

## A Life of Mixed Fortunes: Isaac Hudson Burgess, his life and contribution to the settlement of Landsborough and Maleny.



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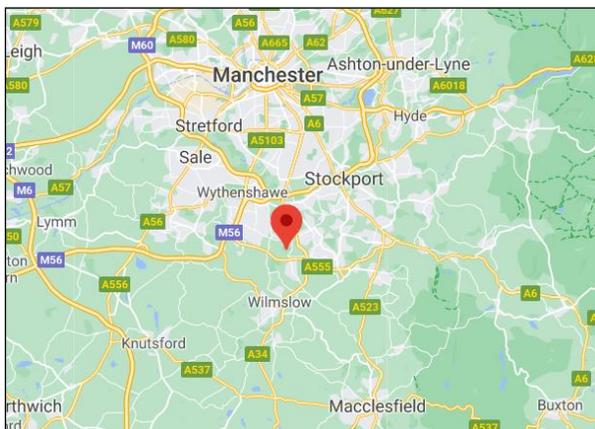
## Introduction

Isaac Hudson Burgess (1834-1905) was one of the first pioneers to settle in the Blackall Range region of the Sunshine Coast Hinterland. He began life as the illegitimate son of a fruiterer from England; he did not benefit from a formal education and was illiterate. Yet despite these humble beginnings, Isaac Burgess achieved ownership of over 1400 acres of land near the Blackall Range, including a two-story hotel, a store, and a butcher shop. He was instrumental in establishing the first school in Landsborough. He raised a family, and his progeny went on to become significant figures in the area. However, Isaac Burgess lived in harsh times, and nature and personal circumstances dictated that he was to die a man of modest means, and under tragic circumstances.

Who was this man who played an important role in the history of Landsborough? The few photos which exist reveal a bearded, neatly groomed man of medium stature. Two formal portraits of his family taken in the mid-late 1870s show him formally dressed in a three piece suit, looking solemn and distinguished. Isaac was a driven man, motivated enough to move his family from England to South-East Queensland to try his hand at businesses in Helidon, Gympie Creek, Mellum Creek (Landsborough) and then Maleny. He was a man who tried his hand at several trades, starting life with an urban upbringing as a store-keeper and yet developing skills as a timber-getter and bullock driver and, later, as a pastoralist. His success would suggest he was hard working. Certificates and court records reveal him to be illiterate, which was to make him vulnerable to being cheated out of his hard-earned profits. It is unclear if he was a church member although it is clear his values included organising education for his children and those in the region. His tragic and untimely death ended a life of both good and bad fortune but left a legacy to the Landsborough district which places him among its most significant pioneers.

## Early Life in England

Isaac Hudson Burgess came from humble origins. At the time of his birth in 1834, his mother Sarah Burgess was living in Bolshaw Outwood, a small Hamlet in the Parish of Cheadle in the county of



**FIGURE 1 BOLSHAW OUTWOOD, CHEADLE. (GOOGLE MAPS 2020)**

Cheshire (North-West England). Sarah was not married to Isaac's father, Joseph Hudson.<sup>1</sup> Little is known of Isaac's very early life. He probably lived with his mother. By the age of 7, his mother Sarah had married Luke Butterworth, and had a child, Isaac's half-brother.<sup>2</sup> The 1841 England Census states at that time the family were living in Midway, in the parish of Prestbury<sup>3</sup>. Sadly, Isaac's mother died in 1843 when she was just 29.<sup>4</sup> Nine-year old Isaac was present at her death and listed as the witness on

the death record. Why it was young Isaac and not his stepfather is unknown. Isaac's address at this time was Hope Lane, Adlington. By 1851 Isaac had relocated and was living with his father and his stepmother and half-sister in Macclesfield.<sup>5</sup> His occupation is stated as servant. It would appear Isaac's stepfather Luke Butterworth was unwilling or unable to continue caring for the young boy and his biological father was willing to take over his care, although perhaps not acknowledge him as his son.



**FIGURE 2 ST PETER'S CHURCH,  
PRESTBURY (PHOTO IN POSSESSION OF  
AUTHOR, TAKEN 2012)**



**FIGURE 3 42 CHESTERGATE ST,  
MACCLESFIELD (PHOTO IN  
POSSESSION OF THE AUTHOR 2012)**

At the age of 24, Isaac married his first wife, Hannah Lake, in 1858, in St Peter's Church, in Prestbury.<sup>6</sup> Hannah came from a family of silk-weavers, a common occupation for this region. Just under a year after their marriage, Hannah gave birth to their first son, John Thomas, who died at the age of 2 from complications of Scarlet Fever.<sup>7</sup> Three years after their marriage, on 8 July 1861, Hannah gave birth to the couple's second and only surviving son, named Samuel John.<sup>8</sup> The couple lived at 42 Chestergate St, Macclesfield, and Isaac worked as a fruiterer, like his biological father and grandfather before him.<sup>9</sup>

## The Darling Downs Years

Isaac, his wife Hannah, and their infant son Samuel immigrated to Australia between 1861 and 1863.<sup>10</sup> This was a time when immigration to the newly formed state of Queensland was actively encouraged by the government as it sought to expand the economy. Between 1860 and 1865 the population of Queensland tripled.<sup>11</sup> One of the large projects instigated by the fledgling Queensland government was a railway line to facilitate the growth of the Darling Downs. This was where Isaac spent his first few years in Australia, working as a supplier of goods to the workers constructing the railway between Ipswich and the Western plains. The railway connecting Ipswich with Toowoomba was commenced in 1865. Between 1864 and 1868 Isaac is listed on the electoral roll as holding freehold land in Warwick Street, Ipswich<sup>12</sup> although it seems he moved around, following the construction of the railway.<sup>13</sup> On 4 July 1865, he is listed as living on Laidley Creek, selling produce. A newspaper article reports he was robbed of several yards of fabric and other clothing as well as a

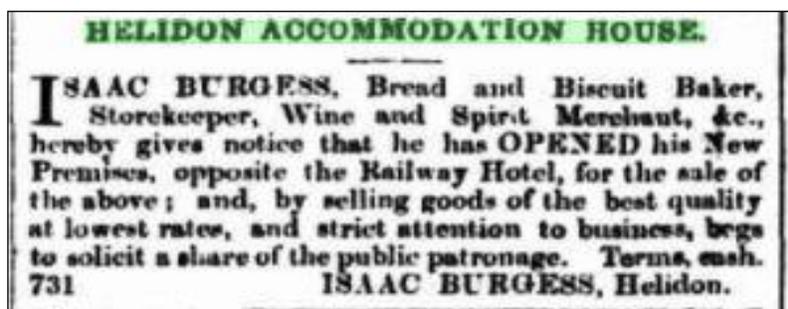


FIGURE 4 NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT (QLD TIMES 26 MAY 1866, P.2)

cheese and a pit-saw.<sup>14</sup> It is this exact month that the first section of the railway line between Ipswich and Bigge's camp (now known as Grandchester) was completed. As the railway construction moved swiftly west, Isaac, heavily pregnant Hannah

and their son followed the railway. Isaac purchased 2 rood of land (1/2 acre) opposite the railway station in Helidon on 29 January 1866<sup>15</sup>. Baby Elizabeth was born in Helidon on 2 April 1866.<sup>16</sup> Sadly, she did not survive. By May Isaac had opened the "Helidon Accommodation House" advertising himself as a "bread and biscuit baker, store-keeper, wine and spirit merchant".<sup>17</sup>

Over his four years living on the Darling Downs, Isaac struggled in his business dealings. In late 1865, he appeared in front of the police court for failure to pay wages to a Thomas Robinson.<sup>18</sup> In 1866, Isaac Burgess tried to sue Peto, Brassey and Betts for over 400 pounds, for goods and services

rendered. Peto, Brassey and Betts were the civil engineering company who oversaw the construction of the Western Railway, and they would have presented a formidable opposition in court. It would appear from contemporaneous news reports that the case became protracted, and eventually ended in arbitration and partial payment.<sup>19</sup> One of the reasons listed for the difficulty in the case was that Isaac could not read his accounts, and the two men who kept his books did not often turn up for the court case.<sup>20</sup> In 1868, Isaac was sued by James Foote, a storekeeper for unpaid debts which Isaac was forced to pay.<sup>21</sup> Unfortunately, Isaac Burgess was declared insolvent in November 1868<sup>22</sup>. The insolvency records indicate that he had 2 freehold properties. Half an acre which the record says was not taken up (Helidon) and 1 acre which was mortgaged to Thomas Roderick for 50 pounds (Helidon).<sup>23</sup> Numerous debts are listed in the record, all for goods. The addresses of the defaulters were unknown; they were men contracted whilst on the railway between Ipswich and Dalby. The reasons cited in the insolvency adjudication include “expenses incurred in lawsuit with Peto & co”, “depreciation of property”, “bad debts”, “losses by theft” and “removal of business from Helidon to Murphy’s creek”, which was further along the railway line.<sup>24</sup>

