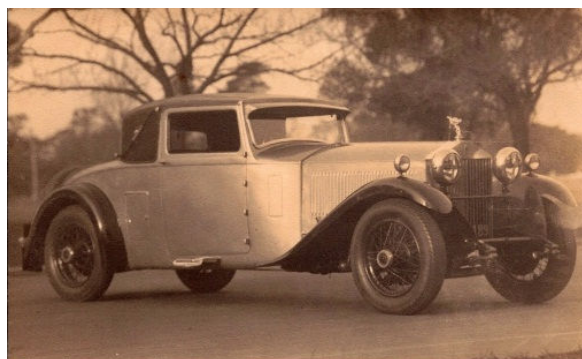
After the war he turned his attention to the peace:

- Sept 1919 (Q), Peace Loan, TJR letter to Gov’t in Melbourne on subject of making voluntary contributions compulsory ..offer to fly PM (Mr Hughes) to Brisbane in Flight Captain Smith’s Avro before loan closes
- Sept 1919 (Q), Captain Smith does barnstorming runs over Brisbane dropping leaflets....appeal at ‘Temple of Thrift’ [temporary structure erected at the GPO – Governor would have preferred one of the captured German tanks which could also have toured the streets taking pledges, but never the less a fine initiative TBC] ...TJR

notes Taringa first to win the Honour Flag and have already filled £10,000 quota for Peace Loan....subscribers Marchant, Philips, Bird, Morrow, Smith, Paterson, Elton, Montieth, Fritchley, Taylor, estate John Carr, Feez, Robertson, TJR

- Nov 1919 (Q), TJR on committee ...Gold Star awarded to Burke...best ratio money to population

For his efforts during and after the war he received the Order of British Empire (1920 list, received 1921) ^x.



*TJR's OBE and 'runabout'
(Courtesy Sue Parrington)*

His other passion appears to have been cars and between 1921-23 he was President of the Royal Automobile Club of Queensland. TJR announced the granting of 'Royal' status in 1921.

The Automobile Club of Queensland had been formed in May 1905 (at least 16 cars in Qld at that time). Ten out of its eighteen members were either doctors or dentists and initially it turned into a bit of a closed shop ^{xi}.

In February 1909 all the existing committee resigned and this together with the increasing popularity of the motorcar resulted in an increase in membership.

In 1911 the Club affiliated with the Royal Automobile Club (UK) and gained the right to use 'RAC Associate – the Automobile Club of Queensland' on their badge. By the end of the 1911/12 year the Club was back on track with 111 members.

The club moved its headquarters a number of times in the early years including 1909 Creek Street, 1910 Lutwyche Chambers Adelaide Street, 1912 381 Queen St, 1916 back to Adelaide Street.

An initiative of the Club was the installation of road signs throughout the State although every pair of school signs cost the equivalent of nine and a half years subscription. They actively looked for new members rather than increase fees and by the early 1920s the club had approaching 1,000 members.

The club's 1919/1920 push was for the formation of a Main Roads Department. They also extended a helping hand to the Queensland Branch of the Australian Aero Club who affiliated in 1920 to assist with their establishment.

Reliability runs were a feature of auto club activities in the early days. The first appears to have been the February 1905 Dunlop Rubber sponsored Sydney to Melbourne run. A distance of 572 miles, 27 cars and 15 motorcycles entered the event.

A report on the Club's 1922 Sydney to Brisbane run noted that the roads were generally good except the Ipswich to Brisbane stretch. Mr Barnard in a Fiat won, second Mr Stuart Essex. 22 out of 23 entrants finished including Mr Edkin's eight year old Vauxhall with 90,000 miles on clock (still held the Melbourne to Sydney record from 7 years before).

TJR's address to the assembled members at Fig Tree Pocket on 25 March 1923 noted that stealing a car did not seem to be a criminal

offence, that the traffic department didn't like cars being parked on main streets and the club was continuing to campaign on the high price of petrol. Legal assistance for members (Hon Solicitor) had been introduced.

[RACQ patrols don't seem to have been introduced until 1926]

A significant charitable activity of the Club was the annual children's outing to the seaside. TJR was Chairman of the organisation committee and according to the press reports for the March 1925 event, the day went off without a hitch.

1,500 children from homes and hospitals around Brisbane were carried in 350 volunteers' cars to Sandgate where they had a meal and were entertained for the afternoon. TJR in his speech thanked all the people who had contributed to the success of the day from the Tramways Board for watering the roads to the local volunteers who arranged the catering. Not least he thanked the weather.



The Queenslander 17 October 1925

After the First World War there was strong public support to create lasting memorials to the diggers and in 1921 TJR made a proposal to the RACQ Board,^{xiii} to which they lent their support, to construct a new road from Petrie to Redcliffe, a distance of 11 ½ miles.

TJR was elected Chairman of the Anzac Memorial Committee and set about the task of raising funds for the proposal.

Of the £20,000 target, £7,000 was pledged from the public, Commonwealth funding of £6,000 was allocated (unemployment grant) with the balance from the State (final proportions may have been different).

'Anzac Avenue' Petrie to Redcliffe was opened on 5 December 1925.

TJR followed on with fundraising for planting to line the road. A large proportion of subscribers for the road and planting were RACQ members, no doubt pleased with both creating some employment for returned servicemen and providing at least one decent stretch of road in the area. One Guinea was the minimum subscription for a tree with certificates to be issued to recognise financial support (windscreen badges were also proposed).



*TJR checking a newly planted tree
(The Story of Anzac Avenue)*

The suburb of Rothwell was named in recognition of TJR's effort and contribution to the realisation of the memorial.

In addition to lawn bowls TJR also appears to have had an interest in golf and he was on the committee of the Indooroopilly Golf Club when they were setting up the Indooroopilly Golf Links (now St Lucia Golf Links). Play commenced in early July 1926.

Seemingly destined to be a lifelong bachelor Brisbane was a little surprised and intrigued when at 57 he decided to marry.



One minute joking with a cushion (Rothwell family album)



Rev John Ramsay and wife Ethel (nee Austin) with Ethel possibly at Mt Coot-tha (Courtesy Sue Parrington)



Next minute marrying Ethel Forster (nee Ramsey) pictured here at Mt Coot-tha (Courtesy Sue Parrington)

TJR married widow Ethel Mary Brodie Forster (Hunters Hill, Sydney) on 22 June 1927 at Armidale.

The Queenslander reported considerable interest in Brisbane...described what the hostess Mrs JB McKenzie wore, her residence Inverness...brides wedding outfit and travelling dress...motoring holiday New England and Northern Rivers.

Ethel was eighteen years his junior and the widow of John W Forster who she had married c1906. Ethel's brother Rev John Ramsay was vicar of St Mary's Anglican Church, Redcliffe.

The Rothwells continued to entertain at Capemba and the Redcliffe Historical Society have a delightful record of a visit by family members in the form of a home produced booklet of verse.



All appear to have contributed even TJR who was on his sickbed (there are some poignant contributions), however, the following titled 'Capemba Palms' is an apt reflection of the importance of the garden in the life and history of the house.

Oh the Palms, Those graceful Palms, swaying in beauty, displaying their charms.

When in Taringa, on holiday bent, Under the palm-trees our time is well spent.

Off the Swann Road, on the brow of a hill, hiding Capemba, the palms grow at will.

*Tossing their leaves in the sweet scented air,
scatt'ring the sunbeams, subduing the glare.*

*Stirring the shade sprites that revel below, Even
the sunlight gives place to Moon-glow.*

*Stand these Palms which the Hostess and Host,
glory in watching, and make them their boast.*

*Down in the glen they show rifts of Sky-blue,
tower o'er the creepers of glorious hue.*

*Shelter the ponds where the gold-fish hide low,
cover the Bush-house where rarest plants grow.*

*Oh those Palms, Bewitching Palms, Dignified,
beauteous, glorious Palms*

*Annie Rosina Wrigley (nee Rothwell) 2nd
January 1928*

Thomas passed away on 28th January 1928 not long after the departure of the guests.

The Brisbane Courier noted he left Ethel the house and land at Taringa, the seaside residence at Redcliffe, 10,000 shares, £500 in cash and one third the residue of his estate. He made bequests of £1,000 to RACQ for Anzac Memorial Avenue, £1,000 to the Brisbane City Congregational Church, £1,000 to his housekeeper, £500 towards the new Masonic Temple in Ann Street, £200 to the YMCA and £100 to the Congregational Church in Newcastle.

