

## A History of the Timber Industry in the Pine Rivers District

*by Erica Long*

The Pine Rivers District of South East Queensland was named for the species of Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) found to be prevalent there. The natural environment of the Pine Rivers catchment area determined the distribution of its timber resources and its history. The Pine Rivers District extends from the outer north-western suburbs of Brisbane and west to the rugged D'Aguilar Range, watershed of the many tributaries of the North and South Pine Rivers. Whiteside, Samsonvale, Petrie, Dayboro, Mt. Mee, Mt. Pleasant and Lacey's and Kobble Creeks in the North Pine River region and Samford, Bunyaville, Mt. Nebo, Mt. Glorious and Cedar Creek in the South Pine River region were the locations of significant timber-getting activity. The navigable North and South Pine Rivers meet prior to entering Bramble Bay between Brighton and Redcliffe. The mangrove flats of the Pine estuary and Hayes Inlet initially bordered hardwood eucalypt forests and dense inaccessible scrubs of creepers, epiphytes, ferns and the highly desirable softwood species of pine, beech and cedar.<sup>1</sup> Timber was an important commodity. Aboriginal residents of the Pine used the local resource, which subsequently attracted European interest, settlement and industry. The history of the use of timber cannot be isolated from the wider Australian context. From 1823, the demand for and use of timber determined the various phases of the history of the Pine Rivers region. It attracted explorers, sawyers, teamsters, speculators, squatters, contractors, entrepreneurs and settlers whose ventures shaped the cultural landscape.

Aboriginal people modified the natural resources of the Pine Rivers to suit their own requirements. Swamp oak was harvested from the river flats for the grub kan-yi. Saplings were piled on mudbanks exposed at low tide and allowed to rot, ensuring an annual food supply.<sup>2</sup> The river crossing at Petrie was known as Madin for the fish trap breakwater constructed of bushes there.<sup>3</sup> 'Pikkibean' palm flowers and the resin secretions from various trees were used as waterproof containers. Hardwoods were used to make spears and waddies and one type of boomerang was fashioned from roots that grew in a half-circle. Shields were made from cork-wood and coated with beeswax. Bark was peeled from around the 'bastard mahogany' or stringybark, heated and bound with lengths of wattle for canoes. Tea tree bark was used for huts and to cover dead sticks that were lashed together for rafts. The Moreton Bay fig, cotton bush, hibiscus, wattles, vines, rushes and grasses were made into string for a wide range of purposes.<sup>4</sup> The timber and plant products of the Pine Rivers

<sup>1</sup> Macmahon, Philip, *The Merchantable Timbers of Queensland* (Brisbane: Government Printer, 1905), p. 11-12.

There are discrepancies between localised, common names and botanical names for timber species. Historical descriptions, therefore, require a cautious interpretation.

<sup>2</sup> Petrie, C. C., *Tom Petrie's Reminiscences of Early Queensland (dating from 1837) recorded by his daughter Constance Campbell Petrie* (Hawthorne, Vic.: Lloyd O'Neil, 1975), p. 75.

Macmahon, *Merchantable Timbers*, Kan-yi was known as cobra to researchers who tested the viability of Queensland woods for bridge and wharf construction.

<sup>3</sup> Petrie, *Reminiscences*, p. 73.

Steele, J.G., *The Explorers of the Moreton Bay District 1770-1830* (St. Lucia, Qld.: University of Queensland Press, 1972), p. 107. May have been the weir noted by John Oxley, 1 Dec 1823.

<sup>4</sup> Petrie, *Reminiscences*, pp. 97-108.

district were essential resources to the Aboriginal people as they were to subsequent white settlers.

The first colonial evidence of the extensive timber resources of the Pine Rivers region was provided by John Oxley in 1823.<sup>5</sup> Investigating possible sites for a convict establishment, he discovered the shipwrecked Illawarra cedar-getters John Finnegan and Thomas Pamphlett who told him of the existence of a large navigable stream - the yet-to-be-named Brisbane. On 1 December Oxley, guided by Finnegan, navigated 'a considerable river' noting 'a great many fine cypresses [and] much good timber of the eucalyptus species, with she-oak (*casuarina*) and dog-wood'.<sup>6</sup> Oxley marked the stream B and officially reported the cypresses as pine. Ironically, it was not until he travelled up the Brisbane River the following day that he realised the significance of this magnificent new species.<sup>7</sup> Oxley subsequently named the stream where he first observed the 'noble' pine, the Deception River, believing Finnegan had tricked him but it was eventually appropriately named the Pine River.

Oxley returned to Moreton Bay in 1824 in the *Amity*, selected Humpybong at Redcliffe for the penal establishment and explored the region with Allan Cunningham, King's Botanist. On 30 September, Cunningham took two boats past 'dangerous half-bare rocks' and the 'low mangrove' shore 'to the head of a Blind Arm which had been discovered formerly by Mr. Oxley'.<sup>8</sup> Cunningham stated the southern shore had 'thick matted woods similar to those on the banks of the Brisbane...in which we observed many stately trees of the Araucaria or Pine whose elevated heads overtip the several large timbers, that form these dark shaded forests'.<sup>9</sup> Cunningham selected several specimens 'of the particular dimensions required as spars for [the] Colonial marine' and while they were being cut down investigated the northern shore, which 'offered [him] a more extensive field for Botanical research'.<sup>10</sup> He seems genuinely surprised that 'the stupendous size and vast weight of the forest Pine that soon yielded to the falling axes...effectively prevented its removal'.<sup>11</sup> It was perhaps a sign of things to come in the Pine Rivers that the party cut down far more wood than they could remove. Much labour and clearing of brushwood was required to get the small spars and 'logs of only a few feet in length' back to the *Amity* where they were stowed and taken to Sydney.<sup>12</sup> Oxley mysteriously records that 'to this tree Mr. C. gave the name of the Brisbane pine, as being first discovered on the banks of the river of the same name'.<sup>13</sup> This incorrect assertion may have been made to

---

<sup>5</sup> The ship was H.M. Cutter *Mermaid*; Master Charles Penson.

<sup>6</sup> Steele, *Explorers of Moreton Bay*, pp. 105-7. Oxley's Field Book.

<sup>7</sup> Steele, *Explorers of Moreton Bay*, pp. 119, 90.

<sup>8</sup> John Steele, transcript of Cunningham's Journal 30 covering the journey up the Pine River September-October 1824. Original in Archives of NSW SZ9. 30 September 1824. The Blind Arm is the North Pine River. The landing site was near John Oxley reserve at Murrumba Downs 2 - 3 km east of Petrie and the bare rocks are Dohle's Rocks.

John Steele to Merv Ewart re Cunningham's Journal, n.d. Steele calculates Cunningham's dates are in advance a day.