Isaac Burgess was not the only new arrival who struggled to make a living in Queensland during the mid-1860s. Early in 1866 the Queensland countryside was experiencing a severe drought and there was an economic recession.<sup>25</sup> ‘Agra and Westerman’s Bank’, of London, which financed the Queensland Government’s works, like the railway, unexpectedly crashed and closed. Government works (including the railway) halted, and unemployment rose.<sup>26</sup> On the 11 September 1866 unemployed navvies from the Toowoomba railway rioted in Brisbane. All this time, immigrants continued to arrive, swelling the ranks of the unemployed. The Queensland government responded by offering a substantial prize for anyone who could discover a significant gold reserve.<sup>27</sup>

## On the Gympie Goldfields

Gold was discovered at Gympie Creek by James Nash in October 1867. This was the economic stimulus that Queenslanders needed. On the verge of bankruptcy and with work on the railway coming to a halt, the Burgess family left the Toowoomba region and amid a dry, hot summer they crossed through Durundur Station (near modern day Woodford) and over the rugged Conondale hills to get to Gympie and the hope of better times.<sup>28</sup> Within three months of the discovery of gold, Isaac and his heavily pregnant wife had arrived at the goldfields. It was at Gympie Creek in the dry heat of



**FIGURE 5 MAIN STREET, GYMPIE, 1868 (TAKEN BY PHOTOGRAPHER THOMAS MATHEWSON – QLD STATE ARCHIVES DIGITAL ID 3040)**

that summer that Hannah gave birth to their fourth child, Isaac Burgess on 14 January 1868.<sup>29</sup>

Their years on the goldfields were very hard. Isaac quickly established a store and timber yards at the Eureka Hotel (Nashville) and opposite the Queensland Hotel (One-Mile) but this venture did not last long.<sup>30</sup> While trying to eke out a living, he had ongoing court

battles wage, in his case versus James Foote, a supplier in Ipswich who was suing Isaac for unpaid bills.<sup>31</sup> Isaac lost this case, and was required to pay Foote 287 pounds 19 shillings in August 1868. He was unable to pay and declared bankruptcy.<sup>32</sup> When his insolvency papers came through at the end of 1868, he had to sell off everything. On 10 December, an auction was held.<sup>33</sup> Without any reserve price, Isaac lost a large quantity of timber, palings, shingles, tables, chairs, furniture, sugar, pickles, flour, soap, salt, candles, saw as well as his store & premises.<sup>34</sup> He was also forced to sell his share in the New Zealand Reef on the gold fields.<sup>35</sup> Once again, he had lost everything. Two months later, baby Isaac died, and was buried in the “New Gympie Cemetery”.<sup>36</sup> With his business having disintegrated, he tried mining for gold but was unsuccessful. In September 1869, he was working as a timber getter at Udelow Creek.<sup>37</sup> It seems he had troubled business dealings again, as he conflicted with his timber-getting partner Abraham Hutchinson, attempted to sell 50 thousand feet of cedar

without his knowledge or consent.<sup>38</sup> In 1870, Isaac, Hannah and 7-year-old Samuel left the Gympie Goldfields and headed south to Mellum Creek.

## Mellum Creek



**FIGURE 6 ISAAC & HANNAH BURGESS, WITH CHILDREN SAMUEL & ANNIE (STATE LIBRARY OF QUEENSLAND)**

The Gympie Rd between Brisbane and the goldfields was finished in September 1868 with the first Cobb and Co. coach heading along the road in November of that year.<sup>39</sup> Isaac Burgess decided that Mellum Creek presented an opportunity to establish a business supplying provisions to travellers travelling along Gympie Road. The couple moved there around 1870. Their daughter Annie was born in October 1870 and her place of birth was recorded as “Gympie Road”.<sup>40</sup> It is unclear where along Gympie Road she was born, perhaps the couple were on the way south from Gympie to Mellum Creek.

In 1871, Isaac Burgess became the first selector in Mellum Creek. He applied for selection of Portion 1, Bribie parish on 16 October 1871 and his lease commenced from 1 January 1872.<sup>41</sup>





**FIGURE 8 GRAVESTONE OF HANNAH BURGESS**

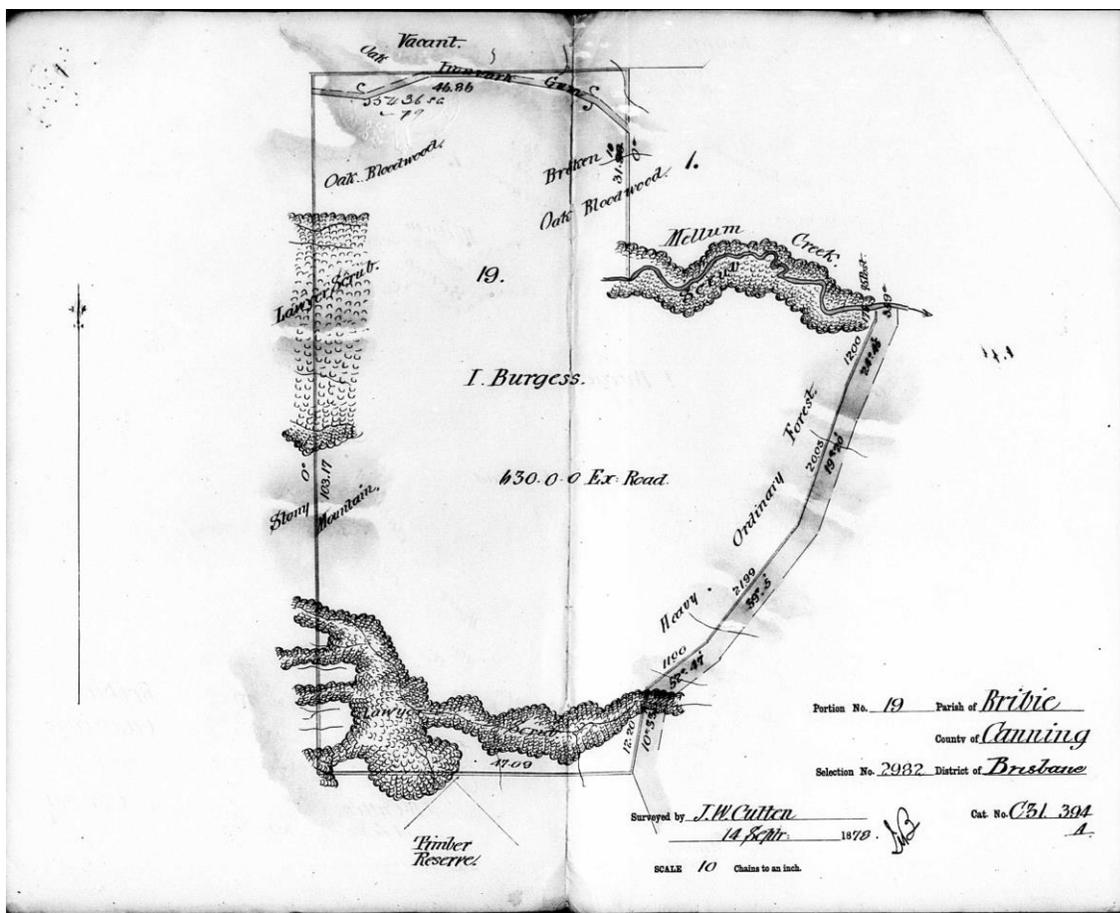
Sadly, Hannah died in childbirth at Mellum Creek on 1 August 1876 after being in labour for 7 days.<sup>44</sup> She was buried in Caboolture cemetery. Five months after Hannah's death he remarried, this time to Isabella Petrie (nee Smith) on 9 January 1877.<sup>45</sup> A contributing factor to his remarriage would have been his need for a mother for his children, particularly his seven year old daughter, Annie. Isaac and Isabella had one son, William Smith Burgess born on 10 April 1878<sup>46</sup>, the first of Isaac's children to be born in a hospital. Isabella had two daughters from her previous marriage to David Petrie (Mary and Isabella<sup>47</sup>) whom the couple adopted.<sup>48</sup> Thus, Burgess found himself with a new wife, two sons, and three daughters to support.

