

GEORGE WILKIE GRAY (1844-1923)

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George Wilkie Gray was a Catholic layman who made a significant contribution to the development of Queensland and the life of the Church. He was a Papal Knight, a Parliamentarian, a promoter of Queensland, an innovator, a business-man who cared for his workers, a humanitarian, and one who loved to entertain his friends and colleagues in his home. He reached that rare attainment of being both rich and religious. He so shared his wealth that when he died there was only a modest sum left for his two grown sons.

He was born in Sydney on 3 August 1844⁽¹⁾. His father was Alexander Gray from Ireland and his mother Margaret Hall from Scotland⁽²⁾. On leaving school George studied accountancy by night, and then with the sturdy independence that was a life-long characteristic, he headed north to Queensland. In 1863, at the age of nineteen, he arrived in Ipswich, the gateway to the west and the mecca of pastoralists at that time. He found work with the firm of Fattorini, stock and station agents. Later, he entered the office of Daniel Wienholt and Co., and on the death of the owner, he remained with the new directors, Clark, Hodgson & Co.

To establish and manage a branch of this Company, he came to Brisbane in 1867. This branch was at Eagle Street, and nearby was the mercantile shipping company of Michael Quinlan, with whom Gray soon became friendly. In 1871 he joined the Quinlan company, to be known as Quinlan and Gray, Merchants and Importers. That same year he married Mrs Quinlan's niece, Maria Emma Boulderson, then sixteen years old. That same year too he became a member of the Queensland Club. Thus at the age of twenty-seven, he was a family man with a network of friends and business associates.

Seven years later, on the death of her husband Michael, Mrs Quinlan made Gray managing partner in a company now fast expanding. Mrs Quinlan and Gray now ratified an arrangement her husband had made to amalgamate their business with that of two Fitzgerald brothers, from Castlemaine in Victoria where they had a brewery, who now wished to establish a brewery at Milton. Gray now became permanent manager of this new public company, Castlemaine Brewery - Quinlan, Gray and Co.

This alliance gave birth to the famous Fourcx in 1916, and that year E.G. Theodore appointed Gray to the Brewing, Malting and Distilling Industry Board⁽³⁾.

Molasses was required for the brewing industry, which accounts for Gray's interests in the cane-fields of the North. With E. Fitzgerald he pioneered cane-growing and milling in the Johnstone River area in the late 1860s. Bishop James Quinn was one of the promoters of northern cane, and he induced a Catholic business woman, Miss Florence O'Reilly, to sink capital in it. As a means of raising funds and expanding Church undertakings he requested some of the early Sisters of Mercy to take up allotments in the Johnstone River project. The family and religious names of several Sisters are recorded in the history of the Mater Hospital, titled "They Crossed the River"⁽⁴⁾.

Gray believed in the scheme, even though it was beset with difficulties. It reached its peak of prosperity about 1881. As managing director of the Queensland Sugar Industry, Gray was called before the Royal Commission on the subject on 15 March 1889⁽⁵⁾. His firm had acted as agents for sugar planters in the North, he said for the sale of their product and in supplying their requirements. Asked if the sugar industry had done much for the prosperity of Queensland, he replied, "I consider it has done more for the commercial interests, including the shipping on our coasts, than any other two or three industries in the Colony combined."

While there was vast scope for employment in the harvesting and milling in the North, the great impediments to the industry were climate and distance. The jungle conditions encouraged swarms of mosquitoes, bringing fever, ague, sores and of course isolation. Machinery had to be brought out from France. Supplies were obtained from coastal vessels from Brisbane, but these vessels found the trip uneconomic unless sugar products were there for the return journey. There was a decline in trade by 1892 because white men were unprepared to harvest cane in the heat in those days before research into tropical medicine, and Kanaka labour was frowned upon. Javanese, Malays, Chinese and others worked the plantations, but it seemed to Gray that the most appropriate workers were the Islanders who had no industries of their own to support them, and were prepared to come to the mainland on a five-year Government contract⁽⁶⁾.