<sup>9</sup> Steele, transcript of Cunningham's Journal, 30 September 1824.

<sup>10</sup> Steele, transcript of Cunningham's Journal, 30 September 1824.

<sup>11</sup> Steele, transcript of Cunningham's Journal, 30 September 1824.

<sup>12</sup> Steele, transcript of Cunningham's Journal, 1-4 October 1824.

<sup>13</sup> Steele, *Explorers of Moreton Bay*, 138, pp. 90-1. Oxley's Field Book, 21 September 1824, records *Araucaria Brisbanei* in the margin.

connect the impressive tree to the picturesque Brisbane River and the governor rather than the ‘mangrovey’ estuary where it was first observed the previous year. The hoop pine was subsequently named in Cunningham’s honour. Steele states that ‘Brisbane owes its foundation to Oxley’s enthusiasm for its river and its indigenous pine tree *Araucaria cunninghamii*, usually known as hoop pine’.<sup>14</sup> The same could be said of the Pine Rivers District, now part of the greater Brisbane area. The history of the whole region is closely tied to timber.

1824 ushered in an era of great change in Moreton Bay. When a convict party sought timber at Yebri Creek (Petrie) to supplement the prefabricated buildings at Humpybong an Aborigine was shot and killed in a ‘single act of stupidity which tipped the scales of patience for the natives’ and set in train decades of frontier violence.<sup>15</sup> The *Amity*’s 1824 departure via the quicker passage between Stradbroke and Moreton Islands affirmed official enthusiasm for the Brisbane River and in May 1825, John Gray was instructed to survey and buoy the passage and move the convict establishment from Humpybong to the future site of Brisbane. The northern bay and Pine region were by-passed. Edmund Lockyer who visited in September 1825 on the *Mermaid* commented on how little was known about the area.

*There are many rivers...that no one has ever entered, consequently their capabilities and resources are yet to be learnt, though from what is known of the Brisbane, Blind [Pine] river and the Pumice Stone, they abound with the finest timber that has hitherto been found in New South Wales...As a proof that the wood of this country is valuable, several ships have been principally loaded with it on their home voyage; and, further, the merchants of Sydney are not inclined to give any information on their profits in this article.*<sup>16</sup>

The demand for forest products by the burgeoning Australian population generated a feverish industry. “Wood was vitally important...It was used everywhere and for almost everything.”<sup>17</sup> Accessible forests along the east coast were ruthlessly plundered for economic gain. Waste was immense and governments attempted to regulate timber-getting practices along with land tenure. The history of timber activity in the Pine Rivers District reflected the wider Australian scenario, however, its rugged topography, comparative isolation and the eighty kilometre exclusion zone in place in the convict era mitigated against rapid resource depletion there.<sup>18</sup> Sawyers, bullock-drivers, contractors and labourers were the rarely identified workers. They supplied mill owners and merchants exporting the timber of the Pine Rivers to southern population centres.<sup>19</sup> Only fragments of their history remain today.

The prolific timber resources of the Pine Rivers provided early settlers with a degree of self sufficiency and a means of profit. The squatting operations of the Griffin family at Whiteside and Redbanks (1843) and the Joyner-Penson families at Samsonvale (1845), obtained through pasturage licences, exemplify this. The Griffin

<sup>14</sup> Steele, *Explorers of Moreton Bay*, p. 90.

<sup>15</sup> Matthews, Tony, *This Dawning Land* (Spring Hill, Qld.: Boolarong, 1986), p. 11.

<sup>16</sup> Petrie, *Reminiscences*, p. 188. Two people were killed at Humpybong in retaliation.

<sup>17</sup> Russell, Henry Stewart, *The Genesis of Queensland* (Sydney: Turner and Henderson, 1888), pp. 600-1.

<sup>18</sup> Dargavel, John, ed., *Sawing, Selling and Sons Histories of Australian Timber Firms* (Canberra: Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies, 1988), p. 3.

<sup>19</sup> Plentiful supplies of timber were more easily rafted down the Brisbane River and the streams of the Sunshine and Gold Coast/Tweed regions.

diaries reveal just how much timber was required by a working property.<sup>20</sup> It was used for such basics as firewood, fences, bales, yolks, troughs, hurdles, and huts. Bark, which was constantly required was stripped by Aboriginal workers, a practice subsequently found to be highly destructive.<sup>21</sup> In the establishment phase, housing was basic as John Dunmore Lang noted in 1845.

*Captain Griffin's house was of the same punitive character as those of squatters generally consisting of rough slabs fixed in sleepers below, and in a grooved wallplate above, and roofed with large sheets of bark supported by rough saplings for rafters...I was told it was intended to erect [a better house] as soon as the more important outdoor operations of the establishment should afford the requisite leisure for the purpose, the present house being intended eventually for the barn.*<sup>22</sup>

When the foundations for a new house were commenced in February 1847, local trees were felled and snigged to the sawpits by Griffin's bullock team. Cedar planks, rafters and battens were cut. The sawyers and their families were collected from Brisbane, accommodated in huts and returned to the settlement when their work was completed in May.<sup>23</sup> The main house was not lined until August 1848 and a shingled cottage with verandah was built in the first quarter of 1851.<sup>24</sup> When Captain Griffin died on 1 June that year 17.4 metres of cedar was obtained from Mrs Joyner of Samsonvale for his coffin.<sup>25</sup>

Isabella Joyner arrived at Samsonvale with her son William and mother Isabella Penson a year after the death of her husband William who was drowned in the sinking of the *Sovereign* at Amity in 1847.<sup>26</sup> Mrs Joyner and Mrs Griffin as widows gained an extent of power that enabled the continued operation of their properties and as such were the two most notable women in the early history of the region. Their families were joined when Isabella Joyner and John Griffin married in 1852 but it was not until 1865, twenty years after the run was established, that the impressive homestead was built.<sup>27</sup> Cedar grew in abundance at Samsonvale at that time. Aust

<sup>20</sup> A survey of *Pugh's Almanac*, the *Post Office Directories* and the Timber Licence lists in the *Queensland Government Gazette* does not provide any evidence of the timber workers of the Pine Shire. Merchants and mill-owners located in Brisbane were, however, prominent.

<sup>21</sup> George Griffin, *Diaries and Ship's Log* (manuscript, 1840-1851).

<sup>22</sup> Evidence of *Select Committee on Forest Conservancy*, Votes and Proceedings of the Queensland Legislative Assembly, 1875, 2, p. 1265.

<sup>23</sup> Lang, John Dunmore, *Cookland in North-Eastern Australia: the future cotton field of Great Britain: its characteristics and capabilities for European colonisation, with a discussion of the origin, manners and customs of the aborigines* (London: Longmans, Brown Green and Longmans, 1847), p. 121.