### The Hotel Business

Over the course of his years in Mellum Creek (later Landsborough), Isaac Burgess owned three accommodation houses. The first was a slab hut with a bark roof which was built on Portion 1 around 1871. This became a calling place for refreshments and a change of horses for the Cobb & Co coach en route to the Gympie goldfields. Sometimes the Cobb and Co. coaches were forced to wait for the waters to drop before venturing across the Mooloolah River. It was also a general store which provided services for timber-getters, farmers, and travellers.<sup>49</sup> It is uncertain what this first accommodation house was called. In 1873 the property is listed in the Queensland Brands Directory

as "Mallum Creek (sic)".<sup>50</sup> Elder reports it was called the 'Temperance Hotel' when the Dunlop family stayed there in 1875.<sup>51</sup>

In 1877 Burgess selected Portion 19 (572 acres), again on Mellum Creek, this time on the Brisbane side.<sup>52</sup> On his second selection, he erected a two-story hotel, a store and a butcher shop.<sup>53</sup> Dave Hankinson recounts another early pioneering family, the Dunlops, purchasing all their provisions from Burgess' store.<sup>54</sup> Mr W. Simpson recalls having Christmas dinner at the hotel in December 1879.<sup>55</sup> It is presumably this hotel that Isaac offers for accommodation for the school teacher in a letter dated 27 August 1879, stating "my place being a public business and is the only accommodation that



could be offered to suit the distance in travelling to the school".<sup>56</sup> The hotel was called the

FIGURE 9 MAP OF PORTION 19 (QLD STATE ARCHIVES ITEM ID

“Sportsman’s Arms Hotel” (McKay called this Burgess’s Temperance Hotel).<sup>57</sup> A newspaper article from 1880 describes Burgess’ hotel being on the main road from Gympie to Brisbane about four miles on the Brisbane side of the Mooloolah River.<sup>58</sup> The Sportsman’s Arms Hotel must have been quite impressive. A newspaper article from 1880 describes it has had 5 bedrooms in addition to those used by Isaac’s family, as well as 3 sitting rooms. **FIND ARTICLE**

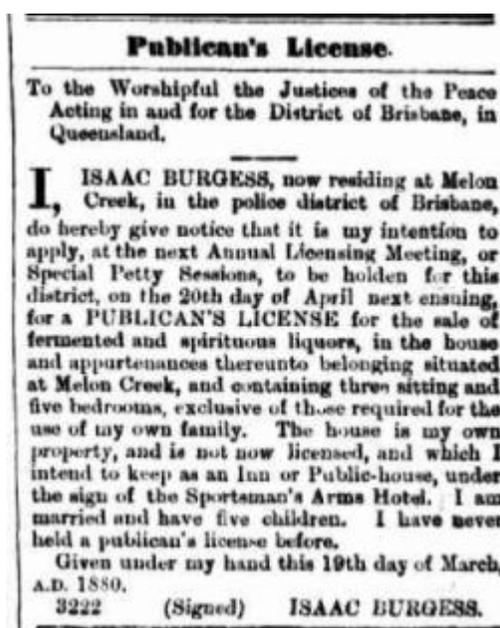
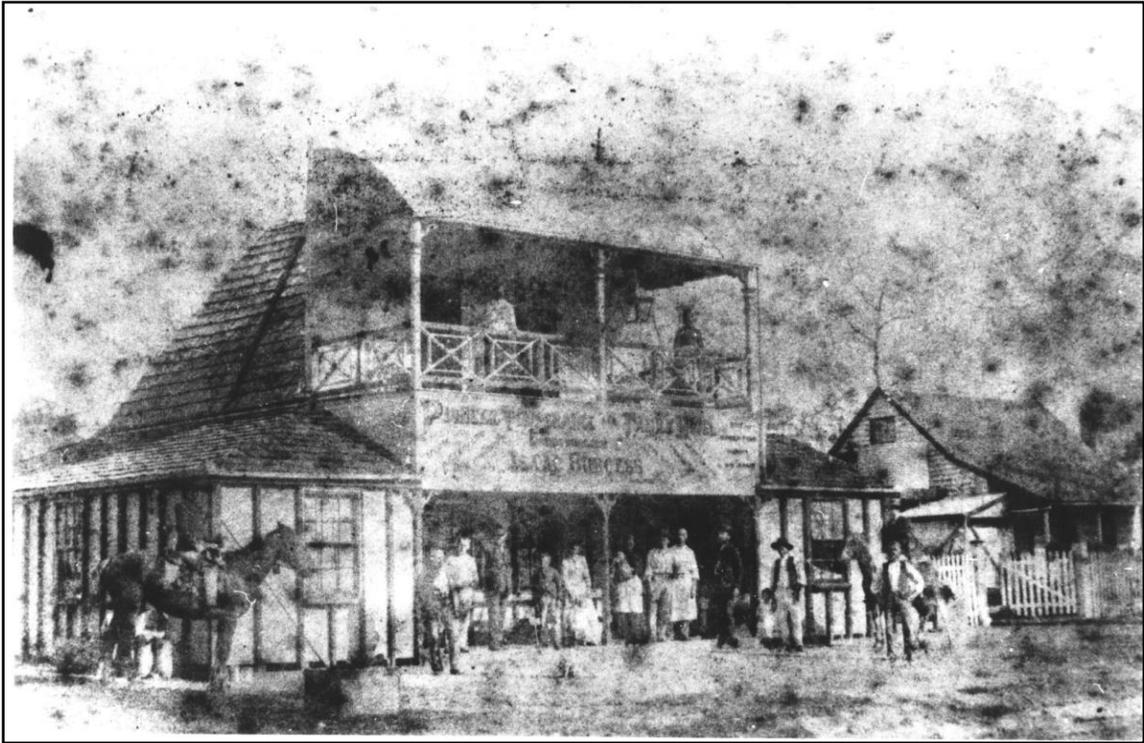


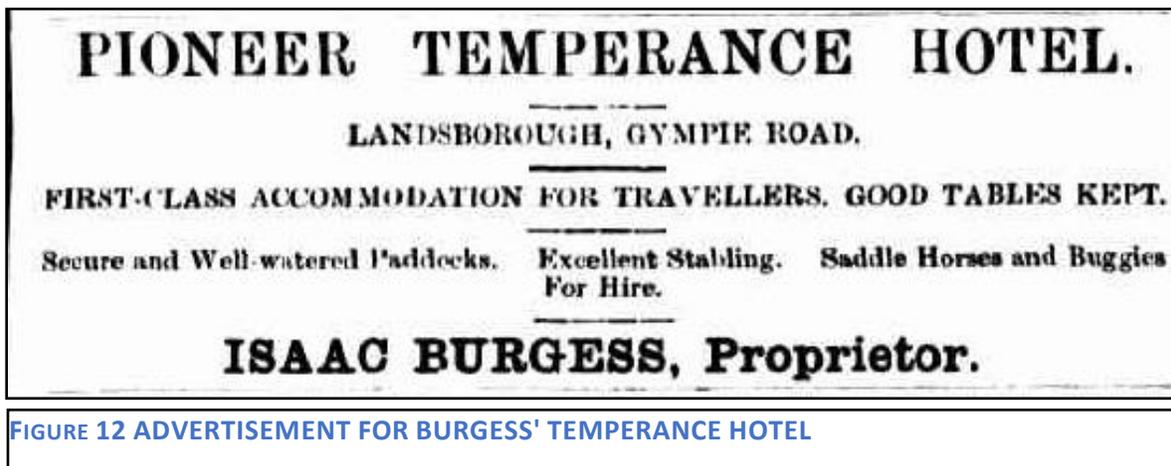
FIGURE 10 APPLICATION FOR PUBLICANS LICENSE<sup>59</sup>

Over the course of the next six years, the hotel had several licensees. Isaac Burgess held the initial liquor license followed by Herbert Gardner (1881), John Maughan (1882) Lionel John Fleming (1882) Thomas Dicor Stephens (1883) Joycelyn James Fletcher (1885). A newspaper article in August 1886 told the reader; “it is an excellent stand – combining a store and butcher’s shop – where any man of business habits and obliging disposition could realise a fortune in a short space of time”.<sup>60</sup> In June 1886, the property is described thus: “The main Gympie road also passes through Mellum Creek, and the best road to the Blackall Range cuts this road at right angles also at this spot. Here we find Mr I. Burgess’ residence; the Sportman’s Arms Hotel, kept by genial host Fletcher”.<sup>61</sup> Isaac Burgess sold The Sportsman’s Arms Hotel in 1886, after it was advertised for sale several times over the preceding



**FIGURE 11 STORE, BUTCHER SHOP AND HOTEL**

two years. Mr McCallum, of mail-coach notoriety, purchased the property known as the Sportsman's Arms Hotel and the license was taken over by John Yates and then by Charles Bell.<sup>62</sup> The Mellum Club Hotel was built in 1887, replacing the Sportsman's Arms Hotel as the main hotel in town and the older hotel with store and butcher shop was all converted to stores.<sup>63</sup> The hotel was owned by Alex McCallum, designed by architect John James Cohen for 1500 pounds, and described by one journalist as as "large, lofty, handsomely built, excellently finished and furnished". It was known originally as the McCallum Club Hotel.<sup>64</sup> According to Riis, the building which was the Sportsman's Arms was still in use in 1906.<sup>65</sup>



Confusingly, Allan James Campbell, in a foreword to “Campbellville and Cedar Days” reported that James Campbell owned the Mellum Creek Hotel and Store in 1882.<sup>66</sup> It seems likely this date is incorrect.