The Queenslander noted that the late TJR left considerable shareholdings to each of his sisters as well as one third share each of the residue of his estate. He also made bequests to friends and relatives in England

Once again widowed it is not clear if Ethel lived for any length of time at Capemba, later she lived at her house in Hamilton. She would subsequently marry again, to Charles Ewen Cameron c1948.



*Ethel at Capemba c1929 (date tbc)
(Courtesy Sue Parrington)*

Life after Queensland for CLW



The Romance of the South Seas 1906 Clement L Wragge, Founder of the Wragge Museum, Stafford, Gold Medallist of Ben Nevis Observatory, Director of the late Central Weather Bureau, Brisbane. Published 1906 (Fryer Library)

This book is written in two sections, the first a record of CLW's trip to New Caledonia to set up a weather observation station, presumably funded by the Queensland Government, the second section a subsequent self-funded trip to Tahiti sailing from Auckland, NZ.

New Caledonia, The Prison of the Pacific:

- French penal settlement since 1863'ish
- Main task to set up weather station (next to AUSN Co offices in Noumea)
- Side trip to prisons, 7,000 convicts plus 380 libres (5 classes of convict). Pretty brutal treatment, they witness an execution by guillotine
- Meet shipwrecked sailors from the Ayrshire, King Jacques etc

- Local natives seem to get other islanders to do all the work. Meets number of boys from Solomon Islands queuing up to sign up as indentured labourers
- One week to set up observatory including Stevenson screens (Thomas S from Edinburgh – lighthouse Stevensons)
- Suggestion Ben Nevis Observatory closed



*Author in 'Elysium' (abode of the blessed after death or place of ideal happiness)
(Romance of the South Seas – Fryer)*

Trip to Tahiti, The Vowel Island:

- Sailors humour him about naming cyclones
- Call in at Cook Islands, newly under control of NZ. £100 fine introduced to prevent sale of liquor
- Enlightened approach to governing islands (old missionary zeal no good here)
- Problem deciding on which sabbath to observe, CLW sees religion as a problem, natives are naturally good humoured and honest
- Tahiti, best settlers are the French
- Never do today what can be done tomorrow – very relaxed life style and atmosphere
- Things may change when Panama Canal is opened
- Spends fair amount of time 'exploring', taking in scenery and flora and fauna

The closing of the Central Weather Bureau in Brisbane and the cessation of CLW's Australia-wide forecasts resulted in increasing public pressure on the federal politicians to take on the responsibility for meteorological services.

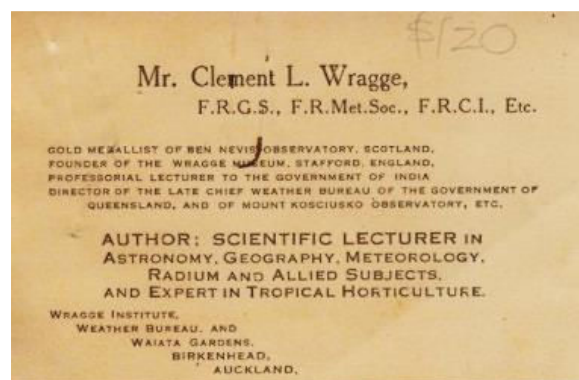
State representatives at their 1905 conference (only Todd remained) had a different view and made a recommendation for no change to the current arrangements.

Pietro Baracchi, who had succeeded Ellery as Victorian Government Astronomer in 1895, issued a dissenting statement. He also argued astronomical and meteorological work should be separated (a long term CLW argument).

Subsequently the main recommendations of the 1905 conference were attacked in the Federal Parliament those responsible for framing them being accused of self-interest and parochialism.

Meanwhile CLW appears to have concluded his world travels arriving back in Australia (docking in Western Australia from Liverpool, UK on the 'Afric' in February 1906) before settling in New Zealand. Edris 'Wragge' travelled on the same ship.

They settled in Birkenhead, Auckland where CLW founded the Wragge Institute and Museum and also the visitor attraction the Waiata tropical gardens.



*All encompassing 'calling card'
(Courtesy Dotti Kemp)*

Whilst in New Zealand CLW and Edris appear to have lived and been locally regarded as 'husband and wife' although they do not appear to have married (no record either of any divorce

from Leonore). Edris, Louisa Emmeline Horne is understood to have been of Anglo-Indian decent and a theosophist.

Whilst definitions vary theosophists are understood to 'engage in analysis of the universe, humanity, divinity, and the reciprocal effects of each on the other... the starting point for theosophists may be knowledge of external things in the world or inner experiences and the aim of the theosophist is to discover deeper meanings in the natural or divine realm'.

The goal of theosophy 'is to explore the origin of divinity and humanity, and the end of world, life and humanity... from investigation of those topics theosophists try to discover a coherent description of the purpose and origin of the universe'.

The extent of CLW's spiritual beliefs and leanings are unclear, however, during his tour to India, he reportedly met Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, who had claimed to be the Promised Messiah foretold in the Bible and Islamic scriptures. Some of his followers believe that Wragge had converted to Islam and stayed a Muslim until his death.



*CLW in his blue turban at Waiata Gardens
(Courtesy Dotti Kemp)*

Back in Australia the Deakin Government introduced a Meteorology Bill providing for a federal meteorological department. This was debated in June 1906 in the Senate and August 1906 in the House of Representatives. The legislation established a national weather bureau.

CLW applied to establish and run the new body in 1907 when this for the position was advertised, however, after having advocated its creation for a number of years he was bitterly disappointed when HA Hunt was appointed Head of the newly formed Commonwealth Meteorological Bureau^{xiii}.

He never the less made several visits back to Australia during the next few years including Hobart (1910) and Sydney (1913 and 1914). His 1913 trip included Queensland where he was looking for support to set up a tropical cyclone research centre (no luck).



Mrs Edris Wragge standing on the veranda at the Waiata Tropical Gardens, Birkenhead, Auckland, circa 1920s. The building appears to have housed the museum and tearooms. Tropical plants are to be seen in the foreground. Photograph taken by William A Price (National Library NZ)

The 1911, 1914 and 1919 NZ Electoral Role note CLW (Scientist) and Edris Wragge ('Married') living at Bath Road, Birkenhead, (assumed to be Waiata Gardens) [Bath Road subsequently had its name changed to Awanui Street sometime around this period^{xiv}. [Interestingly the 2005 vendors of 8 Awanui

Street, described as CLW's old house set in the Waiata Gardens, the Smales family, were selling up after 15 years to return to Queensland – NZ Herald 8 Oct 2005].

Arthur Conan Doyle called on the Wragges and described his visit to Waiata Gardens in his 1921 'Wanderings of a Spiritualist'

...Ah, Atlantis! I am a bit of an Atlantean myself, so off we went at scratch and both enjoyed ourselves greatly until time had come to rejoin the party and meet Mr Wragge's wife, a charming Brahmin lady from India, who was one of the most gracious personalities I have met in my wanderings. The blue-turbaned, eager man, half western science, half eastern mystic, and his dark-eyed wife amid their profusion of flowers will linger in my memory. Mrs Wragge was eager that I go and lecture in India. Well, who knows ?



CLW suffered a stroke and died at his Birkenhead home on 10 December 1922. He was buried nearby in the cemetery of the Church of Our Father^{xv}. The press report noted his 'wife and son' survived him.

Kismet was also a Meteorologist and he continued as 'First Officer' of the Wragge Institute. By 1946, Kismet and (his wife ?) Effie

Wragge had left Auckland and were living in Hamilton.

CLW's last will and testament made 17 Jul 1914 (copy courtesy Dotti Kemp) required the trustees to invest his estate in first mortgages, the income to be paid to Louisa Emmeline Horne (Edris). On her death the estate was to be realised and passed to her son Kismet Kent Wragge (if of age). The 11 January 1923 Brisbane Courier noted that two of his sons with Leonore had departed for New Zealand to finalise aspects of their father's estate.

Probate of his English assets, £529 19s 6d was granted on 12 Aug 1924^{xvi}.

Reference to Electoral Roles notes Leonore and her immediate family after leaving Capemba lived at Sunny Brae Morningside (1905/1908), Cannon Hill (1913/1919) and Bennetts Hill, Coorparoo (1925/1937).