<sup>24</sup> Griffin, *Diaries*, February - May 1847.

<sup>25</sup> Griffin, *Diaries*, 25 February, 10 August 1847.

<sup>26</sup> Griffin, *Diaries*, 1 June, 1851. No cut timber was readily available at Whiteside.

<sup>27</sup> Long, Erica, "Early White Settlement on the Pine River", *Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland*, XVI, 5 (Feb. 1997), pp. 189-209. Isabella Joyner was the daughter of Charles Penson who as master of the *Mermaid* and of the *Amity* had been involved in three explorations of Moreton Bay and the Pine region between 1823 and 1825. Her brother George and a cousin Henry and their families also resided at Samsonvale. Joyner, F., *The Joyners of Samson Vale* (Typescript of an address given to the Pine Rivers Historical Society, 26 June 1973), p. 10. The builder was Robert Campbell from the leading building firm. The Campbell and Petrie families had a long association with the timber trade in the Moreton Bay region. Whitely, J., *Two Families of Early Brisbane A Study of the families of Andrew Petrie and James Campbell through three generations 1830-1910* (unpublished B.A. (Hons) thesis, University of Queensland, 1963).

House was built entirely of cedar, in fact this valuable timber was used for almost everything. Stable racks, bins, mangers, saddle trees and even the Coach House was floored with it.<sup>28</sup> When the home was sold and pulled down in the 1940s the wide cedar boards were reused in its modern replacement. The pulpit from the chapel, built of fine silky oak, was later donated to the Anglican church at Lawnton.<sup>29</sup>

Of the considerable varieties of timber available in the North Pine the softwoods, cedar, hoop pine and beech were most marketable. An insight into their value is given by Miss F. Joyner who stated that 'on one occasion an allotment of land on the present site of the Brisbane Botanical Gardens, was offered in exchange for a wagon load of cedar'.<sup>30</sup> However, the possibility of profit had to be weighed against the dangers of the isolated frontier. In 1847, two sawyers working in the Pine Rivers area were murdered by Aboriginies.<sup>31</sup> It is not clear whether William Waller, William Boller and James Smith were rivateers or precisely where the notorious incident occurred.<sup>32</sup> Destructive summer thunderstorms were another danger to be contended with.<sup>33</sup> The Pine River was used as a viaduct in the arduous operation of rafting. Bullock teams brought logs to Sweeny's Reserve at Petrie. Buoyant softwoods were rafted to the 'heads of navigation' below the meeting of the North and South Pine Rivers and either loaded onto punts or guided around Shorncliffe to Brisbane.<sup>34</sup> In 1860, the wasteful process of 'freshing' had disastrous results when floods washed logs into the scrub and across the Pine estuary 'where it did not pay to get them out'.<sup>35</sup> The Griffin family were certainly exporting cedar and later settlers followed their lead using the timber resource to fund the operation of their holdings.<sup>36</sup> The Brisbane built sailing ship, *Selina*, loaded with cedar logs at the Pine River sank bound for Sydney in 1847. The cargo was undamaged but tragically all lives were lost.<sup>37</sup> The Whiteside Diaries record a load being taken down to the Pine River on 11 June 1847 not long after timber for the homestead was cut. Given the Griffins' connections with the

<sup>28</sup> Joyner, Joyners of Samson Vale, pp. 9-10.

<sup>29</sup> Joyner, Joyners of Samson Vale, pp. 6, 10.

<sup>30</sup> Joyner, Joyners of Samson Vale, p. 10. The offer was declined.

<sup>31</sup> Long, "Early White Settlement on the Pine", pp. 24-5.

<sup>32</sup> Annual licences for cutting timber on crown land were issued by the New South Wales government but the nature of tenure in the 'unsettled districts' was ambiguous. The Pine District was neither freehold or leasehold in 1847. It is not clear who had the right to cut timber and although Governor Gipps issued a proclamation banning the cutting of the Bunya Pine in 1842 and directed that no timber licences were to be issued in the Moreton Bay District people flaunted the difficult to police regulations. *NSW Government Gazette*, 14 April 1842, p. 587. Dornan, D. and Cryle, D., *The Petrie Family Building Colonial Brisbane* (St. Lucia, Qld.: University of Queensland Press, 1992), pp. 67, 56. Matthews, *This Dawning Land*, p. 28.

<sup>33</sup> Griffin, Diaries, 24 December 1849. *The Official Opening of the Dayboro War Memorial Grounds by Sir Raymond Huish, C.B.E. on Saturday, 8th October, 1955*, (Dayboro, Qld.: Dayboro War Memorial Association, 1955), p. 3.

<sup>34</sup> Merv Ewart - History Notes Folder. Talking to Rollo Petrie at his house, 29 May 1975. Details are sketchy. Rafts from the Brisbane River found their way to Dunwich to be sent to Sydney. The ones taken up the Brisbane River were milled. Cilento, R. and Lack, C., *Triumph in the Tropics: an Historical Sketch of Queensland* (Brisbane: Smith and Patterson, 1959), pp. 192-8 describes the general process of rafting.

<sup>35</sup> Thorpe, Bill, *Colonial Queensland Perspectives on a frontier society* (St Lucia, Qld.: University of Queensland Press, 1996), p. 90. Even in favourable conditions a retrieval rate of fifty percent was normal. Select Committee on Forest Conservancy, V&P, 1875, 2, p. 1265.

<sup>36</sup> Griffin, Diaries, 11 June 1847, 17 July 1849 and 27 December 1849.

<sup>37</sup> Dornan, D., "The Petrie Family A General and Biographical Perspective" *Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland*, XIV, 13 (Nov. 1992), p. 555.

coastal trade and that they were the only settlers in the vicinity, the cargo may well have been theirs.<sup>38</sup>

Tom Petrie settled at the Pine in 1859. He negotiated to purchase ten coastal portions of the Redbanks run from Jane Griffin after a conversation with John Griffin who was on his way to the Pine River with a load of cedar.<sup>39</sup> When Tom Petrie, son of Andrew Petrie, Brisbane's first free settler, arrived in 1837, the *James Watt* was loaded with cedar for the return journey to Sydney.<sup>40</sup> A rapid population increase in the 1860's created a demand for timber and agricultural land and the Petrie family became one of Brisbane's leading building firms along with the Campbells who were related by marriage. The Petries and Campbells were associated with sawmiller and merchant William Pettigrew and the Pine Rivers played a small part in the extensive Sunshine Coast timber operations of all three. The S.S. *Bluebell*, the first of a fleet of ships for this northern trade, was built for the Campbell family at Petrie's Pocket on the North Pine in the late 1870s.<sup>41</sup> The area provided Pettigrew with small quantities of hardwood and hickory (gnarrow), used for smoking meat, and the Petrie property "Murrumba" was used as a staging post.<sup>42</sup> The homestead was impressive with wide verandahs, built, fitted and furnished with local cedar, beech and pine. Tom Petrie's enterprises prospered, assisted by the Aboriginal workers to whom he had taught timber skills.