By 1889, Mellum Creek was described as becoming a town of some importance. The railway line was almost completed. At that point in time, a “lock-up” and police barracks were in the course of being erected, as was the railway station. A race-course had been established on Little Rocky Creek, on the out-skirts of Landsborough.<sup>67</sup> McCallum (who had purchased Isaac’s Sportsman’s Arms Hotel) constructed a large hall in 1886 which was used for community events.<sup>68</sup> Isaac Burgess was reported as erecting a commodious building, suitable for either a large boarding house or general store.<sup>69</sup> This building was presumably his Temperance Hotel, which was located on Gympie road “over a bridge and not too far on the right hand side, going out towards the racecourse”.<sup>70</sup> A newspaper article from 1889 describes Isaac’s latest hotel venture thus:

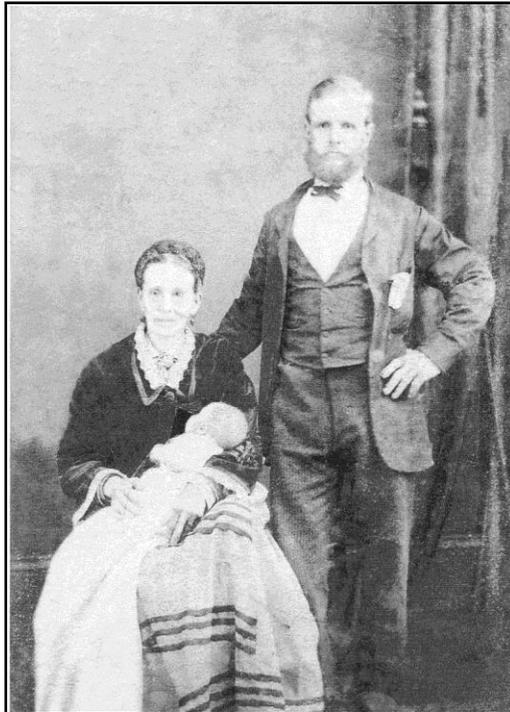
“Amongst other signs of the prosperous advancement of Landsborough, brought about by the opening up the district by means of the iron horse, is the prominent fact that Mr. Isaac Burgess, the old Blackall pioneer, has opened what will doubtless be found of great advantage to the travelling

public, namely, the Pioneer Temperance Hotel. The owner has gone to considerable expense in furnishing, completely and comfortably, his new venture, whilst the cuisine will be under the management of Mrs. Burgess, a post-mistress in the art of cooking. Horses and buggies may be hired does any visitor long to visit Caloundra; while excellent stabling and secure, well-watered paddocks are at the service of all travellers. The house is only a quarter of a mile from the railway station, but traps will be run to meet passengers by every train as soon as the line is opened. Mr and Mrs Burgess' friends – and they have many – will join with us wishing them all good luck in their new departure.



**FIGURE 13 THE SPORTSGROUND TEMPERANCE HOTEL. THIS PHOTO IS FREQUENTLY ATTRIBUTED TO BEING TAKEN IN 1877. THE SIGN SAYS "PROPRIETORS OF TEMPERANCE HOTEL, LANDSBOROUGH. THE TOWN WAS NAMED LANDSBOROUGH IN 1890 AND THIS MAY BE THE PIONEER TEMPERANCE HOTEL OPENED IN 1889.**

Isaac Burgess sold Portion 1, Bribie Parish to James Campbell in 1880 for 789 pounds.<sup>71</sup> He continued to run the hotel on Portion 19.



**FIGURE 6: ISAAC BURGESS WITH HIS SECOND WIFE ISABELLA AND THEIR SON, WILLIAM (LANDSBOROUGH MUSEUM)**

### Mellum Creek Community

As well as expanding their property holdings and their accommodation and pastoral activities, Isaac and his wife Isabella exerted some influence over their small community in the 1870s and early 1880s. Isaac made an important contribution to the development of the Landsborough region through his involvement in the development of the first school. Isaac himself was poorly educated, with very limited literacy skills.<sup>72</sup> However, his involvement in the establishment of the Landsborough school indicates the importance he placed on education for his own children and those of the community. With the arrival of settlers to Mellum Creek in the 1870s, there was soon enough children to warrant the establishment of a school. On 9 November 1878, Isaac Burgess wrote to the Department of Public Instruction applying for half-time schools at Mellum Creek and Mooloolah Bridge.<sup>73</sup> On 7 December 1878 a public meeting was held at which Isaac Burgess, Joseph Cramb and

John Hankinson were elected members of the Mellum Creek Building Committee and submitted a form of application for the establishment of a new school to the Secretary for Public Instruction.<sup>74</sup> On 16 August 1879, Burgess wrote to the Board of Education to inform them that the Mellum Creek school had been erected. Interestingly, in a letter dated 27 August 1879 from Burgess to the Department of Public Instruction, it is mentioned that the parents recommended the name “Adlington” after his birthplace; however, the department decided on Mellum Creek. The name ‘Addlington’ (sic) was instead given to a tributary of the Mooloolah River which flows through the present school grounds.<sup>75</sup> The school was opened on 29 September 1879 with an attendance of 19 children. Isaac Burgess is noted to have contributed thirty pounds towards the cost of the building.<sup>76</sup>

Another contribution to the community was Isaac Burgess’ role in advocating for a road connecting Mellum Creek and Blackhall Ranges<sup>77</sup>. The road from Mellum Creek to the Blackall Ranges was notoriously bad. It was not adequate for the wear and tear of heavy wagon traffic carting timber down the range. At various times around this time, the road was described as “all mud-holes and steep pinches” and “narrow and shaded by dense scrub on both sides” and “impassable for anything but a bullock dray or timber wagon.<sup>78</sup> For some time, it was presumed that an adequate road could never be constructed up the steep slope and that a tramway was the only practical solution.

Another contribution of the Burgess family to the Landsborough region was Mrs Isaac Burgess’ role as post mistress. The Mellum Creek Post Office opened on 23 February 1881 with Isabella Burgess in charge. She remained as post mistress until March 1882.<sup>79</sup>

Isaac was also a trustee for the Race-course reserve on Little Rocky Creek.<sup>80</sup>

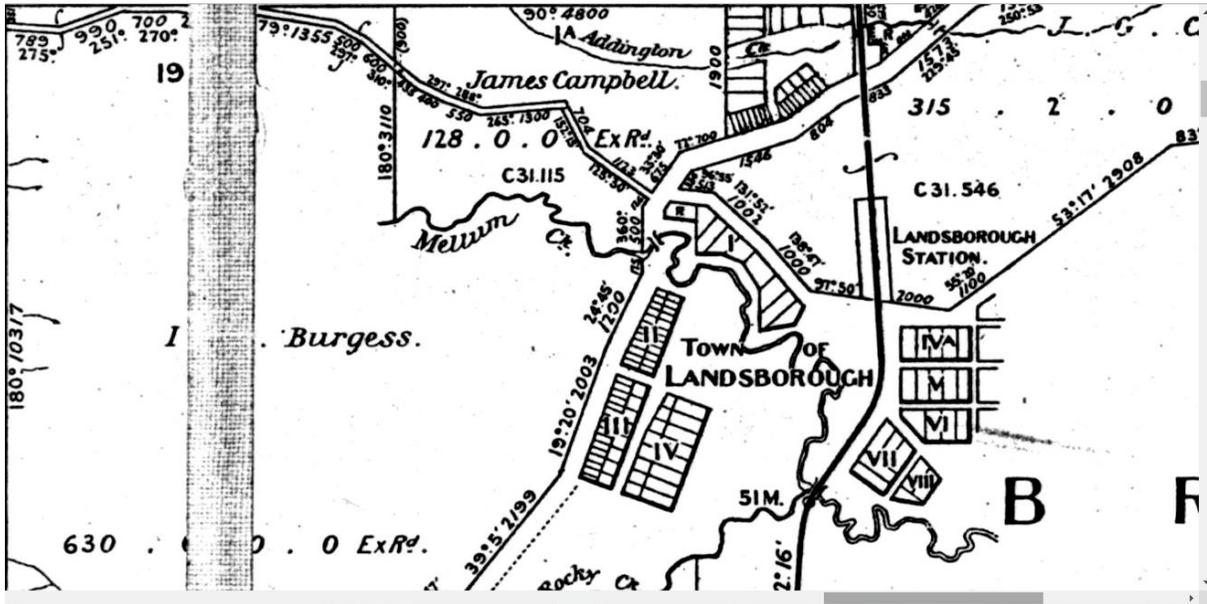


FIGURE 14 CAD-MAP-40CHN-MORETON-AG2-SH10-NORTH-1892.JPG (MAP 1892)