For these reasons the White Australia policy seemed a disaster to Gray. By the time the question was raised once again in Parliament in 1913 Gray was weary of fighting Government apathy towards this important source of national revenue. Even though Italians with their better adapted Mediterranean skin were by then beginning to work the cane-fields, he believed that the industry was in deep difficulty and the Federal Government had washed its hands of the whole thing⁽⁷⁾. Though at that stage he had no personal stakes in the prosperity of the North, he deplored the wastefulness of importing what should have been a national asset at home.

Even as a young man, while still in Ipswich, Gray could not conceal his interest and enthusiasm for ships and the sea. His aptitude for learning about them matched his enthusiasm. His own words in an entry for 1866 cannot be bettered, demonstrating as they do, his sturdy self-esteem, readiness to take risks, and intelligent grasp of business matters. He wrote:

This year I purchased a large unfinished vessel at Cleveland Point, near the lighthouse and pier. It was built with very heavy hardwood timber and had been left unfinished for the previous eighteen months. The timber had shrunk and was well seasoned and the timbers for the decks (well-seasoned beech) were lying loose on the vessel.

I lost no time in putting a lot of shipwrights to finish her. When it reached the stage that she was ready for launching, Lady Bell (wife of Sir Joshua Bell) broke a bottle of wine over her bow and named her the 'Monarch'.

I ran this vessel as a lighter between Brisbane and Ipswich and Brisbane and Moreton Bay and coined money with her, as she carried a very large cargo on light draught. I had a stern wheel steamer called the 'Barbara Jane', also a good carrier, which I bought from James R. Dixon, Auctioneer and Land Agent, and with these two vessels working together, it was as I said, coining money. The freight on dumped wool was 2/- a bale, Ipswich to Brisbane, 3/- to Pinkenba, and 4/- a bale to the Bay.

In course of time, when I saw the railway would soon be opened, Ipswich to Brisbane, I sold both these vessels in 1872 at a big price. The buyer of the 'Monarch' was a man engaged in the timber trade, Clarence and Richmond to Sydney. She was rigged out by her new owner as a three-masted schooner and the last I saw of this vessel was in 1892, twenty years afterwards when she berthed at the Colonial Sugar Company's new wharf at New Farm, having brought a cargo of heavy machinery for their Sugar Refinery. I visited this vessel and found her as sound as when I sold her. The captain said he had been on her for twenty years, and she had not cost the Insurance Companies two hundred pounds, and nothing on the coast could beat her sailing qualities. This speaks well for our Queensland hardwood.⁽⁶⁾

Gray had other vessels, such as the *Lotus* and so careful were his crews that there is no record of any of them either sinking or foundering or grounding on the mudbanks of Moreton Bay.

Reefs and mudbanks were no small hazards as a contemporary account shows. In the early eighties of the last century, we learn from a contemporary journal, the "Moreton Bay Oyster Company" was in full swing. Messrs J.W. Gray, de Burgh

Persse, Sir T. McIlwraith, Sir A.H. Palmer and a few other well-known Queenslanders headed the company. "A fleet of large cutters was always busy between Brisbane and the oyster beds between Russell Island and Southport". All ships had to pass close to Russell Island where the passage is very narrow, there are many mudbanks, and with few lights, navigation at night could easily result in a vessel getting stuck helplessly, mud bound and listing dangerously. In one such episode, a large cargo of sugar was aboard. The calamity of losses from such accidents inspired a lady residing in Russell Island "to do her bit for skippers of bay craft". Every night she would hoist a bright lantern to a post at the most dangerous navigational point. "She kept the warning signal going for many years," concludes the story, until eventually the Marine Board took over. For a period of thirty-eight years, this untiring woman, Mrs Willes, was known as "The Lady with the Lamp."⁹