Early Queensland legislation affected land tenure in the Pine Rivers District. The 1860 *Alienation of Crown Land Act* established leases for crown land and licensed timber getters by the square mile (1.61 kilometres) in unoccupied areas. Special timber licences were issued in 1864 and charged according to the type of timber cut. The 1868 *Alienation of Crown Land Act* allowing the conditional purchase of land encouraged free settlers and agriculture. Edgar Foreman arrived on the *Queen of the Colonies* in 1866 and under the 1868 legislation, his father selected 40 acres (16.2 hectares) near Sidling Creek.<sup>43</sup> In those days:

*creeks were lined with virgin scrub, the primitive beauty of which was something infinitely grand. The scrubland on the river, for instance, was very rich, and no wonder, thanks to the rotten vegetation caused by fallen leaves and other vegetable matter which had been accumulating for countless years, and made many feet deep by rich mould in which any plant in the world would grow. Bordering the rich scrublands there were miles of splendid open forest, reaching from the river's mouth to its source. Some of it was rich black soil flats watered by large lagoons of clear water, while quite a number of creeks wound in and out throughout the whole of the district, which were seldom ever dry.*<sup>44</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Griffin, Diaries, 11 June 1847. Captain George Griffin and his three sons were all referred to as Captain Griffin and were involved with the British East India Company, Australian coastal steamship companies and lighthouses.

<sup>39</sup> Petrie, *Reminiscences*, p. 73. These portions were leaseholds.

<sup>40</sup> Petrie, Rollo, *The Petrie Family*, manuscript, OM 79.002/26, John Oxley Library.

<sup>41</sup> Campbell, A.B. and Campbell, M.B., *The James Campbell Story* (Brisbane: A.B. and M.B. Campbell, 1990), p. 10.

<sup>42</sup> E.G. Heap, papers, (manuscript, OM 78.079), Notes from Pettigrew diaries 6 June 1866.

<sup>43</sup> Foreman, E., *The History of the Adventures of a Queensland Pioneer being the experiences of the author* (Brisbane: Exchange Printing, 1928), p. 16.

<sup>44</sup> Foreman, *Adventures of a Queensland Pioneer*, pp. 67-8.

A 'shack' was quickly built on land Foreman describes as 'the absolute pick of the district...[with] about 20 acres (8.1 hectares) of dense tropical scrub on which was growing some of the finest timber in the world'.<sup>45</sup> The varieties included red and white cedar, deep and light yellowwood, tulipwood, ironwood, *lygnum vitae* and silky oak. In the 1860s and 1870s, beech and red cedar were in great demand and hoop pine was still marketable. Foreman says, 'there were only three pairs of sawyers in the whole place' and some itinerant timber getters and bullock teams.<sup>46</sup> He linked up with an unnamed pair of brothers who hauled timber when their funds were low. 'Timber was getting to be the principal industry in those days, as farming was hardly thought of'.<sup>47</sup> It was an industry driven by demand and the chance for profit, exemplified by an incident in which the Foremans became involved with a speculator. Hopeful of earning some cash they agreed to locate some silky oak, split and cart it to the Pine River for half the profit. Unfortunately, the silky oak was loaded onto a schooner that was never seen again.<sup>48</sup> The Foremans used the plentiful supply of timber for building contracts throughout the district. They erected the first school in the North Pine and Edgar Foreman, having learned the skills from an 'old convict', started a fencing business.<sup>49</sup> Like many involved in the timber industry, he ventured to the Sunshine Coast. Unlike that area, there are no comprehensive accounts of the later timber history of the Pine Rivers - but the following picture has been put together from the scattered sources relating to the North and South Pine tributaries and their mountain watersheds.

By the late 1860s, timbergetters travelled further west along the North Pine into rugged terrain where bullock wagon wheels required chocking. One settlement along the infamous route was so dangerous it was named Hell Hole.<sup>50</sup> The first selector in this area was John Mackenzie at Armstrong Creek (Dayboro) in 1866 whose sawpit supplied timber to William Day's sugar mill at Terror's Creek and others enterprises throughout the district. It was not until 1901, however, that a sawmill was constructed at Dayboro. The butter factory, built in 1903, used contractors paid by a measurement called the cord to fulfil their wood requirements. Timber was plentiful and labour cheap and again early settlers, such as Raynbird, Goertz and Hays selected quality cedar and beech for their homes and barns.<sup>51</sup>

Rising above Dayboro are Mt. Mee (495 metres) and Mt Pleasant (524 metres), volcanic outcrops of the D'Aguiar Range, which form the headwaters of the North Pine River and its tributaries. Vine scrub was endemic and again red cedar and hoop pine attracted timber getters and teamsters. The first were Richard and John Thomas who, in the late 1870s, followed a spur onto the range from Dayboro.<sup>52</sup> Jonathan and Henry Litherland also operated two bullock teams that transported timber to Brisbane mills. Settlers began to arrive after Benjamin Franz in 1879

---

<sup>45</sup> Foreman, *Adventures of a Queensland Pioneer*, p. 43.

<sup>46</sup> Foreman, *Adventures of a Queensland Pioneer*, p. 17.

<sup>47</sup> Foreman, *Adventures of a Queensland Pioneer*, p. 17.

<sup>48</sup> Foreman, *Adventures of a Queensland Pioneer*, p. 46.

<sup>49</sup> Foreman, *Adventures of a Queensland Pioneer*, pp. 52-8. The first school is unnamed.

<sup>50</sup> The Centenary of Dayboro State School 1874-1974 (Dayboro, Qld.: Dayboro State School, 1974), p. 10. Hell Hole State School operated 1877-1919.

<sup>51</sup> Centenary of Dayboro State School, pp. 7-8.

<sup>52</sup> It is most probable that these are the unnamed brothers Edgar Foreman went into business with.

producing generations of world champion sporting axemen and sparking the interest of the government.<sup>53</sup> Because of the rugged terrain little of the region was selected for agriculture and while softwoods were still used for homes hardwoods like Blackbutt and Ironbark were becoming increasingly important for infrastructure requirements. The Forestry Department was established and from the 1920s a 'continuous tract of range country to The Gap' came under their supervision.<sup>54</sup> Steam sawmills were built on state, leased and private land.<sup>55</sup> Hancocks established the main mill in 1930 cutting timber under licence in the forestry reserve. In 1934, they won the contract to supply hardwood decking for the Hornibrook Bridge that crosses Bramble Bay at the entrance to that 'considerable river' subsequently named the Pine that Oxley navigated 111 years before.<sup>56</sup> Technology advanced, making timber processing easier. Bulldozers and solid rubber tyres supplanted the need for bullock teams as did the Linn tractor, a six-cylinder machine especially designed in the 1920s.<sup>57</sup> When the hoop pine was almost exhausted in the 1950s, Hancocks sold their mill to Simpsons who ran it with electric power until they relocated to Virginia in 1982.