The breakup of the Capemba property

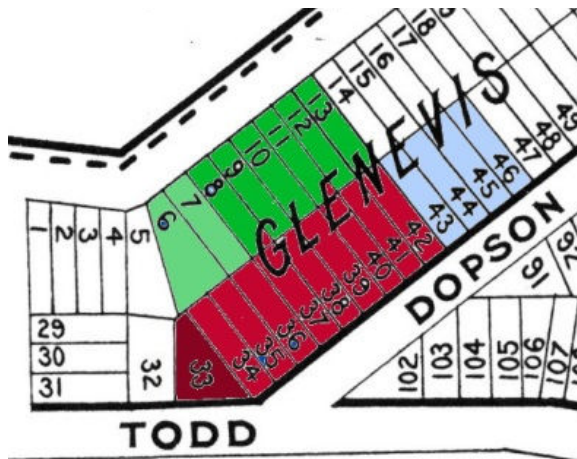
Following TJR's death the titles to the Capemba property were transferred into Ethel's name. They included Lots 6, 7, 8 to 13 and 33 to 42.

Ethel must have decided to sell as the Brisbane Courier of 14 Mar 1929 advertised the auction of Capemba to be conducted by Cameron Brothers. Under the hammer were the house and gardens of the late TJ Rothwell, including furniture, billiard table, Aeolian Vocalion and 400 records, Also to be offered a comfortable bungalow, recently erected, 3 beds, large dining etc on ¼ acre block adjoining (believed to be 209).

[Also corner building site 2 roods and 23 perches fronting Swann and Todd ? – may be separate unrelated sale]

It is not clear if the property sold, however, by 6 Jun 1929 the Queenslander 'Garden Notes' columnist reported that the opportunity had been taken to visit Capemba, now 'the property of' Mr EC Carr whose interest in Capemba may have been sparked by a visit to Wragge's NZ Gardens.

[Likely that Mr Carr was leasing the property from Ethel]



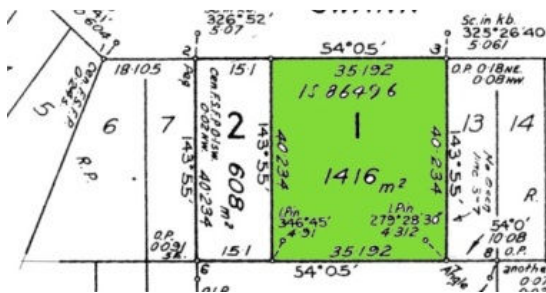
In 1939 Lots 6 and 7 were transferred to Ethel's brother John Carmichael Ramsey.

A 1947 BCC drainage application noted that the owner, Mrs Rothwell had converted Capemba to flats.

By 1948 Capemba including, Lots 8 to 13 along Swann Road had been purchased by Wilfred and Dorothy Custance. The land along Dopson Street, Lots 34 to 42 was purchased by Henry Hart and Amy Frances Millman.

SLHG members recall that Mrs Custance also let part of the house out to various tenants in the 1950s, perhaps following the death of her husband in 1953. He was instrumental in the founding of the St Lucia Kindergarten.

In 1979 Lots 8 to 12, the remaining Capemba land was re-subdivided into two lots, the land on which the house sits now reduced to its current area of 1,416 m².



1979 Re-subdivision plan and below Google Earth view of Capemba



Rothwells Ltd post TJR

There appears to have been a re-structuring of the business after TJR's death with Rothwell Outfitters Ltd being incorporated in August 1926 (shareholder buyout ?) and then the floating of Rothwells Regalia Pty Ltd which was registered on 24 July 1931 (Thornton Pollard subsequently owned and ran).



The JOL has a number of copies of Rothwell Outfitters Ltd 'flyers' summarising the Chairman's Annual Report (issued to shareholders who could not attend AGM/with dividend cheque). The period covers part of the 1960s and 1970s and the commentary is probably typical of development of similar size businesses including the transition from high street to shopping centre.

- 1967, HFY Marshall is chairman, South Brisbane workroom closed (transferred to Edward), tax free bonus dividend
- 1968, Bad year for Coolangatta (beach erosion), other business acquired and property consolidated, 213 Queen modernised, agreed to lease at David Jones Garden City project, 5th floor Edward Street

‘The Loft’ created for young folk,
authorised capital \$2m, \$486,200 subscribed

- 1969, Coolangatta re-fixture, drought, extended credit extended to country clientele
- 1970, shops opened at Indooroopilly shopping town and Garden City, Chairman complaining about un-realistic wage claims
- 1971, new management structure (Marshall wants to call it a day)
- 1972, bonus dividend, Edward Street improvements complete
- 1973, new stores at Kmart Plaza Cannon Hill and the Valley Centre built over Brunswick Street Station, bonus dividend, takeover thwarted
- 1974, new shops at Lutwyche Shopping Centre and Arndale Shopping Centre Springwood, moving to computer based systems, retailing becoming more complex and less personal
- 1975, 13 Branch outlets
- 1976, VIP Lounge opened at Edward Street, high grade merchandise
- 1977, new shop Kmart Plaza Toowoomba, one branch closed, major alterations Edward Street including air curtains for open shopfront, Chairman urging wage restraint

In the early 1980s Laurie Connell bought control of the business using it as the vehicle to fund various developments, effectively a ‘Merchant Bank’, primarily for his own purposes.

When the complex business empire created by Laurie Connell, Alan Bond, Warren Anderson and others (in association with Western Australian Government officials) collapsed, it became the subject of investigation by the ‘WA Inc’ Royal Commission.

Losses arising from insolvency of the various corporations linked to these individuals were not limited to the commercial business community, hundreds of millions of public money also disappeared.

Endnotes

ⁱ Sue Parrington nee Hodkinson is married to Peter Parrington, grandson of Rev John Carmichael Ramsay, Ethel Ramsay's brother. Peter, born in Sydney, was brought to Redcliffe by his mother to be christened by her father. At her request he chose a member of the local congregation to be godmother, Mrs Hodkinson, Sue's mother – Courtesy Dotti Kemp

ⁱⁱ Early life details primarily from Wikipedia which appears to be the most comprehensive account found to date (some cross checking but only minimal at this stage)

ⁱⁱⁱ St Pancras Church records P188

^{iv} George Jabez's death on 21 October 1882 was registered in Queensland, possibly the first port of call of the ship. Elder brother John's death in 1884 was registered at Waterloo, NSW – both Australian Death Index 1787-1985 Ancestry.com

^v Information on the permanent observatory from the bennevis.com website, this appears to be connected with the Visitor Centre although there is no clear indication who set up or maintains the site

^{vi} His departure from England, voyage to and establishment of his weather stations in Adelaide are detailed in 'Experiences of a Meteorologist in South Australia', Clement L Wragge a copy of which is held at the Fryer Library. The copy is a reprint of Wragge's 1887 article in 'Good Works'

^{vii} TJR's obituary in the Sunday Mail 29 January 1928 has the reference to the 'Architect' and 'Journalism' career paths together with his start in the Tailoring business

^{viii} Summerfield & Co information gleaned from a newspaper search on Trove, mainly Sydney Morning Herald and the Maitland Mercury/Hunter River General Advertiser

^{ix} Gibbs, W. J. 1998 'The Origins of Australian Meteorology', Metarch Papers, No. 12 June 1998, Bureau of Meteorology

^x The Mercury Hobart of 16 October 1920 has the full list of the appointments to the British Empire Order which ranges from 'First Class' GBE, 'Second Class' KBE, Third Class' CBE and 'Fourth Class' OBE

^{xi} Early history of the RACQ from 'A road well travelled, RACQ's first 100 years', Robert Longhurst 2005, copy in City Branch BCC Library supplemented with items from the press

^{xii} The Story of Anzac Memorial Avenue, Pine Rivers Shire Council 1993

^{xiii} Australian Dictionary of Biography

^{xiv} Members Stories, Clement L Wragge, KD Adams September 1993 has the address as No 8, Awanui Street, Birkenhead. The house still appears to be there when viewed on Google Earth