A business associate of Gray was James Tyson, that canny man of far-flung properties. Tyson once warned Gray that he considered him "too heavily weighted", or, as we might say, over-extended. Yet Tyson seemed willing to take a leaf out of Gray's book. "Tyson", Gray wrote, "was a tall fine-looking man, shy, modest and fond of sweets. Whatever he purchased was promptly paid for, so he had no liabilities". Gray's business premises in Brisbane were at first in Mary Street. The way each of the two men took the measure of the other is illustrated by Gray's account of their first meeting. "One day", he related, "Tyson called and asked if we had any good rolled iron fencing-wire. I said 'Yes' and took him to where it was stored. He inspected it and got the price, then looked up and said, 'What might be the value of this block of buildings?...' I saw that it was not fencing-wire he was after. The next morning we received a sale note from James Dixon, the Land Agent who had sold the property to James Tyson. We made a profit on the sale of £1500..." Gray hardly heeded the warning that he was too heavily weighted, but, ready to learn as he was, he passed on the remark to his solicitor, William Murphy, who was Tyson's solicitor also.

Murphy told Gray of Tyson's high opinion of him, at the same time adding that, because Tyson believed Gray was over-extended, he was only waiting for Gray to ask him for financial assistance. "I never forgot this intended kindness," Gray commented, "and when he became a member of the Queensland Club and Sir Thomas McIlwraith made him a member of the Legislative Council, we had many talks together of the early days."

This incident demonstrates Gray's sense of security and belief in his own judgement. When another man might feel annoyed at the warning that he over-committed and that he might need bailing out of financial difficulties, Gray saw only kindness of attitude in Tyson, because that was a quality that distinguished himself. A trust developed between the two men to their mutual prosperity. Tyson, like Gray, saw a good future for the sugar industry, and in its early days had acquired 6,000 acres on the Tully River. Gray showed him a steamer he had for sale at the Bulimba Ferry,

driving him there in his buggy. "We boarded the steamer and I made a sale to him," Gray recalled. Furthermore, Gray found a reliable captain for Tyson. Tyson, however, experienced the same difficulties in providing labour in the cane-fields as did both Gray and Fitzgerald. "He withdrew from his big scheme," concluded Gray, "when it was proposed to limit the time of New Hebrides labour to five years." (That is the period the Government would allow island workers to remain on the cane-fields.) Tyson was a wealthy man and at his death, the Queensland Treasury benefited by what was in those days an immense sum in Probate duty. Gray commented sadly, "Little did I think the day would come when I should take a hand in the administration of my old friend Tyson's Estate as a Director of the Queensland Trustees Ltd of Brisbane."⁽¹⁰⁾

Gray was consulted on the Queensland Cotton Industry when in 1913 in Sydney there was held a Dominions' Royal Commission on its possibilities. His reply informed Sir Edgar Vincent that the possibility was there for an abundant cotton harvest equal to that of the New Orleans area. This was illustrated by a great spurt of cotton growing due to the cutting off of American supplies after the American War of Independence. At that time the Queensland Government offered a bonus per pound of cotton, but this was sufficient only to induce mainly school students to do the picking in their holiday time. Despite this, over a single decade, about eleven million pounds of cotton had been exported.⁽¹¹⁾

Once again the Government pushed for a revival of the industry, this time offering a large bonus for the first 5000 yards of cotton manufactured, but this effort too fizzled out. "In my opinion," concluded Gray, "it is no use attempting, under present circumstances, to revive the cotton industry with the view of exporting to compete against the cotton grown and harvested by cheap labour in other parts of the world." Yet Gray concluded on a more optimistic note: "In this present wonderful inventive period in which we live, it is quite possible machinery may be forthcoming to displace the hand-picking, in which case the farmers of Queensland would once more be justified on embarking in this industry."⁽¹²⁾

While Gray himself cannot be called an inventor, he was certainly innovative. Part of his business acumen was to make full use of any new technology. Thus he was the first in Queensland to have a telephone installed, and so established direct communication between his Queens Street office and the brewery business in Milton. He was, in fact, the founder of Queensland Telecom!