The topography of the South Pine region meant it was even more isolated from the frenetic timbergetting activities of the 1800s than the North Pine. The landscape mitigated against rapid or dense settlement. Appleton suggests that 'Samford gives the impression of a forgotten valley'.<sup>58</sup> The area actually consists of several steep valleys bounded by the highest peaks in South East Queensland in the D'Aguilar, Taylor, House Mountain and Samford Ranges. Timber workers and bullock drivers many of whom were gold-seekers from the southern side of the range were again the pioneers, attracted to the area in the 1850s by the magnificent rainforest species sustained by rich soil and high rainfall. Samford station was taken up in 1855 but it is unclear by whom. By 1872, farmers successfully petitioned for a school to be built where even the closet seats were made of red cedar.<sup>59</sup> According to S.A. Poultney, the 'Pine scrub at the foot of the Samford Range to Mt. Nebo was as thick as the hairs on a cat's back.'<sup>60</sup> The Samford range was a considerable barrier between Brisbane and the South Pine and a skid was built to dispatch logs to its base for horses to haul to Poultney's mill at Alderley.<sup>61</sup> A sawmill operated on a 2000 acre (810 hectare) conditional purchase at Samford prior to 1875, exemplifying the fact that as in other areas of the Pine, many settlers took up the land to profit from its timber.<sup>62</sup>

The steep slopes around Mt. Nebo and Mt. Glorious provided unique difficulties for timber getters who only ventured there as the resources at Samford

<sup>53</sup> Hitzke, Daniela, *Amongst the Tall Timbers brief glimpses of the first 100 years on Mt. Mee* (Mt. Mee, Old.: Mt. Mee Centenary Committee, 1984), p. 58. *Sunshine Coast Sunday Magazine*, 24 October, 1993, p. 5. Benjamin Franz was the son of settlers from the German mission at Nundah.

<sup>54</sup> Hitzke, *First 100 years on Mt. Mee*, p. 183.

<sup>55</sup> Hitzke, *First 100 years on Mt. Mee*, pp. 183, 52. There were mills at Bongo Creek, Mt Pleasant (1930) and Byron Creek briefly. There are no details on the Dayboro Timber Company.

<sup>56</sup> Hitzke, *First 100 years on Mt. Mee*, p. 49. Steele, *Explorers of Moreton Bay*, pp. 105-7.

<sup>57</sup> Horton, Helen, *Brisbane's Back Door* (Brisbane: Boolarong, 1988), p. 68.

<sup>58</sup> Appleton, Louise, *Centenary of Samford State School 1872-1972* (Brisbane: Clark and Mackay, 1972), p. 9.

<sup>59</sup> Appleton, *Centenary Samford State School*, p. 7.

<sup>60</sup> Appleton, *Centenary Samford State School*, p. 7.

<sup>61</sup> Appleton, *Centenary Samford State School*, p. 7.

<sup>62</sup> Select Committee on Forest Conservancy, p. 1238.

were exhausted. By the 1920s, logging was more controlled. A variety of methods were used to harvest, process and haul wood. Timber from Mt. Glorious, including that for the girders and pylons of the Hornibrook Bridge, was removed to the north of the House Mountain Range through Cedar Creek along a hair-raising zig-zag road. In 1918, P.J. Leahy installed the first sawmill on the site of the Maijala picnic ground, which was powered by oil. Later, he operated a steam mill using water pumped from a creek far below.<sup>63</sup> A chute was erected to dispatch timber from Mt. Glorious down the valley, however, after the initial logs were smashed, the idea was abandoned. From 1921, tractors and trucks were introduced. The first road from Mt. Nebo, known as the goat track and still in use today, followed the bullocky's trail along a spur in the range. In 1934, at Jolly's Lookout Mick Simpson started winching logs up the slopes even though others were still using bullock teams, often with a small tree tied behind as a break.<sup>64</sup> Some trees on the mountain were so large that saws had to be modified too.

Cedar Creek and its valley were sites of considerable timber activity. Much of the western surrounds became timber or special reserves and the area supported the largest concentration of sawmills in the Pine Rivers. None was long term. In 1919, a mill was established on almost six acres (2.43 hectares) below Fahey's Range by the War Service Homes Commission which took over the timber licences for much of the slopes and erected barracks for workers and their families. This was an advantage to the subsequent purchasers Harland Brothers, who named their business Cedar Creek Sawmills Limited. Another mill was built on House Mountain Range, possibly as high up as Mt. O'Reilly by the Duel Brothers. Unfortunately, bushfires in 1946 erased any trace of it. Mills were also operated by Andy Williams and O. J. Hallam.<sup>65</sup> 'In due course mechanisation took over and at one time there were 22 trucks carting logs from Mt. Glorious down the mountain to Cedar Creek Road'.<sup>66</sup> Cedar Creek timber was taken to Poultney's Sawmill at Alderley, a task that became easier after the extension of the railway line to Samford in 1918.

The railway played an important part in the timber history of the Pine Rivers. The North Coast line to Petrie was opened in 1888 but by 1900 the *Brisbane Courier* was agitating for extensions to the line. The

*supply of bridge timber, such as piles, girders etc is getting scarce within a reasonable hauling distance of the North Pine and Strathpine railway stations. This difficulty, however, will no doubt be got over in the near future by running a branch line to the Upper North Pine. There is a splendid supply of timber in the latter place, besides a large area of land highly suitable to cultivation.*<sup>67</sup>

An alternative western line from Mayne to Enoggera was completed in 1899 but did not reach Dayboro until 1920. 'The purpose of this line was to make accessible timbered crown land, ideal for grazing, freehold and suitable for

<sup>63</sup> A.E.H., Gibbons, Early Glimpses of the Mt Glorious and Mt Nebo region as told to Mark and Miriam Zandler (typescript, 1972), p. 12. Horton, *Brisbane's Back Door*, pp. 31-2.

<sup>64</sup> Allom, Richard, *Themes in History*, vol. 2 in *Brisbane Forest Park Inventory of Cultural Resources* (Brisbane: Brisbane Forest Park Administration Authority, 1985), p. 22.