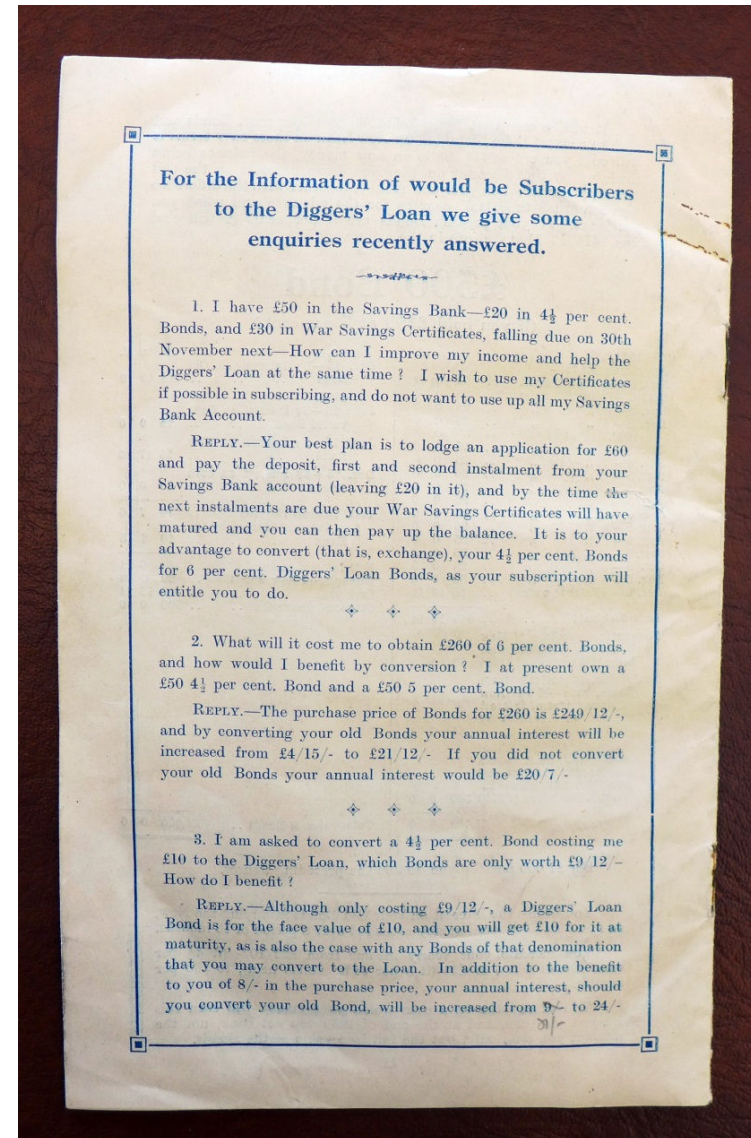
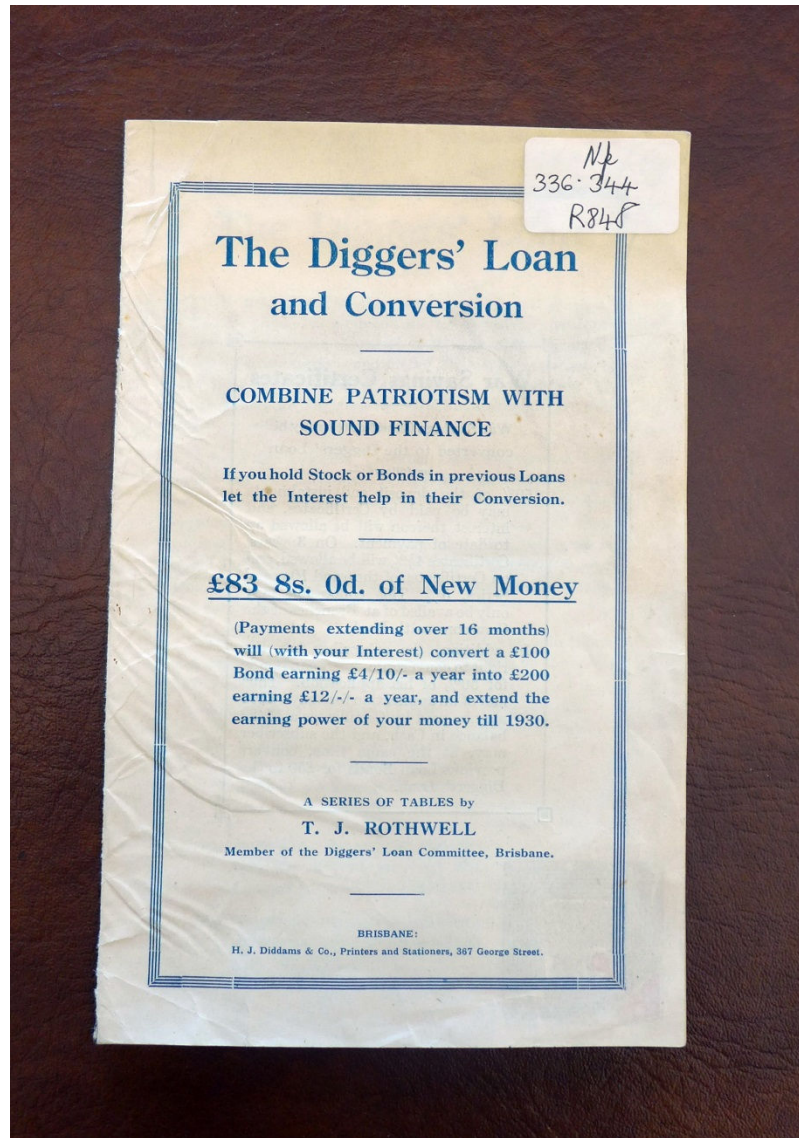
^{xv} Death Certificate

^{xvi} England and Wales, National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations), Ancestry.com

General References

National Library, Trove Newspapers online, Wragge and Rothwell
Ancestry.com, census, birth and death records, Wragge and Rothwell
Experiences of a Meteorologist in South Australia, Clement Wragge – Fryer Library
The Romance of the South Seas, Clement Wragge – Fryer Library

Copies of TJR's 'The Diggers Loan and Conversion' and his August 1918 speech at Taringa are included on following pages (NLA)



The Diggers Loan and Conversion (Front and Rear cover pages) – TJ Rothwell (NLA)

War Savings Certificates

War Savings Certificates may be converted to the Diggers' Loan as follows:—

50% of the deposit and instalments may be paid by Certificates, and interest thereon will be allowed up to date of payment. On 3 years' Certificates 4½% will be allowed, and on Certificates of the 5 and 10 years' Series, 5%. This concession may only be availed of at Branches of the Commonwealth Bank.

In addition, the subscriber has the right to convert previous Loan Bonds for 50% of his application. Thus half of an application for—say—£100 may be paid by Certificates and the balance in Cash, and the subscriber may, at the same time, convert previous Loan Bonds for £50 to the Diggers' Loan.



31508023116230

The Diggers' Loan

THE title given to this Loan explains its purpose. The name is eloquent in its appeal to patriotic citizens to once more respond to the call of the Commonwealth Government to find money for a specific purpose—the further liquidation of our liability to those who by their action in war time assisted in making it possible for us to remain a free people.

In 1918 Australia provided over £86,000,000 loan money for war purposes. During the following two years she found £25,000,000 each year for war liabilities and repatriation purposes. She has also found big sums from ordinary revenue towards repatriation, and this year is asked for the very much smaller sum of £10,000,000 loan money, which shows that her obligations are being gradually but surely met.

The £10,000,000 now asked for is for war obligations and repatriation purposes only. It is part of the debt Australia owes to her soldiers.

War pensions have cost to date £22,211,213

The Commonwealth has advanced to the various States for the settlement of soldiers on the land the sum of £26,577,513

In connection with general repatriation the amount spent by the Commonwealth Government is.... £10,076,640

For War Service Homes the Commonwealth Government is committed to an expenditure of £12,200,000

The amount advanced for land settlement and War Service Homes will be gradually re-paid to the Commonwealth, but the money that is spent in repatriating soldiers, apart from that which is re-paid in cash, helps to solidify and benefit the Commonwealth. It assists in re-establishing the prosperity of Australia, and every individual is vitally interested in seeing that this Loan is fully subscribed.

No one who is in receipt of a regular income is so poor that he or she cannot afford to take up at least one Ten Pound Bond.