There is a natural pride in his simple record of the installation of the first telephone exchange, typical of the man's drive. "In the year 1880, Thomas Edison's partner, Mr Wells from America, called at my office and introduced himself in the following terms: 'Mr Gray, you are the only enterprising man in Queensland - you have one of our telephones in the room.' I said 'Yes, and another in my private office at Milton.' After a little conversation he said, 'Our company will join you in establishing

a telephone exchange,' which offer was accepted by me. I then took him up to the Postmaster General, Mr C.H. Buzacott... I said we had come with an offer to establish a telephone exchange and proposed sending in a letter for permission. He says he did not know what a telephone was, so we took him to my office and showed it to him and after inspection we connected it on with my phone at my Milton office. He said he would have to consult Sir Thomas McIlwraith, the Premier, and would give us an answer in two or three days... Sir Thomas stated that if what Mr Buzacott told him was correct, it might interfere with the short lines of telegraph and was sorry to have to refuse Mr Gray.

"I then secured the sole rights of the Edison Telephone for three years," Gray went on, "and approached the Government for permission to put up a fifty switch-board with the necessary telephones, plant, etc. I secured the order and it was duly installed on 8 October 1880. The demand became so great that we did a very big business, and we were able to supply the larger switch-board and telephones to meet the demand.

"I may mention I also put a telephone at our Queensland Sugar Company, Johnstone River, and connected a wire with a telephone at the Post Office, Geraldton, and found it of great advantage in assisting me to carry on my operations in that district."

Gray's records include this story: "In 1884 I had occasion to visit Belgium to study the Beet Sugar question, and whom should I find there but my friend Mr Wells, Edison's partner, they having established a factory there for making telephones, the cost of labour these being so much cheaper than in Chicago. I spent a very instructive day with him at his works."⁽¹³⁾

Gray's early model telephone may now be viewed in the museum at the Brisbane G.P.O.

Indefatigable, Gray poured out his energy into many fields: hotels - he owned the Criterion, the Albion and others, and no doubt these benefited from his oyster-harvesting in Moreton Bay; he was interested in real estate, was director of Companies and Trusts, had investments in the Barron River cedar, the Bendigo pottery, was chairman of the directors of the National Mutual Life Association of Australia (Queensland), and the "Daily Mail", director of the Queensland National Bank, Millaquin Sugar Co., Queensland Insurance Co., and the Queensland Trustees Ltd.⁽¹⁴⁾ Even if he was not active in all these fields at any one time, he kept on like a magician producing surprises.

One of his beneficial acts for rural Queensland was the introduction of the Artesian Bore. The genuineness of his involvement here is best conveyed in his own

words, which also reveal his gifts as a PR man:

Two Canadians called at my office in 1887 and said they had come all the way from Canada with artesian plant and could not get anyone to give them a contract... failing my giving them one they intended to return at once to Canada... Their price was one pound per foot for a bore of 600 feet. I then and there fixed up a contract and took them and their plant to the Castlemaine Brewery at Milton.

When they got under way the brewery was crowded with visitors, amongst them Sir Thomas McLlwraith, Sir Augustus Gregory, and Dr Jack (geologist). Citizens of Brisbane and pastoralists in large numbers watched the operation. The core as they went down was removed and opened for inspection up to the time that bore reached 612 feet.

This exhibition of artesian boring led to the Canadians securing a great number of contracts from pastoralists, and nearly everywhere they were successful in their operations in western pastoral districts. The late James Tyson put down seven bores on one of his stations and was successful in each case... I have the pleasure of knowing that I was the first to introduce artesian boring which has been attended with wonderful results in western Queensland, which in the early maps was shown as 'desert country'.⁽¹⁵⁾

Gray won another "first" in welcoming to Queensland the early model gramophone, now preserved in the museum at the Cultural Centre.⁽¹⁶⁾

Though never greatly interested in politics, the time came when Gray saw Parliament as a means of disseminating his ideas more broadly. A 1902 publication commented: "He never entered the Legislative Assembly, though his talent and energy marked him out for a political career, but on 20 August 1894 he was sworn in as a member of the Legislative Council. The late Sir James R. Dickson persuaded Mr Gray to join his cabinet as Member without Portfolio on 12 August 1898. Mr Gray's extensive commercial experience has been of great assistance to his political colleagues, especially in connection with financial matters, and in the Upper House he is regarded as a powerful member of the Ministry, and an excellent speaker on subjects of which he has particular knowledge."⁽¹⁷⁾