## Up the Blackall Range

Although Isaac did not have any training or experience as a timber-getter, he was evidently inspired by tales of the high-quality timber on the Blackall range and the opportunity this presented for men who took up the challenge of harvesting the timber, which was dangerous and back-breaking work. Two examples of the excellent timber found on the Blackall range were displayed in the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of May-Oct in 1886 in London.<sup>81</sup> Isaac Burgess won a medal for a log displayed split with one face polished. This log was 247 inches in circumference. His medal is now displayed at the Landsborough Historical Museum. Another early settler, Francis Dunlop, won a prize for a log which reportedly had a girth of twenty feet, 5 inches and required sixty bullocks to haul. The former log is still displayed at the British museum [EMAIL MUSEUM](#). The latter was sold at a low price as no plant could handle its massive size and explosives were used to reduce it to a manageable size prior to sale.<sup>82</sup> Another example of the quality of the timber harvested by Isaac Burgess' and his peers involves a tale recounted by Dave Hankinson. He recounts how a huge cedar tree, felled on the boundary line of J. Graves and Crown Land, became the subject of a bet between Isaac Burgess and a Mr J. Graves. Burgess bet Graves five pounds that he could turn a horse and tray on the stump of a cedar tree, without falling off. Isaac Burgess apparently won the bet.<sup>83</sup>

As early as 1868, Isaac identified as a timber merchant. In his insolvency papers of 1868, while living in Gympie, Isaac identified as a timber merchant. While his first selection was at Mellum Creek in 1871, Bill Johnston quotes a report which says Isaac Burgess squatted on land on the Blackall Range from as early as 1 January 1872.<sup>84</sup> In the 1874 Post Office Directory he is listed as a sawyer and timber merchant.<sup>85</sup> In 1877 he successfully applied for his first Timber License, paying 1 pound, 5 shillings.<sup>86</sup> On 12 November 1878, Isaac selected Portion 98 in the Parish of Maleny (790 acres) making him the first selector of this region.<sup>87</sup> For this application, then under *Crown Lands Alienation Act (1876)* he paid twenty-four pounds. One of the conditions of selection was that the selector must reside on the land continuously during the whole term of 5 years.<sup>88</sup> In the five years from selection in 1878, Isaac Burgess had implemented the following improvements: a slab house with a shingle roof, 21 acres cleared and cultivated with sugar cane, 20 chain of 3 wire & split post fence and five acres

felled, valued at 2 pounds, 10 shillings per acre”<sup>89</sup> In 1883 he applied to purchase Portion 98, tendering the balance of 10 years rent of 94 pounds, 11 shillings<sup>90</sup> and was issued the Deed of Grant in the same year.<sup>91</sup> He retained the land until 1902, when it was sold and sub-divided.

According to Isaac J. Burgess, Isaac Burgess kept a gang of men on the Maleny property, growing sugar cane for his bullock teams and maize and oats for his horse teams.<sup>92</sup> A visitor to the area in 1880, describes a “first-class timber road constructed by Isaac Burgess at considerable expense” which leads up the Western side of the range to Obi Obi Creek.<sup>93</sup> By the mid-1880s, Isaac Burgess shared his time between Mellum Creek (by this time known as Landsborough) and his estate up on the ridge. A newspaper article published in 1885, describes a ministerial tour of the region, in which Isaac Burgess acted as a guide. Isaac guided the ministerial party from Landsborough up the range, to what is referred to as Burgess’s Pioneer Estate on the range, where Mrs Burgess was waiting at the property to greet the party. The article describes the land has being superbly rich, demonstrating cultivating of sugar, bananas as well as seeing magnificent cedar stumps which had been cleared.<sup>94</sup> Samuel was grown up by this time, Anne was in her mid-teens and William Smith was a boy of 7. In 1886, Isaac Burgess and others applied to the Ministry of Works to have a road approved from Landsborough up the Blackall Range.<sup>95</sup>

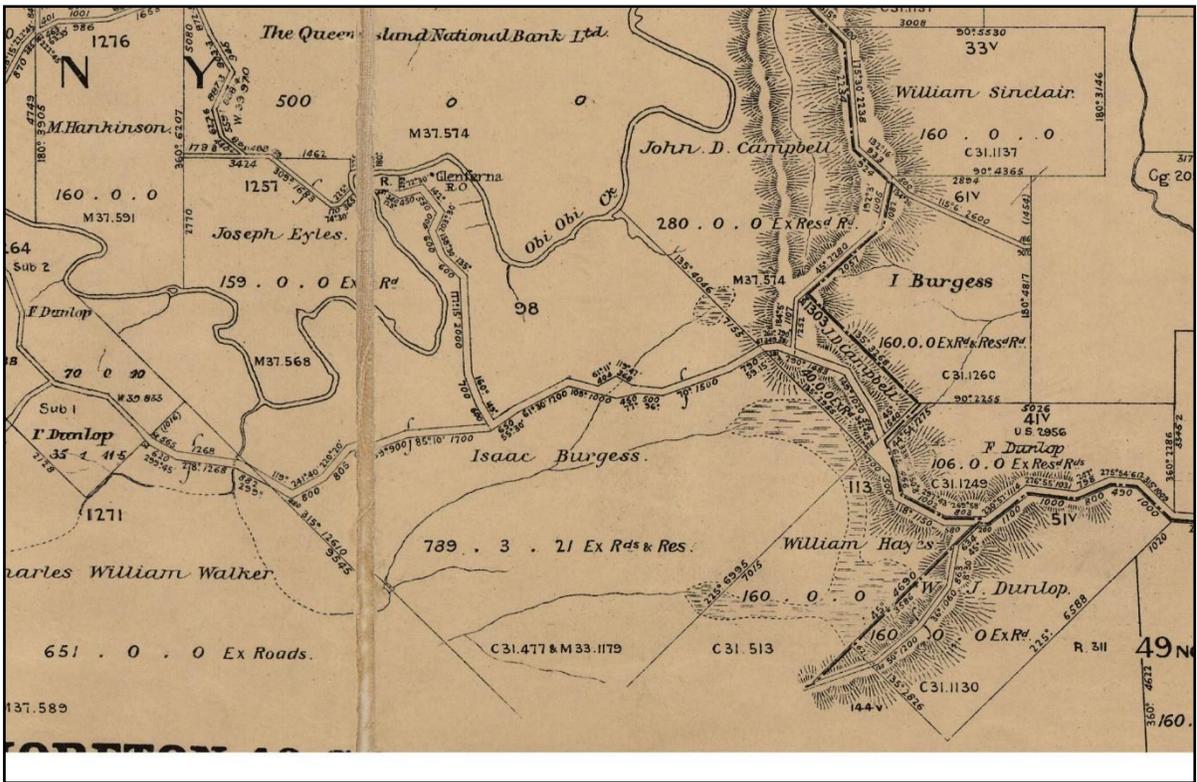
Burgess still owned Portion 98 in 1888, when records demonstrate the resumption of 1 acre, 10 perches through portion 98 at the crossing of Fryar’s Creek for road purposes.<sup>96</sup> A newspaper article from 1888 describes his selection as “fenced securely with a two-rail fence, and has a small portion paled and which is used as a garden, the house standing at the top”.<sup>97</sup>

Catherine Rees describes the road up in the range in 1890, “The road in those earliest days was not an engineered marvel, it was little more than a wide track and it took one steeply and directly over the top of Bald Knob. At some stage the early settlers decided to cut a road around the Knob. Isaac said the work could be done in four days, hence the road was called “Four Day Saddle”. The work took a fortnight.”<sup>98</sup>

## The Difficult 1890s

The late 1880s were a difficult time for the Burgesses. In late 1887 Isaac was charged with excessive consumption of liquor and wastefulness. His son, Samuel, testified against him in court, bearing witnesses to his father's difficulty with alcohol. Isaac defended himself against the charges, apparently producing "5 credible witnesses", although he was sentenced to 12 months prohibition from the consumption or sale of liquor. In late 1889, an employee, George Doyle, successfully sued Isaac Burgess for unpaid wages of over 10 pounds<sup>99</sup>. In 1890, two employees, Andrew Day and John Thwaites successfully sued Isaac through the Petty Court for unpaid wages.<sup>100</sup> By July 1890, under the heading "Latest Liquidation", the liquidation of Burgess' estate was announced.<sup>101</sup> Late in 1890 he applied for an Auctioneers Licence in Landsborough, although it is not known if he gained work as an auctioneer.<sup>102</sup> Just over a year later, he lost his second wife Isabella, who died in the Brisbane Hospital on 22 November 1891 from hepatitis<sup>103</sup> and was buried at the Toowong cemetery, Brisbane. He moved up back up to the Blackall range.

Financially, the nineties were a hard decade for the timber industry. The declining demand for timber was influenced by four factors. Firstly, the economic depression of the early 1890s reduced demand for timber. In addition, cedar from the Atherton Tableland in North Queensland was flooding the market.<sup>104</sup> Thirdly, the railway, opened in 1889, saw the end of the mill at Campbellville, when timber could be easily transported for milling in Brisbane. Finally, the flood of 1893 lessened the value of the cedar<sup>105</sup>.



**FIGURE 15 MAP SHOWING PORTION 98 AND 61V (QSA SERIES ID 10116 ITEM ID 533752 MORETON DISTRICT PARISH OF BRIBIE AG2 SHEET 14N NO DATE – APPROX 1900)**

Thus, at the age of 56, Isaac Burgess, with his children now adults, himself twice widowed and bankrupt, needed to start again. In 1892, Isaac applied for selection of portion 61v (selection number 2163). He purchased 160 acres at 1 pound per acre, located on the Eastern slopes of the Blackall Range. He built a four-room house with a kitchen made from beech and cedar. He felled the scrub, and planted fruit trees, bananas, and sugar cane.