Quite apart from the patriotic aspect of the Loan, it is the finest investment ever offered by the Commonwealth of Australia. For £96 you obtain £100 worth of Stock or Bonds, repayable in 1930 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the full £100 during the whole term. Taking into consideration the redemption value, the net return to the investor over the whole term is £6/12/- per annum.

The security is the best in the world. The whole of the resources of Australia are behind the Loan, and Bonds or Stock are accepted by the Commonwealth Government at their face value for probate and succession duties.

If you have stock or Bonds in any of the previous 4½ per cent. or 5 per cent. Loan issues, it will pay you to convert it by taking up an equal amount of this new Loan. In fact, it will not pay you to neglect this wonderful opportunity of increasing your income.

Income from 4½ per cent. Bonds is free of State and Federal income tax, whereas income from 6 per cent. Bonds is free of State income tax, but subject to Federal income tax. The following figures will enable you to see what income tax you have to pay on £6 additional income, subject to Federal income tax, as against £4/10/- free of all income tax.

If your income is £500 per year (on the married man basis), and you hold £100 worth of 4½ per cent. Bonds, which you convert into 6 per cent. Bonds, the tax on the

additional £6 is 7/4, and as you receive £1/10/- more income from £100 in 6 per cent. Bonds than you would from the same amount in 4½ per cent. Bonds, the difference in your favour is £1/2/8 by holding 6 per cent. Bonds instead of 4½ per cent. Bonds.

If your income is £750 per year the tax is 9/5 on £6, and the advantage £1/0/7.

If your income is £1,000 per year the tax is 12/2 on £6, and the advantage 17/10.

If your income is £1,500 per year the tax is 19/8 on £6, and the advantage 10/4.

And it is not until your income per annum reaches £4,688 entirely derived from property, or £8,721 derived from personal exertion, that you have to pay 5/- in the £ income tax.

The following tables will show how easily you can convert your present 4½ per cent. or 5 per cent. Bonds or Stock into 6 per cent. investments by the aid of the Banks, and what a comparatively small amount of new money is required for the purpose, the payments being extended over the balance of this and the whole of next year.

**It is your duty to assist
Australia to redeem her
promise irrespective of
the profit to you shewn
herein.**

£10 Bond

Table showing the ordinary method of taking up a £10 Bond, and its yield to investor. (Bonds may be applied for at any Bank or Savings Bank or any Post Office Money Order Office in the Commonwealth):—

- 10 per cent. or £1 deposit is lodged with application.
- 20 per cent. or £2 is payable on Monday, 3rd October, 1921.
- 20 per cent. or £2 is payable on Monday, 7th November, 1921.
- 20 per cent. or £2 is payable on Monday, 5th December, 1921.
- 26 per cent. or £2/12/- is payable on Monday, 9th Jan., 1922.
- 6/9 interest is paid by the Commonwealth on 15th June, 1921.
- 6/- interest is paid by the Commonwealth each six months thereafter.

£10 Bond by Instalments

If you prefer to pay by extended instalments you can apply at the Commonwealth Bank and they will allow you to pay instalments as follows:—

On or before—

September 5th, 1921	a deposit of	..	..	£1	0	0
October 5th,	a payment of	..	..	0	10	0
November 5th,	a payment of	..	..	0	10	0
December 5th,	a payment of	..	..	0	10	0
January 5th, 1922	a payment of	..	..	0	10	0
February 5th,	a payment of	..	..	0	10	0
March 5th,	a payment of	..	..	0	10	0
April 5th,	a payment of	..	..	0	10	0
May 5th,	a payment of	..	..	0	10	0
June 5th,	a payment of	..	..	0	10	0
July 5th,	a payment of	..	..	0	10	0
August 5th,	a payment of	..	..	0	10	0
September 5th,	a payment of	..	..	0	10	0
October 5th,	a payment of	..	..	0	10	0
November 5th,	a payment of	..	..	0	10	0
December 5th	a payment of	..	..	0	10	0
January 5th, 1923	a payment of	..	..	0	10	0
February 5th	a payment of	..	..	0	3	9

£9 3 9

The difference between this and £10 (viz., 16/3), is represented by the discount and the amount that will have been earned by your money as interest, which goes towards the payment for the Bond. Thereafter you will receive 6/- every half-year in interest. These payments may be multiplied by five for a £50 Bond, and 10 for a £100 Bond, and so on in any quantity. The yield is a little over 6½ per cent. to the investor.

£10 Bond and £10 Bond Converted

The following table sets out the payment by instalments for converting a £10 4½ per cent. Bond. You apply for a £10 Bond in the New Loan, making arrangements with the Bank to pay by instalments. You obtain a conversion form and fill this in in connection with the £10 4½ per cent. Bond you hold, and lodge both the form and the Bond with the Bank prior to the closing date of the Loan. It will be seen that the actual cash found by you for the purchase of the New £10 Bond is £8/6/9 only. The difference between this £8/6/9 and £10 being made up by the discount of 8/- on the New Loan, and the interest that you would have received on the Old Loan, together with the interest on your new money, after allowing for interest charged by the Bank on the advance.

1921.		£	s.	d.	1921.		£	s.	d.				
Any time prior to—													
Sept. 5	To Cash Deposit	..	1	0	0	Dec. 15—By Interest on Old Bond	..	0	4	6			
Oct. 5	To Cash Instalment	..	0	10	0	1922.	..	..	..	..
Nov. 5	"	..	0	10	0	June 15—By Interest on Converted Bond	..	0	6	0			
Dec. 5	"	..	0	10	0	June 15—By Interest on New Bond	..	0	6	9			
1922.					Dec. 15—By Interest on both Bonds					..	0	12	0
Jan. 5	"	..	0	10	0	Total Interest received	..	1	9	3			
Feb. 5	"	..	0	10	0	Less Interest charged by Bank	..	0	4	0			
Mar. 5	"	..	0	10	0	Nett Interest received	..	1	5	3			
Apr. 5	"	..	0	10	0	Discount on Bond	..	0	8	0			
May 5	"	..	0	10	0	Cash paid	..	8	6	9			
June 5	"	..	0	10	0	Old Bond converted	..	10	0	0			
July 5	"	..	0	10	0								
Aug. 5	"	..	0	10	0								
Sept. 5	"	..	0	10	0								
Oct. 5	"	..	0	10	0								
Nov. 5	"	..	0	10	0								
Dec. 5	(Balance owing)	..	0	6	9								
Total Cash paid					..	8	6	9					
Discount on purchase of New Bond (the purchase price being £9/12/- instead of £10)					..	0	8	0					
Nett Interest received from Bonds, both Old and New (after payment of Interest charged on Advances by the Bank)					..	1	5	3					
You lodge the £10 Bond you hold					..	10	0	0					
					£20	0	0	Total value of Bonds		£20 0 0			

The table clearly proves that it does not pay you to leave the £10 4½ per cent. Bond you hold unconverted, if you can see your way clear to buy an equal amount of Diggers' Loan Bonds, extending the payments up to the end of 1922.

Multiply the figures by five for £50 Bond.

£100 Bond

(If you hold £100 at 4½ per cent.)

The following table sets out the payment by instalments for converting a £100 4½ per cent. Bond. You apply for a £100 Bond in the New Loan, making arrangements with the Bank to pay by instalments. You obtain a conversion form and fill this in in connection with the £100 4½ per cent. Stock or Bond you already hold, and lodge both with the Bank prior to the closing date of the Loan. It will be seen that the actual cash found by you for the purchase of the New £100 Bond is £83 8/- only, the difference between this £83 8/- and £100 being made up by the discount of £4 in the New Loan and the interest that you would have received on the Old Loan, together with the interest on your new money, after allowing for interest charged by the bank on the advance.