<sup>65</sup> Gibbons, The Mt Glorious and Mt Nebo region, pp. 10-15. George Gordon, An historical record of the Cedar Creek-Closeburn District (typescript, 1989), John Oxley Library, p. 2.

<sup>66</sup> Gordon, Cedar Creek-Closeburn District, p. 2.

<sup>67</sup> *Brisbane Courier*, 10 July 1900, p. 6. At one stage Edgar Foreman was the Pine correspondent for the *Courier*. It is not known whether these are his words.

subdivision.<sup>68</sup> Nightly goods trains supplied Brisbane with firewood, logs, butter and people.<sup>69</sup> The extension renewed interest in the viability of hardwoods in the Samsonvale and Mount Samson areas and coincided with an increase in the number of declared State Forests in the Pine Rivers.<sup>70</sup>

Bunyaville was one of the earliest State Forests, originally being declared timber reserve 69 in June 1874. Despite the name, the Bunya Pine is not endemic to Bunyaville.<sup>71</sup> Hardwoods were cut for railway sleepers and girders. It was the only reserve open to the general public and in 1875 about twenty or thirty people were cutting shingles and palings there.<sup>72</sup> Today, Bunyaville has an environmental centre educating children about conservation and the Jinker Track bisects the forest with two lanes of bitumen.

Between 1885 and 1888 a royalty system replaced special timber licences. It 'pressed' on the timber-getters so much that meetings were held throughout East Moreton and delegates were appointed to petition the Minister for Lands with suggestions for improvements.<sup>73</sup> A licensing system was re-established until 1906 when state forests and national parks were legislated. Timber and sawmilling activity in the Pine Rivers area increased in the interwar years. After 1920, the Forestry Department declared many state forests in the area and between 1919 and 1933, the government operated state sawmills.

A mobile traction engine, contracted as required, was one of the earliest sawmills to operate in the Pine Rivers, however, many mills were established as a direct result of the Dayboro rail line extension.<sup>74</sup> The first mill at Samsonvale built by Leith Gordon in 1918 was one of these. John Boyle operated a mill at Lacey's creek but by 1924 had moved to Lawnton to be closer to the market. R.E. Stephens, a firewood cutter, briefly used a mobile plant. Richard Winn operated a sawmill at Strathpine from 1920 to 1929 and then at Mt. Samson where, unusually, diesel petrol was the fuel. In 1940, he converted to electric power and during World War Two the American forces commandeered the mill. After the war much of Winn's timber was used for new housing developments at Everton Park and Dorrington. Watsons had a small mill at Kobble after Winn's closed.<sup>75</sup> There was a sleeper mill on the western side of the northern railway line at Petrie and a number of companies such as R.H. Harris in the 1950's and Australian Match Manufacturers in the 1970s leased rail sidings at Strathpine. Interestingly, the most notable timber feature of the present day Pine is the Paper Mill which uses exotic plantation species but lately has moved into recycling.

---

<sup>68</sup> Allom, *Brisbane Forest Park Inventory of Cultural Resources*, p. 14.

<sup>69</sup> Appleton, *Centenary Samford State School*, p. 7.

<sup>70</sup> Ahern, Rosemary, *et al*, *Historical Heritage Essay, Volume 2 in South East Queensland 2001 Cultural Heritage Places Study* (Brisbane: n.p., 1995), p. 117.

<sup>71</sup> *Cultural Heritage Study of the Bunyaville State Forest* (Brisbane: n.p., 1995), p. 35, outlines possible reasons for the name.

<sup>72</sup> *Select Committee on Forest Conservancy*, pp. 1240, 1263.

<sup>73</sup> *Petition from the timber getters of the Caboolture Division to the Hon. K Dutton, Minister for Lands for the Colony of Queensland, Lands Department - Correspondence Timber, LAN/AK6, QSA. Thought to be 1885.*

<sup>74</sup> *Suburban Express*, 1 May 1985, p. 5.

<sup>75</sup> Gold, A., *Samsonvale A History of the Samsonvale District* revised by Ken Gold (Strathpine, Qld.: Pine Rivers Shire Council, 1996), pp. 69-71. Smith, L.S., (ed.), *Tracks and Times 1788, 1888, 1988* (Pine Rivers Shire Council: Strathpine, 1988), p. 94.

There are many interesting aspects to the timber history of the Pine Rivers District. After the 1974 floods a corduroy log road was revealed at the rafting area near the mouth of the Pine Rivers at Dohle's Rocks. The area was named for Johann Dohle who had transferred his boat building business there from Breakfast Creek in 1903. He 'designed a method of cutting timber with a saw driven by a wooden windmill.'<sup>76</sup> The Dohle children went to school at Brighton in the 1920s by rowing across the Pine. Their dingy was loaded with house stumps that they supplied to builders in the area.<sup>77</sup> The Dohle's built fishing and sailing boats including *The Spurwing* which towed barges laden with timber used in the construction of the Hornibrook Bridge.<sup>78</sup>

The Hornibrook Bridge is an interesting symbol of the timber history of the Pine Rivers Region. Constructed of timber from Mt. Mee and Mt. Glorious in the hinterland, the bridge crosses Bramble Bay at the entrance to the district. It was built in the 1930s to link Brisbane and Redcliffe passing the Pine estuary as much of Queensland's early timber activity did. The environment and topography of the estuary and of the entire region determined the timber species, their distribution and the impact of human activity there. The demand for timber was high, wasteful and driven by external factors. Despite its extensive resources the Pine Rivers played a small part in that trade - a link between the more lucrative and highly regarded Sunshine Coast and Brisbane districts. The landscape, therefore, directly determined the settlement pattern of the Pine Rivers, the modification and use of the natural resources, the type of timber activity carried out there and the pace of change. Settlers, squatters, speculators, entrepreneurs, contractors, teamsters and sawyers were initially attracted to the Pine Rivers by softwoods such as hoop, beech and cedar. Later the hardwoods used for infrastructure in railways, wharfs and bridges such as the Hornibrook became important too. Early settlers used the timber resources to become self-sufficient and for gaining cash. The Pine, by necessity became a place of invention and ingenuity. Residents built ships, machinery, dams, roads, chutes and mills and in doing so the timber resources were a means by which the unique cultural landscape was shaped.

---

<sup>76</sup> Smith, *Tracks and Times*, p. 114.

<sup>77</sup> Merv Ewart - Talking to Rollo Petrie, 29 May 1975, p. 2.

<sup>78</sup> Smith, *Tracks and Times*, p. 114.

## Bibliography

### Newspapers

*Brisbane Courier*

*Moreton Bay Courier*

*Northern Times*

*Suburban Express*

*Sunshine Coast Sunday Magazine*

*Sydney Morning Herald*

### John Oxley Library

A.E.H., Gibbons, Early Glimpses of the Mt Glorious and Mt Nebo region as told to Mark and Miriam Zender (typescript, 1972).