## The Later Years

Isaac married his third wife, Teresa Mary Sullivan (nee Flanagan), on 16 June 1900.<sup>106</sup> Teresa was a teacher at the Blackall Range Provisional School, resigning when she married.<sup>107</sup> He was 66, she was 50. Isaac and Teresa lived in 'Ocean View Estate', Blackall Range.<sup>108</sup> Catherine Rees, remembers Isaac as an old man, who lived "with his wife in a small cottage on the roadside a few miles towards Landsborough from Maleny".<sup>109</sup> Wilma Thynne recalls visiting the elderly couple when she was a little girl and recounts that they "were lovely, and . . . made a great fuss of us".<sup>110</sup>

In 1902, Isaac sold Portion 98 to Colonel Andrew J. Thynne. Portion 98 was eventually divided and sub-divided into numerous farms and orchards.<sup>111</sup> A portion of Burgess' Portion 98, 100 acres of virgin standing scrub, was donated by Colonel Thynne to the Landsborough Shire Council and is called *Mary Cairncross Park*.<sup>112</sup>

Although Isaac sold Portion 98, he maintained ownership of Portion 61V. Teresa worked as the post-mistress at the Glenferna Receiving Office, which was part of a farmhouse built on Portion 98 by the new owner. A butter factory commenced operation in Maleny in December 1904<sup>113</sup> and Isaac Burgess secured the cartage of Maleny butter to the train station at Landsborough. His first load was scheduled for 2 January 1905.<sup>114</sup> Sadly, he never made it.

The death of Isaac Burgess and his wife Mary Theresa was a tragic example of the dangers facing the early settlers. The couple lost their lives in a house fire on the night of 1 January 1905. The region was in the midst of a mid-summer heat wave. Family lore suggests that hay was stored under the house, and perhaps set alight by a fallen match or candle. On the morning of 2 January, a neighbour saw smoke, and upon investigating, found the remains of Mrs Burgess in the smouldering ashes. He later heard groans coming from a nearby corn patch and here he found Isaac Burgess lying badly

**THE FATAL FIRE AT LANDS-  
BOROUGH.**

The police authorities in Brisbane have received a report relative to the burning tragedy at Landsborough on Monday, whereby Mrs. Burgess lost her life and her husband, who was brought to Brisbane, died from the burns he received. Constable Smith reported that he had interviewed Burgess, who was burnt on the legs and hands. Burgess said that he and his wife went to bed about 10 p.m., but could not sleep. His wife got up and struck a match in order to get a drink. She then returned to bed, but almost immediately flames broke out. Burgess called to his wife as he ran through the flames. That was all he could say. The constable visited the scene of the fire, and found that the house had been totally destroyed, even the dogs which were chained at the back having perished. He recovered certain charred remains, which were buried. An inquiry will be held at an early date.

FIGURE 16 BRISBANE COURIER 3 JANUARY 1905

burned.<sup>115</sup> Isaac was transported by train to the Brisbane General Hospital but died later that afternoon around 6 pm. His death certificate confirms he died of “burns, shock and collapse”.<sup>116</sup> He was buried in Caboolture cemetery.



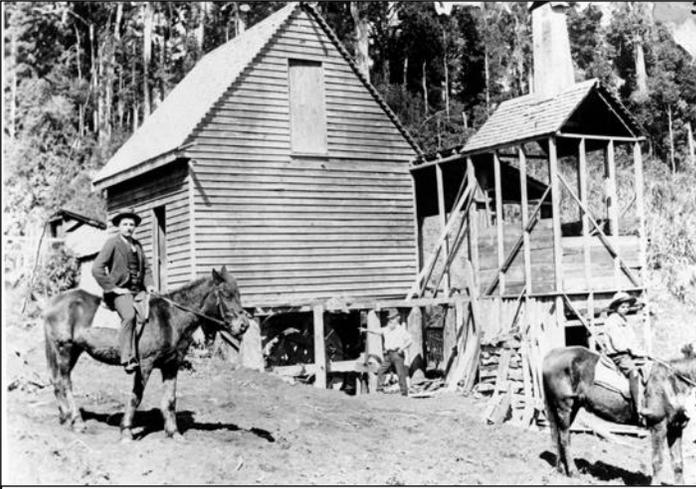
FIGURE 17 GRAVESTONE OF ISAAC BURGESS (IMAGE TAKEN BY AUTHOR, 2013)

Over the course of his life, Isaac Burgess pursued various occupations: fruiterer, shopkeeper, transporter of goods to the Gold fields, timber getter, hotelier, and pastoralist. He would appear to have been a hardworking man. However, Isaac Burgess' will, which names his son Samuel John as executor and is dated 24 January 1903, indicates he died a man of modest means. Samuel inherited the property at Portion 61v County of Canning.<sup>117</sup> His assets are listed as one horse, one mare and six pigs, valued at 14 pounds, 10 shillings; farming implements including “horse gear” and a plough valued at 7 pounds 2 shillings; 1 spring-cart valued at 7 pounds; 14 pounds 2 shillings and 6 pence in cash and a miscellaneous collection of odds and ends valued at 7 pounds, 10 shillings.<sup>118</sup> Yet this is a man, who at one time could name among his assets a large hotel, a store and butcher shop and a two roomed slab house with stables for seven horses, storeroom, and large shed. At one stage he employed a gang of men to grow sugar cane for his bullock teams and maize and oats for his horse teams and was able to donate 30 pounds for the establishment of a school. The family explanation for this reduction in circumstance is that Isaac Burgess was swindled out of some of his wealth by James Campbell's book keeper.<sup>119</sup> Because of his illiteracy, Isaac employed a book keeper who

apparently changed the details on cheques after Isaac had signed them.<sup>120</sup> James Campbell himself is described in “Campbellville and Cedar Days” as having a “reputation for fair and honest dealing”.<sup>121</sup>

## Legacy

Isaac Hudson Burgess did, however, leave a legacy to the district as his two sons went on to become important figures in the area. William Smith Burgess became a councillor of the Landsborough Shire for 33 years, including occupying the position of deputy chairman for several years. His obituary recounts that he was an authority on timber, having worked all his life in the industry after starting as a youth with Campbell and Sons at the mill on Coochin Creek. He was well versed in bush lore. He was active in public affairs being associated with the Welfare Committee and the Glasshouse Mountains School of Arts and other institutions which played their part in the progress of the district.<sup>122</sup> William married Clementina Grigor and they had 4 children. Isaac's older son Samuel was the first selector to live in the Bald Knob locality, selecting Portion 58V, Parish of Bribie, County of Canning in 1884.<sup>123</sup> In an interview published in the *Brisbane Courier*, April 26, 1923, Mr W. Simpson recounts that Samuel Burgess was working as a bullock driver on the Blackall Range in the late 1870s.<sup>124</sup> Samuel and his wife Jane Greenhalgh had 9 children. Samuel died in 1927.<sup>125</sup> Annie Burgess, Isaac's youngest surviving child, married John Gibbs and had 10 children. In all, Isaac Burgess had 23 grandchildren.



**FIGURE 18 WILLIAM SMITH BURGESS (ON HORSE BACK) AND HSI FATHER ISAAC BURGESS CA 1900 (SUNSHINE COAST LIBRAR)**

In all, Isaac Burgess lived a life of mixed fortunes. On one hand, his life could be considered tragic. He was born with the stigma of illegitimacy, the son of a humble fruiterer. Over the course of his 70 years, he was widowed twice over. He also mourned the death of three children. He filed for bankruptcy several times. He was required to work hard right until his death, planning to start a new job carting butter at the age of seventy. Finally, he was to die in a house fire, suffering for a day with serious burns due to the lack of local medical care. However, his life may also be considered a triumph over these adversities. Despite these humble beginnings, Isaac Burgess was to become a man of some influence. At his peak, he owned a great deal of land and was able to influence his community by working as a timber cutter, then hotel owner and manager, then farmer. He was instrumental in developing the local school. His children went on to become significant figures, including providing long service on the local council. Despite significant obstacles, Isaac Burgess was a man who became an important figure in the economic growth and development of the Landsborough district.