1921.	£	s.	d.	1921.	£	s.	d.
Any time prior to—				Dec. 15—By Interest on Old Bond	2	5	0
Sept. 5—To Cash Deposit	10	0	0	1922.			
Oct. 5—To Cash Instalment	5	0	0	June 15—By Interest on Converted Bond	3	0	0
Nov. 5—	5	0	0	June 15—By Interest on New Bond	3	7	6
Dec. 5—	5	0	0	Dec. 15—By Interest on both Bonds	6	0	0
1922.				Total Interest received	14	12	6
Jan. 5—	5	0	0	Less Interest charged by the Bank	2	0	6
Feb. 5—	5	0	0	Nett Interest received	12	12	0
Mch. 5—	5	0	0	Discount on New Bond	4	0	0
Apl. 5—	5	0	0	Cash paid	83	8	0
May 5—	5	0	0	Old Bond Converted	100	0	0
June 5—	5	0	0				
July 5—	5	0	0				
Aug. 5—	5	0	0				
Sept. 5—	5	0	0				
Oct. 5—	5	0	0				
Nov. 5—	5	0	0				
Dec. 5— (Balance owing)	3	8	0				
Total Cash paid	83	8	0				
Discount on purchase of New Bond (the purchase price being £96 instead of £100)	4	0	0				
Nett Interest received from Bonds, both Old and New (after payment of Interest charged on Advances by the Bank)	12	12	0				
You lodge the £100 worth of Bonds you hold, which may or may not have cost you £100, but which are worth a face value of £100	100	0	0				
	£200	0	0	Total value of Bonds	£200	0	0

The actual result to you by conversion as against allowing the amount you at present hold to remain at 4½ per cent. is as follows: £100 held by you of 4½ per cent. Bonds or Stock, yearly income .. £4 10 0

You use the interest as it accrues and add the sum of £83 8/- only, over a period of 16 months, and your yearly income is increased to .. £12 0 0

Besides which your money is invested till 1930 at the interest shown, and even if the value of money falls materially during the period you are still sure of this interest till the date specified.

£100 Bond

(If you hold £100 at 5 per cent.)

This table is similar to the preceding one, but shows the amount you have to pay and the part the interest of the Old Bond takes in the purchase of the New, if you hold £100 of 5 per cent. Bonds or Stock in any previous War or Peace Loan. It will be seen that the actual cash to be found is £83 3/- These tables clearly prove that it does not pay you to leave the £100 Bond you hold in previous Loans bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. or 5 per cent. unconverted, if you can see your way clear to buy an equal amount of New Bonds, extending the payment over a period up to the end of 1922.

1921.	£	s.	d.	1921.	£	s.	d.
Any time prior to—				Dec. 15—By Interest on Old Bond	2	10	0
Sept. 5—To Cash Deposit	10	0	0	1922.			
Oct. 5—To Cash Instalment	5	0	0	June 15—By Interest on Converted Bond	3	0	0
Nov. 5—	5	0	0	June 15—By Interest on New Bond	3	7	6
Dec. 5—	5	0	0	Dec. 15—By Interest on both Bonds	6	0	0
1922.				Total Interest received	14	17	6
Jan. 5—	5	0	0	Less Interest charged by the Bank	2	0	6
Feb. 5—	5	0	0	Nett Interest received	12	17	0
Mch. 5—	5	0	0	Discount on New Bond	4	0	0
Apl. 5—	5	0	0	Cash paid	83	3	0
May 5—	5	0	0	Old Bond Converted	100	0	0
June 5—	5	0	0				
July 5—	5	0	0				
Aug. 5—	5	0	0				
Sept. 5—	5	0	0				
Oct. 5—	5	0	0				
Nov. 5—	5	0	0				
Dec. 5— (Balance owing)	3	3	0				
Total Cash paid	83	3	0				
Discount on purchase of New Bond (the purchase price being £96 instead of £100)	4	0	0				
Nett Interest received from Bonds, both Old and New (after payment of Interest charged on Advances by the Bank)	12	17	0				
You lodge the £100 worth of Bonds you hold, which may or may not have cost you £100, but which are worth a face value of £100	100	0	0				
	£200	0	0	Total value of Bonds	£200	0	0

You utilise the interest on your Old Bond in buying the New, and find an additional sum of £83 3/-, extended over a period of 16 months, and you increase your yearly income from £5 per year to £12 per year.

Do you know of any other form of investment that will yield you such excellent results? Besides which, you have all the security of Australia behind your investment.

At the end of 1930 you get back, not £183 3/-, but £200 in full.

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£500 Bond

(If you hold £500 at 4½ per cent.)

If you hold Bonds or Stock of the value of £500 in 4½ per cent. previous issues your income therefrom is £22/10/- per annum. If you take up a fresh £500 in the present Diggers' Loan it will cost you £480 by the ordinary method of payment. You then have the right to convert the £500 you at present hold into 6 per cent. Bonds or Stock, and for the investment of this additional £480 you increase your income from £22/10/- to £60 per annum. Thus the investment of £480 is responsible for an additional £37/10/- per annum or £7/16/3 per cent. per annum. The fact that for the £480 then invested you obtain £500 on maturity in 1930 makes the return to you on the £480 invested £8/5/1 per annum. Does it pay you to let the £500 Bond you hold remain as it is if you can see any method of converting it? If you cannot find the ready money to convert it, it is quite possible that you can do so over an extended period, letting the interest on your Old Bond and the interest on the money you can find go towards buying the New Bond. The following tables clearly show how much money you will have to find if you avail yourself of your banker's assistance in purchasing a £500 Bond in the Diggers' Loan, thus enabling you to convert the Bonds you already hold.

1921.	£	s.	d.	1921.	£	s.	d.
Any time prior to—				Dec. 15—By Interest on Old Bond	11	5	0
Sept. 5—To Cash Deposit	50	0	0				
Oct. 5—To Cash Instalment	25	0	0	1922.			
Nov. 5—	25	0	0	June 15—By Interest on Converted Bond	15	0	0
Dec. 5—	25	0	0				
1922.				June 15—By Interest on New Bond	16	17	6
Jan. 5—	25	0	0				
Feb. 5—	25	0	0	Dec. 15—By Interest on both Bonds	30	0	0
Mar. 5—	25	0	0				
Apl. 5—	25	0	0	Total Interest received	73	2	6
May 5—	25	0	0	Less Interest charged by the Bank	10	2	5
June 5—	25	0	0				
July 5—	25	0	0	Nett Interest received	63	0	1
Aug. 5—	25	0	0	Discount on New Bonds	20	0	0
Sept. 5—	25	0	0	Cash paid	416	19	11
Oct. 5—	25	0	0	Old Bond Converted	500	0	0
Nov. 5—	25	0	0				
Dec. 5— (Balance owing)	16	19	11				
Total Cash paid	416	19	11				
Discount on purchase of New Bonds (the purchase price being £96 instead of £100)	20	0	0				
Nett Interest received from Bonds, both Old and New (after payment of Interest charged on Advances by the Bank)	63	0	1				
You lodge the £500 worth of Bonds you hold, which may or may not have cost you £500, but which are worth a face value of £500	500	0	0				
	£1,000	0	0	Total value of Bonds	£1,000	0	0

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It will be seen that if you hold £500 of 4½ per cent. Bonds and wish to convert them by taking up New Loan on these easy terms it will cost you only £416/19/11 in new money, the balance being made up by the discount on the New Loan, interest on the Old Bonds, and interest on your new money, together with the difference between what the Bank charges for the advance and what you get for it. If your present Bonds are 5 per cent. it will cost you £415/13/11, taken up in the same way.

£500 Bond

(If you hold £500 at 5 per cent.)