George Griffin, Diaries and Ship's Log (manuscript, 1840-1851).

George Grodon, An historical record of the Cedar Creek-Closeburn District (typescript, 1989).

E.G. Heap, papers, (manuscript, OM 78.079)

Timber Cutting File.

### Pine Rivers Shire Council Library

Joyner, F., The Joyners of Samson Vale (Typescript of an address given to the Pine Rivers Historical Society, 26 June 1973).

Mr. Claude Leis Interview with, (typescript, 6 October 1995).

Merv Ewart - History Notes Folder.

Notes of a Talk Given at Petrie and Kallangur Schools, n.d.

Rollo Petrie Talking to; at his house, 29 May 1975.

John Steel to Merv Ewart re Cunningham's Journal, n.d.

John Steel, transcript of Cunningham's Journal covering the journey up the Pine River October 1824. Original in Archives of NSW SZ9.

Merv Ewart - Petrie Family Folder.

A Petrie returns to Murrumba Lands.

Vertical File - Transport.

Ewart, Merv, The Old North Road, n.d.

## Queensland State Archives

A/25594 Commissioner of Crown Lands Moreton Bay Stephen Simpson Letterbook

A/46097 Court of Petty Sessions, North Pine, Bench Record and Summons Book 1898- 1920.

Guide to the Records of the Crown Lands Office and the Crown Lands Commissioner's Offices.

Guide to the Records of the Lands Department.

LAN/AK1 Lands Department - Timber Regulations.

LAN/AK4 Lands Department - Timber Licenses.

LAN/AK6 Lands Department - Correspondence Timber.

LAN/U1 Lands Department - Special Lease Register.

LAN/201 Lands Department - Correspondence regarding special Timber licenses.

## Lands Department Museum

Moreton 40 Chain Map Series.

## Queensland Government

Legislative  
Assembly *Votes and Proceedings*

Legislative Council *Votes and Proceedings*

Queensland *Government Gazette*

## New South Wales Government

New South Wales *Government Gazette*

### Books

- Balliere's Queensland gazetteer and road guide* (Brisbane: Balliere, 1876).
- Foreman, E., *The History of the Adventures of a Queensland Pioneer being the experiences of the author* (Brisbane: Exchange Printing, 1928).
- Lang,  
John Dunmore, *Cooksland in North-Eastern Australia: the future cotton field of Great Britain: its characteristics and capabilities for European colonisation, with a discussion of the origin, manners and customs of the aborigines* (London: Longmans, Brown Green and Longmans, 1847).
- Lauer, P. K., ed. *Cultural and Historical Records of Queensland Number 1 The Simpson Letter Book transcribed by Gerry Langevad* (St. Lucia: Anthropology Museum University of Queensland, 1979).
- Pettigrew, William, *The Habit and Peculiarities of Some of our Timbers: A Paper read before the Queensland Philosophical Society, 2 September 1878* (Brisbane: Government Printer, 1878).
- Pugh's Almanac.*
- Queensland Post Office Directories.*
- Smith, John G.,  
(ed), *Brisbane Town News from the Sydney Morning Herald 1842-1846* (Woolloowin, Qld: Brisbane History Group, 1989).
- Thorne, E., *The Queen of the Colonies or Queensland as I knew it* (London: Sampson Low, Marstons, Searle and Rivington, 1876).

### Secondary Sources

#### Books

- Allom, Richard, *Themes in History, vol. 2 in Brisbane Forest Park Inventory of Cultural Resources* (Brisbane: Brisbane Forest Park Administration Authority, 1985).

- 
- Appleton, Louise, *Centenary of Samford State School 1872-1972* (Brisbane: Clark and Mackay, 1972).
- Armstrong, J.B., *The National Estate of the Pine Rivers Shire Historical Sites and Buildings* (Brisbane: North Brisbane College of Advanced Education, 1976).
- Campbell, A.B.  
& Campbell, M.B., *The James Campbell Story* (Brisbane: A.B. and M.B. Campbell, 1990).
- Carron, L. T., *A History of Forestry in Australia* (Canberra: Australian National University Press, 1985).
- The Centenary of Dayboro State School 1874-1974* (Dayboro, Qld.: Dayboro State School, 1974).
- Centenary of Education in the District of Samsonvale 1874-1974* (Mount Samson, Qld.: Mount Samson State School, 1974).
- Cilento, R. and  
Lack, C., *Triumph in the Tropics: an Historical Sketch of Queensland* (Brisbane: Smith and Patterson, 1959).
- Coote, W., *History of the Colony of Queensland from 1770 to the close of the year 1881* (Brisbane: William Thorne, 1882).
- Cultural Heritage Study of the Bunyaville State Forest* (Brisbane: n.p., 1995)
- Dargavel, John, ed., *Sawing, Selling and Sons Histories of Australian Timber Firms* (Canberra: Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies, 1988).
- Dornan, D. and  
Cryle, D., *The Petrie Family Building Colonial Brisbane* (St. Lucia, Qld.: University of Queensland Press, 1992).
- Ewart, Merv, *Settlement to Sentiment* (Strathpine, Qld.: Pine Rivers Shire Council, 1995).
- Gold, A., *History of Samsonvale* (Samsonvale, Qld.: Ken Gold, 1979).
- Gold, A., *Samsonvale A History of the Samsonvale District* revised by Ken Gold (Strathpine, Qld.: Pine Rivers Shire Council, 1996).

- Gregory, Helen, *Making Maroochy A History of the land, the people and the Shire* (Nambour, Qld.: Maroochy Shire Council, 1991).
- Harbours and Marine Port and Harbour Development in Queensland 1824 to 1985* (Brisbane: Department of Harbours and Marine, 1986).
- Hitzke, Daniela, *Amongst the Tall Timbers brief glimpses of the first 100 years on Mt. Mee* (Mt. Mee, Qld.: Mt. Mee Centenary Committee, 1984).
- Horton, Helen, *Brisbane's Back Door* (Brisbane: Boolarong, 1988).
- Hudson, Ian and Henningham, Paul, *Gift of God - friend of man a story of the timber industry in New South Wales 1788-1986* (Sydney: Australian Forestry Industries Journal, 1986).
- Johnston, W.R., *Brisbane, the First Thirty Years* (Brisbane: Boolarong, 1988).
- Knight, J.J., *In the Early Days History and Incident of Pioneer Queensland*, 2nd ed. (Brisbane: Sapsford, 1898).
- Lawson, Ronald, *Brisbane in the 1890s A Study of an Australian Urban Society* (1973, rpt. St Lucia, Qld.: University of Queensland Press, 1987).
- Macmahon, Philip, *The Merchantable Timbers of Queensland* (Brisbane: Government Printer, 1905).
- Matthews, Tony, *This Dawning Land* (Spring Hill, Qld.: Boolarong, 1986).
- Maiala National Park, Mount Glorious, Queensland* (Brisbane: Queensland Department of Forestry, 1965).
- Moreton Region Man Made Environment* (Brisbane: Co-ordinator General's Department, 1973).
- Mount Samson State School, *Centenary of Education in the district of Samsonvale, 1874-1974* (Samsonvale, Qld.: Mount Samson State School, 1974).
- The National Estate Moreton and Wide Bay-Burnett Regions, South East Queensland and recommendations on its management* (Brisbane: Queensland Museum, 1975).
- The Official Opening of the Dayboro War Memorial Grounds by Sir Raymond Huish, C.B.E. on Saturday, 8th October, 1955*, (Dayboro, Qld.: Dayboro War Memorial Association, 1955).