**The author would like to gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Colleen Yuke, Bill Johnston, Ethel Burgess, Bill Ferris, Pearl Oxenham and Lal Mills. Many thanks.**

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## Endnotes

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- <sup>1</sup> Baptism Record for Isaac Burgess, 24 August 1834, Cheadle, Cheshire, England. Son of Sarah Burgess. No father listed. The record indicates his mother was living in Bolshaw, Outwood.
- <sup>2</sup> Marriage Record for Sarah Burgess and Luke Butterworth, 22 January 1838, Prestbury, Cheshire. The Record indicates Sarah's father was Isaac Burgess, collier and her place of residence was Adlington. Baptism Record for Henry Butterworth, 6 January 1839, Poynton, Cheshire.
- <sup>3</sup> 1841 England Census, Class: HO107; Piece 107; Book: 23; Civil Parish: Worth; County: Cheshire; Enumeration District: 14; Folio: 7; Page: 10; Line: 18; GSU roll: 24141. Family living at Mid Way, Prestbury, Worth, Cheshier. Luck Butterworth 34 Sarah Butterworth 29 Henry Butterworth 2 and Isaac Burgess 7.
- <sup>4</sup> Death Record of Sarah Butterworth, aged 29, 2 November 1843, Mid Way, Worth, Parish of Prestbury. Cause of Death: Phthisis. Informant was Isaac Burgess, Hope Lane, Adlington.
- <sup>5</sup> 1851 England Census, Class: HO107; Piece: 2159; Folio: 236; Page: 3; GSU roll: 87137-87138. Family living at 10 Waters Green, Macclesfield. Joseph Hudson, 43, Fruiterer, Hannah Hudson, 41, Jane Hudson, 13, Scholar; Isaac Burgess, 16, Servant.
- <sup>6</sup> Marriage Registration of Isaac Burgess Hudson and Hannah Lake, 25 January 1858, No. 488. Isaac Burgess Hudson, aged 24, Bachelor, Fruiterer, son of Joseph Hudson, Fruiterer, married Hannah Lake, aged 20, Spinster, daughter of John Lake, Weaver. Both residing in Macclesfield. Marriage solemnized at the parish church, Prestbury. Certified copy in possession of the author.
- <sup>7</sup> Death Registration of John Thomas Burgess, 10 October 1860, Chestergate, Aged 2 Years, Son of Isaac Burgess, Fruiterer. Informant: John Lake. Certified copy in possession of the author.
- <sup>8</sup> Birth Certificate of Samuel John Burgess born 8<sup>th</sup> July 1861 to Isaac Burgess, fruiterer and Hannah Lake. 42 Chestergate St, Macclesfield. Certified copy in possession of the author.
- <sup>9</sup> 1861 England Census, RG number: RG09 Piece: 2580 Folio: 74 Page: 2 Isaac Burgess, head, married, aged 27, fruiterer employing 1 man; Anna Burgess, wife, aged 23, Charles Symnit, servant.
- <sup>10</sup> It has been hypothesised by a surviving family member (Pearl Oxenham interviewed by the author c1998) that the young family emigrated via Melbourne, where Hannah already had family. No record has been found of their assisted or unassisted passage to Victoria at this time. As yet no record has been found of their passage to Queensland (searching the index to assisted immigrants arriving in Queensland between 1860-1869), although a great deal of the records from this time were lost in the flood of 1863. The records of immigrants arriving in Sydney between 1860-1879 has been searched without success.
- <sup>11</sup> Ferguson and Brown, p. 5.
- <sup>12</sup> Australian Electoral Roll for Ipswich, Queensland, 1865 and 1866
- <sup>13</sup> He first appears in the records in the list of unclaimed letters published on 31 December 1864, although unclaimed letters are recorded from a "Burgess" in November 1862 so it possible he was in Australia by this point.
- <sup>14</sup> Queensland Government Gazette 9 August 1865, Volume II, Page 44
- <sup>15</sup> "Government Land Sales," *Brisbane Courier* (Qld.: 1864-1933), 15 February 1866, p. 2.
- <sup>16</sup> Australian Electoral Roll Deed Number: 14501 Deed Type: Town Lot B Register, Town: Helidon, District: South, County: Cavendish. Roods -2, Volume -17, Page – 116.
- <sup>17</sup> "Helidon Accommodation House," *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald and General Advertiser*, 26 May 1866, p. 2.
- <sup>18</sup> "Police Court Queensland Times," *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald and General Advertiser*, 3 August 1865, p. 3.
- <sup>19</sup> "Ipswich Circuit Court," *The Brisbane Courier*, 27 April 1866, p. 2.
- <sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>21</sup> "Foot V Burgess", *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald and General Advertiser*, 6 August 1868, p.3.

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- <sup>22</sup> "Classified Advertising", *The Brisbane Courier*, 28 November 1868, p.2.
- <sup>23</sup> Queensland State Archives - Item ID 1056655
- <sup>24</sup> "Insolvency" *The Brisbane Courier*, 12 July 1869, p. 2.
- <sup>25</sup> Ferguson and Brown, p.5.
- <sup>26</sup> Holthouse, p. 27.
- <sup>27</sup> Ferguson and Brown, p. 5.
- <sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>29</sup> Isaac Burgess is identified as a "Storekeeper" on his son Isaac's birth certificate. Birth Certificate of Isaac Burgess, born 14 January 1868 to Isaac Burgess, store-keeper and Hannah Burgess (nee Lake) at Gympie Creek (certified copy in possession of the author).
- <sup>30</sup> An article from April 1868 indicates that Isaac Burgess ran a timber yard in Nashville. He lost a horse from two-mile diggings close by. "Advertising" *Nashville Times, Gympie and Mary River Mining Gazette (Qld. : 1868)*, 8 April, 1868 p. 2. An article from May 1868 indicates he had two timber yards, one opposite the Eureka Hotel in Nashville and one opposite the Queensland Hotel at One-Mile. "Advertising" *Nashville Times, Gympie and Mary River Mining Gazette (Qld.: 1868)*, 16 May 1868, p. 2.
- <sup>31</sup> "LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS" *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald and General Advertiser (Qld.: 1861-1908)*, 1 August 1868, p. 2. "SUPREME COURT, IPSWICH" *Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald and General Advertiser (Qld.: 1861-1908)*, 6 August 1868, p. 3.
- <sup>32</sup> "Classified Advertising" *The Brisbane Courier (Qld.: 1864-1933)*, 28 November 1868, p. 2.
- <sup>33</sup> *Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette* 8 December, p. 2
- <sup>34</sup> "Advertising" *Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette (Qld.:1868-1919)*, 8 December 1868, p. 2.
- <sup>35</sup> In the insolvency records, held by the Qld State Archives, it indicates that shares in the "New Zealand Reef" were sold as part of the sale of assets.
- <sup>36</sup> Birth certificate of Isaac Burgess, son of Isaac Burgess (store-keeper) aged 34 and Hannah Burgess (nee Lake) aged 30. Born 14 January 1868, Gympie Creek. Death certificate of Isaac Burgess, son of Isaac Burgess (miner) and Hannah Burgess (nee Lake). Died 3 February 1869 at Gympie from "teething (duration 10 days)". Buried New Gympie Cemetery. Certified copy in possession of the author.
- <sup>37</sup> Possibly the creek now known as Eudlo Creek.
- <sup>38</sup> "Classified Advertising" *The Brisbane Courier (Qld.: 1864-1933)*, 21 September 1869, p. 1. "Classified Advertising" *The Brisbane Courier (Qld.: 1864-1933)*, 23 September 1869, p. 1.
- <sup>39</sup> Riis, p. 3.
- <sup>40</sup> Birth Record of Annie Burgess, 12 March 1870, Born Gympie Road, Daughter of Isaac Burgess (sawyer) aged 37 and Hannah (nee Lake) aged 33. Certified copy in possession of the author.
- <sup>41</sup> Application for Land Selection Parish of Bribie 15 October 1871 – Queensland State Archives.
- <sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>43</sup> Document entitled "Proof of Fulfilment of Condition on Selections under "The Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1868" Item ID Qld State Archivves
- <sup>44</sup> Death Certificate of Hannah Burgess who died 1 August 1876 at Mellum Creek from complications of "premature labour". Her daughter is named as "Hannah" on the death certificate. Certified copy in possession of the author.
- <sup>45</sup> Marriage Certificate Number 1877/B005462. Isaac Hudson Burgess (widower) married Isabella Petrie (widow) on 9 January 1877. The marriage was reported in *The Queenslander* on 13 January 1877.
- <sup>46</sup> Birth Certificate Number 1878/B023395. William Smith Burgess was born to Isabella Landills late Petrie, formerly Smith and Isaac Hudson Burgess at the Lady Bowen Hospital, Brisbane. Certified copy in possession of the author.
- <sup>47</sup> Isabella Petrie / Burgess married James Orrell in 1888, and remained in the local area, living for 75 years. "Late Mrs J. Orrell" *Telegraph* (Brisbane, Qld: 1872-1947), 3 May 1945.