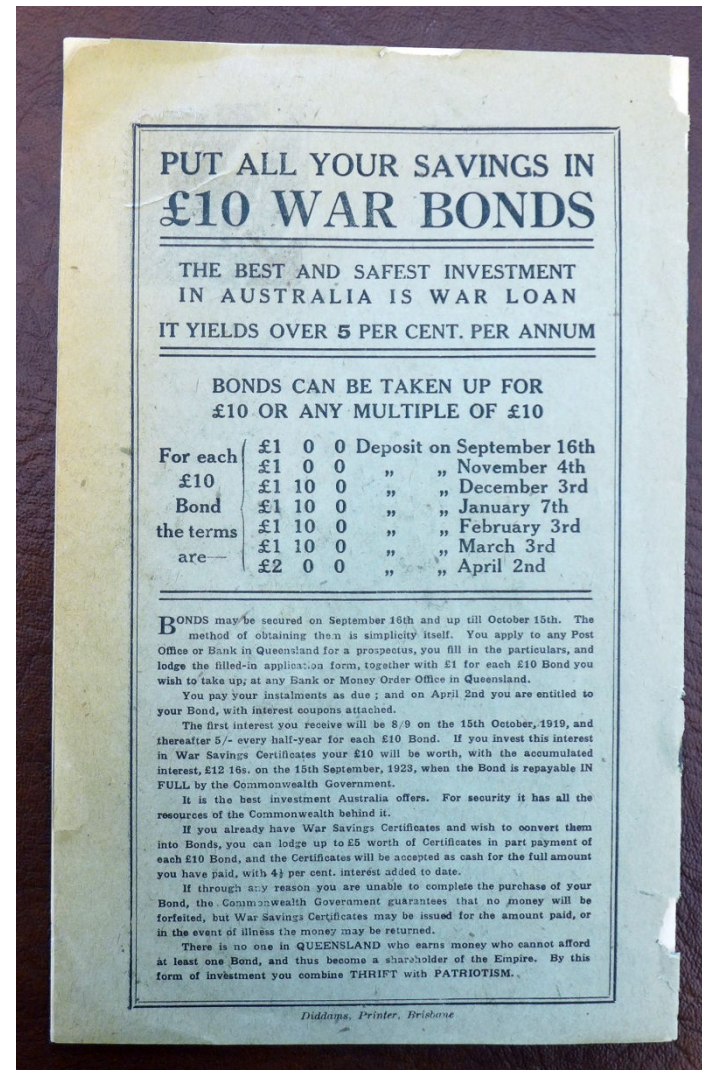
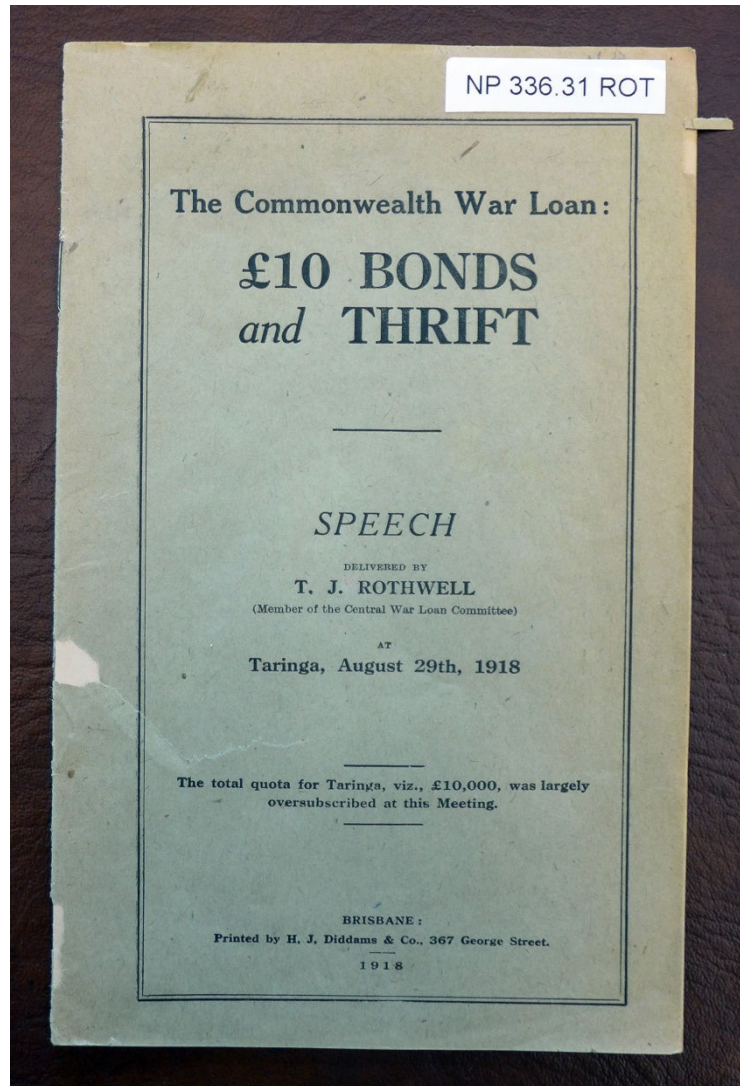
1921.	£	s.	d.	1921.	£	s.	d.
Any time prior to—				Dec. 15—By Interest on Old Bond	12	10	0
Sept. 5—To Cash Deposit	50	0	0				
Oct. 5—To Cash Instalment	25	0	0	1922.			
Nov. 5—	25	0	0	June 15—By Interest on Converted Bond	15	0	0
Dec. 5—	25	0	0				
1922.				June 15—By Interest on New Bond	16	17	6
Jan. 5—	25	0	0				
Feb. 5—	25	0	0	Dec. 15—By Interest on both Bonds	30	0	0
Mar. 5—	25	0	0				
Apl. 5—	25	0	0	Total Interest received	74	7	6
May 5—	25	0	0	Less Interest charged by the Bank	10	1	5
June 5—	25	0	0				
July 5—	25	0	0	Nett Interest received	64	6	1
Aug. 5—	25	0	0	Discount on New Bonds	20	0	0
Sept. 5—	25	0	0	Cash paid	415	13	11
Oct. 5—	25	0	0	Old Bond Converted	500	0	0
Nov. 5—	25	0	0				
Dec. 5— (Balance owing)	15	13	11				
Total Cash paid	415	13	11	Total value of Bonds	£1,000	0	0
Discount on purchase of New Bonds (the purchase price being £96 instead of £100)	20	0	0				
Nett Interest received from Bonds, both Old and New (after payment of Interest charged on Advances by the Bank)	64	6	1				
You lodge the £500 worth of Bonds you hold, which may or may not have cost you £500, but which are worth a face value of £500	500	0	0				
	£1,000	0	0				

For £1,000 held by you double the preceding figures.

You utilise the interest on your Old Bonds in buying the New, and find the additional money extended over a period of 16 months.

You increase your yearly income from £22/10/- (if 4½ per cent. Bonds held), or £25 (if 5 per cent. Bonds held), to £60 per annum.

You extend the term over which your money will earn this interest till 1930, and at the end of 1930 you get back, not the amount you paid only, but the full face value of the Bonds.



TJ Rothwell Speech at Taringa 29 August 1918, Front and Rear cover (NLA)

The Commonwealth War Loan :

£10 BONDS and THRIFT

THERE are many aspects of the War Loan that may be placed before the public, and one could talk for an hour, every minute of which would be replete with trenchant arguments, why people in Australia, rich and poor alike, should—so far as their means allow, take up war loan bonds. These arguments would include Patriotism, Duty, Gratitude, Loyalty, Thrift and Policy.

When the country calls, what **true patriot** is there whose blood is not stirred to make such sacrifices as lie in his power. This is the sentiment that caused our then Prime Minister, Mr. Andrew Fisher, backed by the feeling that thrilled Australia, to originate the phrase that "Australia is in this war to the **last man and the last shilling.**"

Australia was then ready to back up this statement by fulfilling the pledge, spontaneously given ; but even to the horrors of war a nation becomes accustomed in time, and a feeling of apathy is apt to spread over a people who are so far removed from the actual theatre of war that the hardships occasioned thereby are scarcely felt—even by reflection. There are, however, that large number of Australian heroes who have willingly taken their chance in the great battle of democracy against autocracy and militarism, of right against might, of justice and freedom against cruelty, rapine, defilement and slavery—that army

of over 300,000 men who to Australia are blood of our blood and bone of our bone; to whom in some form or other nearly every one present is related, whose careers and movements are watched with the keenest interest and sympathy, and the loss of whose lives, to the extent of over 50,000 has touched the hearts of our people in a way that nothing in the history of Australia ever has before, and God grant, never will again,—but to those brave defenders of our birthright we owe a **duty**—a duty quite independent of reinforcements, the duty of keeping them supplied with food and clothing, of transporting them to and from the fighting lines, and of looking after them when there. This is a **sacred duty** which should be cheerfully shouldered by the Australian nation. England, with her vast resources, has put an army of five million men into the field. She is spending seven millions of pounds a day on the war. Up to the end of June her expenditure amounted to the colossal sum of seven thousand five hundred million pounds; her war loan borrowings amount to £177 per head of her population. This works out for a family of five the sum of £885. In Australia, the war loans raised amount to just on 150 millions, or about £30 per head of the population; so that, in spite of our great national wealth in Australia, the difference of war loan borrowings for a family of five is £885 for Great Britain, as compared with £150 for Australia. To the amount of Australian war loan must be added 47½ millions we have borrowed from Great Britain for war purposes, and 38 millions we owe her for money advanced for the upkeep of our troops, so that our present war expenditure is about 240 million pounds.