- 
- Petrie, C. C., *Tom Petrie's Reminiscences of Early Queensland (dating from 1837) recorded by his daughter Constance Campbell Petrie* (Hawthorne, Vic.: Lloyd O'Neil, 1975).
- Russell,  
Henry Stewart, *The Genesis of Queensland* (Sydney: Turner and Henderson, 1888).
- Slaughter, L., *Redcliffe's 160 years* (Brisbane: Redcliffe Town Council, 1959).
- Smith, L.S., (ed.), *Tracks and Times 1788, 1888, 1988* (Pine Rivers Shire Council: Strathpine, 1988).
- Steele, J.G., *Brisbane Town in Convict Days 1824-1842* (St. Lucia, Qld.: University of Queensland Press, 1974).
- Steele, J.G., *The Explorers of the Moreton Bay District 1770-1830* (St. Lucia, Qld.: University of Queensland Press, 1972).
- The Story of the Normanby Rum Distillery* (Strathpine, Qld.: Normanby Distillery, 1950).
- Symons, P. and S., *Bush Heritage an introduction to the history of plant and animal use by Aboriginal people and colonists in the Brisbane and Sunshine Coast areas* (Nambour, Qld.: P. and S. Symons, 1994).
- Taylor, Peter, *Growing Up Forestry in Queensland* (St Leonards, NSW: Allen and Unwin, 1994).
- Torrance, William, *Steamers on the River from Ipswich to the sea* (Brisbane: William Torrance, 1986).
- Thorpe, Bill, *Colonial Queensland Perspectives on a frontier society* (St Lucia, Qld.: University of Queensland Press, 1996).
- Tutt, S., *Caboolture Country Stories of the area once controlled by the Caboolture Divisional Board. Shires of Pine Rivers, Caboolture, Kilcoy Landsborough and Maroochy, City of Redcliffe* (Caboolture: Caboolture Historical Society, 1973).
- Tutt, S., *From Spear and Musket 1879-1979 Caboolture Centenary* (Nambour, Qld.: Caboolture Shire Council, 1979).
- Tutt, S., *By Many Campfires: Stories and photographs of European Settlement between the Pine and the Noosa Rivers* (Caboolture: Caboolture Historical Society, 1977).
- Tutt, S., *Pioneer Days Stories and Photographs of European Settlement between the Pine and the Noosa Rivers* (Caboolture: Caboolture Historical Society, 1974).
-

- Vader, John, *Red Cedar The tree of Australia's History* (French's Forest, NSW.: Reed, 1987).
- Weedon, Thornhill, *Queensland Past and Present an epitome of its resources and development* (Brisbane: Government Printer, 1898).
- Welch, Melva, *Bunya School 1875- 1965* (Arana Hills, Qld.: Melva Welch, 1992).
- Young, Peter, *The Brisbane River* (Moorooka, Qld.: The Australian Littoral Society, 1990).

## Articles

- Cryle, D., “‘A Distant Past’: Researching the First Petrie Generation” *Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland*, XIV, 13 (Nov. 1992), 557-562.
- Dornan, D., “The Petrie Family A General and Biographical Perspective” *Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland*, XIV, 13 (Nov. 1992), 548-556.
- Hancock, E.S., “The Queensland Timber Industry” *Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland* IX, 1 (1969-70), 169-78.
- Heap, E.G., “In the Wake of the Raftsmen Survey of Early Settlement in the Maroochy District up to the Passing of the Macalister Act (1868)” *Queensland Heritage*, 1, 3 (Nov. 1965), 3- 16.
- “The Introduction of Special Timber Licences In Queensland” *Queensland Heritage*, 1, 10 (May 1969), 26-28.
- Jervis, James, “Cedar and the Cedar Getters” *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, 25, 2 (1939), 131-156.
- Long, Erica, “Early White Settlement on the Pine River” *Journal of the Royal Historical Society of Queensland*, XVI, 5 (Feb. 1997), 189-209.
- Mackenzie-Smith, John, “Sandgate before the Railway” in Fisher, R. and Shaw, B., eds, *Brisbane: People, Places and Progress Brisbane History Group Papers No. 14* (Kelvin Grove, Qld.: Brisbane History Group, 1995), 1-16.
- Memory Lane Memories of 100 years in Samford* (Samford, Qld: Samford State School, [1972]).

- Shaw, Barry, "Bald Hills: From Pioneers to Pastoralists" in Fisher, R. and Shaw, B., eds, *Brisbane: People, Places and Progress Brisbane History Group Papers No. 14* (Kelvin Grove, Qld.: Brisbane History Group, 1995), 17-26.
- Watson, Don, "Clearing the Scrubs of South East Queensland" in Frawley, K. and Semple, N. eds, *Australia's Everchanging Forests* (Campbell, ACT: Department of Geography and Oceanography Australian Defence Force Academy, 1988).

### Theses and Unpublished Works

- Ahern, Rosemary, *et al* Historical Heritage Chronology, vol. 3 in South East Queensland Cultural Heritage Places Study.
- Ahern, Rosemary, *et al* Historical Heritage Essay, Volume 2 in South East Queensland Cultural Heritage Places Study.
- Stewart, N.C., The History of the Pine Rivers Shire (unpublished B.A. (Hons) Thesis University of Queensland, 1970).
- Whitely, J., Two Families of Early Brisbane A Study of the families of Andrew Petrie and James Campbell through three generations 1830-1910 (unpublished B.A. (Hons) thesis, University of Queensland, 1963).

### Reference Material

- Pike, D., *The Australia Dictionary of Biography Volumes 1 and 2 (A to Z - 1788-1850)* (Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, 1966).
- Sainty, M. R., and Flynn, M. C., *Index to the Australia Dictionary of Biography Volumes 1 and 2 (A to Z - 1788-1850)* Sydney: Library of Australian History, 1991.