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- <sup>48</sup>Reported by Mary Ferris, in handwritten notes given to author by Colleen Yuke.
- <sup>49</sup> Burgess, p. 3.; McKay, p. 51. It is believed this slab hut was built beside the present site of Green Gables no. 45 Maleny Road (Riis, p. 2)
- <sup>50</sup> Queensland Brands Directory. Brand: 9sb Certificate 6868
- <sup>51</sup> Elder, p. 8.
- <sup>52</sup> Frew, p.
- <sup>53</sup> Tutt, p. 91. Some authors ( Riis, p. 3.) suggest that this second hotel on Portion 19 was a "Temperance Hotel" although to date no evidence of this has been found.
- <sup>54</sup> D. Hankinson, cited in Maleny and District Centenary Committee *By Obi Obi Waters: Stories and Photographs of early settlement in the Maleny District, Blackall Range, South Eastern Queensland*, Maleny, 1978 p. 5.
- <sup>55</sup> "Pioneers of Maleny" *Brisbane Courier* 26 April 1923, p. 5. A notice also appeared in the Queensland Government Gazette 31 July 1880 to record that he had been granted a Retail Spirit Dealers License VOL: XXVII p. 289
- <sup>56</sup> Fay and Hood, p. 7.
- <sup>57</sup> McKay, p. 51.
- <sup>58</sup> The Blackall Range Country, *Gympie Times*, 15 December 1880, p. 3
- <sup>59</sup> "Classified Advertising", *Brisbane Courier*, 22 March 1880. "Classified Advertising," *Brisbane Courier*, 22 March 1880.
- <sup>60</sup> "Blackall Range", *Moreton Mail* (Qld: 1886-1889), 21 August 1886, p. 3.
- <sup>61</sup> "Through the Maroochy District", *Moreton Mail (Qld: 1886-1889)*, 26 June 1886, p. 3
- <sup>62</sup> "Toombul Divisional Board", *Moreton Mail (Qld: 1886-1889)*, 18 September 1886. P. 3
- <sup>63</sup> The Sportsman's Arms Hotel, Mellum Creek, disappears from contemporary newspapers in 1887.
- <sup>64</sup> "A Trip to Mellum Creek," *Moreton Mail (Qld: 1886-1889)*, 1 October 1887, p. 5
- <sup>65</sup> Riis, p. 4.
- <sup>66</sup> Gubby, p. 3.
- <sup>67</sup> "Official Notifications" *Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser* (Qld.:1860-1947) 8 November 1888
- <sup>68</sup> "Mellum Creek", *Moreton Mail* (Qld: 1886-1889, 27 February 1886, p. 3.
- <sup>69</sup> "Mellum Creek" *The Brisbane Courier*, 4 October 1889, p. 7.
- <sup>70</sup> Fay and Hood, p. 24.
- <sup>71</sup> Queensland State Archives Item ID 32617 Transfer documents
- <sup>72</sup> His marriage certificate to Hannah Lake reveals a shaky signature in a poor hand. In addition, the birth certificate of his first son, Samuel, reveals a simple cross "the mark of Isaac Burgess".
- <sup>73</sup> Fay and Hood, p. 3.
- <sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4.
- <sup>75</sup> Addlington Creek in Landsborough is spelt with a double 'd', whereas the original Adlington in English is spelt with one 'd'
- <sup>76</sup> Fay and Hood, p. 6.
- <sup>77</sup> "Blackall Range Troubles" *The Brisbane Courier*, 31 July 1886, p. 7.
- <sup>78</sup> "Blackall Range" *Moreton Mail*, 2 August 1889, p. 5.; "A Trip to Blackall Range" *Moreton Mail*, 17 May 1889, p. 2.
- <sup>79</sup> Frew, p. 326.
- <sup>80</sup> "Good Templars," *Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser (Qld.: 1903-1922)*, 31 January 1913, p. 5.
- <sup>81</sup> Hankinson, p. 5.
- <sup>82</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 6
- <sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>84</sup> Bill Johnston, "Maleny History" n.d.

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- <sup>85</sup> *Post Office Directory (Professional, Squatting and Trade) of Queensland*, (F. F. Bailliere, 1874), p. 77 & 102.
- <sup>86</sup> Queensland Government Gazette, 11 August 1877, p. 358. He renewed his timber license in November 1878, this time applying for an Employer's License – Queensland Government Gazette, 23 November 1878, p. 1120. His name appears again in the Queensland Government Gazette 15 February 1879 p. 338 and 24 May 1879 p. 1146 again for renewal of a Personal and Employer's Timber License. It again appears several times in Timber License lists in 1880 and 1881 and 1882 and 1884.
- <sup>87</sup> Burgess, p. 4.; Hankinson, p. 7.
- <sup>88</sup> Hankinson, p. 6.
- <sup>89</sup> Document entitled "Certificate of Fulfilment of Conditions by Selector under "The Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1876", Queensland State Archives
- <sup>90</sup> Document entitled "Issue of Deed of Grant", Queensland State archives
- <sup>91</sup> Document entitled "Issue of Deed of Grant", Queensland State Archives
- <sup>92</sup> Hankinson, p. 4.
- <sup>93</sup> "The Blackall Range Country", *Gympie Times* 15 December 1880 p. 3.
- <sup>94</sup> "Ministerial Trip to Blackall Range", *The Brisbane Courier*, 6 February 1885, p. 5.
- <sup>95</sup> "Proposed Caboolture Tramway", *The Brisbane Courier*, 30 July 1886 p. 6
- <sup>96</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>97</sup> Over the Blackall Range from Woodford The Telegraph, 28 December 1888, p. 5.
- <sup>98</sup> "Peeps into Maleny's Past" *Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser* (Qld.: 1922-1954), 8 July 1938, p.11.
- <sup>99</sup> "Caboolture Police Court," *Queenslander*, 21 September 1889.
- <sup>100</sup> *The Queenslander* 8 March 1890
- <sup>101</sup> Queensland Government Gazette, 19 July 1890, p. 852.
- <sup>102</sup> Queensland Government Gazette, 6 December 1890, p. 1216, Vol. LI
- <sup>103</sup> Death certificate number 1891/B024573. Isabella Burgess, housewife, died on 22 November 1891 of Hepatic disease and jaundice and was buried in the Toowong Cemetery. Her marriage and death certificate confirms Isabella Burgess' parents to be William Smith and Mary McEwan. Certified copy in possession of the author.
- <sup>104</sup> Holthouse, p. 41.
- <sup>105</sup> Hankinson, p. 4.
- <sup>106</sup> Marriage Registration of Teresa Sullivan (teacher) to Isaac Burgess Hudson (selector) on 16 June 1900 at St. Michael and Johns Church, Caboolture. Certified copy of certificate in possession of the author. Mary-Theresa had a brother Thomas Flanagan who was also a schoolteacher in Charters Towers. Thomas Flanagan from Mount Leyshon, Charters Towers is mentioned in Isaac Burgess' will as his brother-in-law.
- <sup>107</sup> Queensland Education Gazette, September 1900, p. 198; The Education Office Gazette, April 1900, p. 69.
- <sup>108</sup> Commonwealth Electoral Roll 1903 Isaac Burgess listed as 'farmer' living at 9 Ocean View, Ocean View, Blackall Range while Teresa Burgess is listed as 'domestic duties' at 10 Ocean View, Ocean View
- <sup>109</sup> Rees, p. 11.
- <sup>110</sup> Wilma Thynne, "Maleny Memories 1905", Written in 1981 when she was 80 years old, Maleny Historical Society.
- <sup>111</sup> Hankinson, p. 7.
- <sup>112</sup> "Gift of 100 Acres in Maleny District" *Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser* (Qld.:1922-1954), 24 October 1941, p. 1.
- <sup>113</sup> Maleny and District Centenary Committee, p. 26.
- <sup>114</sup> Burgess, p. 3; Hankinson, p. 11.
- <sup>115</sup> *Ibid.*; Mary Ferris, Account read from photocopy of handwritten notes given to the author by Colleen Yuke (unknown date); "The Fatal Fire at Landsborough" *Brisbane Courier* (Qld.: 1864-1933) 4 January, 1905, p. 4; Hankinson, p. 11.

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<sup>116</sup> Death Certificate of Isaac Burgess, farmer, aged 70, who died on 2 January 1905 from “Burns, Shock & Collapse”. Certified copy in possession of the author

<sup>117</sup> Queensland Government Gazette, 1905, p. 1874

<sup>118</sup> Will of Isaac Hudson Burgess, Qld State Archives PR2814380. The document names Samuel Burgess as the executor, and states that if Isaac’s wife should predecease him, all assets be divided between his heirs Samuel and William. Isaac’s daughter Annie is not named in the will.

<sup>119</sup> Lal Mills, interviewed by the author, Bulimba, 2008.

<sup>120</sup> Pearl Oxenham (nee Burgess) interviewed by the author, 1998; William Ferris, interviewed by the author, 2005.

<sup>121</sup> Gubby, p. 3.

<sup>122</sup> “Family Notices”, *Nambour Chronicle and North Coast Advertiser* (Qld.: 1922-1954), 19 July 1946, p. 3

<sup>123</sup> Elder, p. 9.

<sup>124</sup> “Pioneers of Maleny,” *The Brisbane Courier* (Qld.: 1864-1933), 26 April 1923, p. 5.

<sup>125</sup> “Family Notices” *The Brisbane Courier* (Qld.: 1864-1933), 23 June 1927, p. 12.