Most people in this free and independent country like to feel that they do their share—the average Australian has the reputation of being a good sport: he doesn't want the other fellow to carry his burden or to pay his debts, and I want to place some figures before you to show what is your share, and consequently your sacred duty and privilege, to find in cash for

this great war. Let those who can find more—to make up for those who, unfortunately, are not in a position to find their full share. This they will do with pleasure, but some must also be found to make up for that small minority, those who **can** and **won't**, those few people who are without soul, who know not the meaning of the words country, patriotism or loyalty—whose lives are circumscribed by selfishness and self-aggrandisement—who do nothing towards building, but everything to bring their country, their homes and their lives into disrepute; who by their active or passive opposition to the aims of our Great Empire, are doing what **they** can to bring to these sunny shores the same fate that overtook Belgium; and whose policy, if successful, would result in the spoliation of our fair land.

If you add to the 150 millions already borrowed by Australia the amount of the present War Loan, viz., 40 millions, you will have 190 millions of war loan by April, 1919. This, calculated on the wealth of Australia at the last wealth census—about £1,700,000,000—is about 11 per cent., or £11 for every hundred pounds of wealth you own. Now, if you own a house of a value of say £500, and owe £200 on mortgage, your wealth as represented in that house is £300. If you own furniture in addition, to the value of £150, and no money or other property, your wealth is £450. If you have in the savings bank, in addition to this £450, a sum of £50, your wealth is £500, and you ought to have (by the time this war loan is fully subscribed) £55 worth of war loan, if you do your share. This is on a wealth basis. Any man who has £1,000 in wealth—houses, lands, furniture, money, stock, implements, or whatever it consists of, has not done his duty unless he has over £100 worth of war loan bonds.

Now view it from an income standpoint. The yearly Australian expenditure on war is about 80 million pounds. Her total income is about 258 million pounds. Divide our population into families of five—allow them living expenses, and we find that out

of every pound left over, after paying living expenses, at least 16s. of all the surplus money must be put into war loan bonds, if we are to do our duty to the Empire. One is met with the question as to whether it is expected that a man who owes money on mortgage on his house or farm should, in place of reducing that mortgage, put money into war loan. I will answer it with an illustration taken from the intimate life of Australia. If a cyclone comes along and nearly takes your roof off, would you borrow money, if necessary, to make it good and keep it there? I think—yes. If you have a farm and the floods wash away your fences, so that if not repaired cattle stray into your paddocks and ruin your crops, would you borrow money to replace those fences? I think—yes. If, as in the last German offensive, the foundation of our armies were shaken, and the Prussian hordes overran the country, and despoiled it, did we borrow men and money to repair the loss? I think—yes. And to-day we have driven them back in some places to the lines they occupied earlier in the year. If that German offensive had been successful on the lines hoped for by the Germans—**our** roofs, **our** homes and all would have gone; **our** fences, paddocks, stocks and **all** would have been valueless. Money is necessary to keep our lines intact. We can't ask Great Britain to bear the burden of our section of the lines. We are only some 200 thousand fighting strength out of the many millions engaged in this war on the side of our Allies. Surely we can keep our end up so far as **paying** is concerned. It isn't much to ask of Australia.

A £10 bond will pay the average cost of upkeep of an Australian soldier for about 14 days. Is there anyone who is earning money to-day who can't buy at least one ten-pound bond on the easy time payment system suggested by the Commonwealth—one pound down, one pound in November, then thirty shillings a month till March, and in April £2? This completes the payments for a bond, and you thus become a shareholder in the Empire.

The buying of a war bond has other aspects than patriotism, duty and loyalty. It is **absolutely the finest and safest investment** that has ever been offered in Australia. It is easily purchased, yields the greatest margin of interest commensurate with safety; it is easily realisable, and has all the resources of the Commonwealth behind it as security. To purchase a £10 bond, you first of all have to secure an application form. This you can get at any bank or money order office, or from any sharebroker in the Commonwealth. You fill in the particulars. You lodge it at any bank or money order office, with £1 deposit for every £10 you want to invest. On the 4th of November you pay another pound. On the 3rd of December £1 10s., on the 7th January next year £1 10s., and on the 7th February and 3rd March each £1 10s.; then on Wednesday, the 2nd of April, you pay £2. This completes the £10 payments, and you are entitled to a bond—a Commonwealth bond—a share certificate in the Empire—a paper that shows you are a loyal citizen; and to this bond is attached a set of coupons showing the interest to which you are entitled. On the 15th October, 1919, you receive your first interest, viz., 8s. 9d., and every half-year thereafter 5s. for each £10 bond you hold. On the 23rd September, 1923, less than 4½ years after the final instalment has been paid to purchase the bond, you have the full sum of £10 returned to you; but, in the meantime, you will have received interest, which, if you re-invest in war loan certificates, will make your £10 bond worth £12 16s. 7d., or more than twenty-five per cent. more than you put into the war loan. If by any chance illness overtakes you, or if for any other reason you are unable to pay your instalments on a bond taken up, the Commonwealth Government guarantees that you will not have to forfeit any part of the money paid by you, but they will issue war saving certificates for the full amount paid, or, if necessary, refund the amount paid in.

If you have the money in a savings bank, which gives you 3½ per cent. interest, and only draw the

money as you want it to pay the instalments as due, you will find that, for the first year, if you pay in the deposit on the 15th of October, which is the last day you can apply for these bonds (though I do not advocate putting off the application till October 15th, I would rather urge everyone to put in their application as nearly as possible on the first day the war loan opens, if for no other reason, the laudable one of assisting to gain the honour flag for your district as early as possible), you will have received from the savings bank 2s. 5½d. interest on each £10, or £1 6s. on each £100, and on the 15th September, 1919, the sum of 8s. 9d. on each ten pound or £4 7s. 6d. on each £100 from the Commonwealth, which together, amount to 11s. 2½d. interest on the £10 and £5 13s. 6d. interest on the £100 so invested. Remember too, that the interest is quite free of State income tax, no matter what your income, and also free of Federal income tax if your income is £156 a year; but if your income is £250 a year, the Federal tax on the yearly interest received from a £10 bond is less than a penny. If you do not need your interest for current expenses, but re-invest it as you receive it—at the same rate of interest as the war bond, viz., 5%—on the 15th September, 1923, your ten pound bond will be worth £12 16s. 7d., and your hundred pounds £128 6s.

Some people have never started to save money. Let this war loan be your first effort in this direction. The wealthy men of our country may be divided into two classes—those who have had money left them, and those who by thrift and energy have saved and made money. Probably there are at least 10 of those who have made their way, through thrift and energy, to the place they occupy, to every one who has inherited money, or who has been (what is commonly termed) born with a silver spoon in his mouth. Let me tell you that it was the first ten pounds that counted on this road to independence, and there will probably be many people who will trace their first stepping stone to affluence to an investment in a £10 bond in the seventh war loan.

As a matter of policy it is wise to take up war loan. If the war loans are not subscribed voluntarily as issued, the Federal Treasurer has stated that the money **must** be found. This means that, later on, those who have not subscribed will be compelled to do so, and if this happens, it is practically certain that the terms offered to those who should have subscribed, and haven't, will not be as liberal as to those who have voluntarily put their money at the country's service.

In the same way that it is policy on the part of the individual to take up war bonds, it is policy as well as duty on the part of Australia to finance its own war loans. It is by the upkeep of our army that we hold our place among the nations of the world. It is our insurance policy. It shows we are a part of the Great United British Empire—doing our part to hold it together, and in return receiving the protection of the great Army and wondrous Navy of the Motherland. Thus we are entitled to our share of the respect of the Allies, and a voice in the problems that will affect the world after the war.

Now; let each one of you not only take up your quota of war loan, but become an active canvasser for war loan subscriptions. There are said to be about 250 thousand people who, from some source or other, draw an income in Queensland. Many of them hold war loan in some of the previous loans, but only about 16 thousand took up war loans for the 6th issue. Probably this was because it was not properly brought under their notice. Do not let this be a reason in connection with the 7th war loan. If you already have money in this best of all investments take more. Everyone can also do something towards getting a friend or neighbour to invest in war bonds, and in so doing they will have the satisfaction of helping themselves, helping the country, and possibly helping their friend or neighbour to the first rung of the ladder that leads to success and independence.