His membership of the Legislative Council lasted from 23 August 1894 to 23 March 1922, while as a Cabinet Minister without office he served from 12 October 1898 to 1 December 1899 with Dickson. In the subsequent Philp ministry his term was from 7 December 1899 to 17 September 1903.⁽¹⁸⁾

In Parliament Gray was untypical in two chief ways; he preferred to "Put party aside" in favour of the interests of the country as a whole, and in the rough and tumble of debate he retained his suavity and control. He was like other members in looking to Britain and the Mother of Parliaments for guidance and for setting Government style, and the word "Home" applied to England, indicating the continuing close bonds, even after Federation.

Gray considered the pastoral industry of first importance, and made a point of encouraging "battlers" who might have lost "every hoof" in a drought, to wait for "the wonderful seasons." Second in importance was the mining industry, and he favoured legislation to make it thrive more and more. Next came sugar, which gave Gray the opportunity to trace its history from the time when the tropical coastal district "was second only to the unhealthiness of the West Coast of Africa."⁽¹⁹⁾

He recalled the difficulty of connecting a railway from Mourilyan Harbour to Mourilyan Plantation, built by Chinese labour since white men found the conditions too trying. By 1906 however, the jungle had been opened up, fever and ague had disappeared and white men could live there.

He himself was the butt of acerbity on being promoted to Cabinet as a Minister without Portfolio. His sharpest adversary was Sir Joshua Bell, who roundly declared: "I am totally opposed to the principle of putting men in a Government without portfolio." Such men, Bell declared, were not responsible to the House. Moreover, there was no need for an increase of members, he went on, but he would have approved the appointment of an Under-Secretary without right of sitting in Cabinet. There was nothing personal in his objection, Bell assured the House. "I have never heard a word against him (Gray). He is in every respect an honourable man, I am convinced, but no man has ever accused him of being a politician. He has never shown any interest in politics whatever, and he has never identified himself with a political party. Yet we find that he has been suddenly promoted to Cabinet rank." Meandering along in this fashion, Sir Joshua suddenly became passionate, as if at that moment he had discerned a plot. "Why", he roared, "is that gentleman in the Cabinet? I have no hesitation in saying why. He is a mere sprat thrown out to catch the Catholic vote. That is the sole reason why he was put in." It was a dramatic moment, a kick at the old dog of sectarianism that many would have preferred to have let lie sleeping. In the hub-bub that followed Bell's outburst, the Speaker called Bell to order "for imputing dishonourable motives to the Government."⁽²⁰⁾

Bell's protest arose partly out of the controversy raging just then over the extension of the benefits of the Scholarship examination to Catholic Schools. Gray was certainly for an even-handed justice in this matter, and in the following year, 1899, he joined a deputation of Catholics to the Premier to procure that modicum of financial help to children proceeding to secondary education. It was an uphill battle which we

now find outlined in the story of the Knights of the Southern Cross by Jack Woodward. Gray saw that the implications of the struggle could cost him his Cabinet post, but he was not ruffled by the booming Joshua Bell.⁽²¹⁾

Leafing through the Parliamentary Debates of the Legislative Council, one notes the wide range of topics on which Gray gave valuable input. Many have a contemporary ring: Aboriginal Protection, Land Sales, the extension of railways, the Aliens' Amendment Bill, The Brisbane River Improvement, the Juvenile Smoking Suppression Bill, the Explosives Bill, the Matrimonial Causes Judicial Act, the Health Bill.

Gray was not always a Catholic, but from the moment he arrived in Queensland, many of his friends were Catholics, and colleagues were also. Names that recur in his environment include Quinlan, Perkins, Power, Fitzgerald, Thynne, O'Reilly, Murphy... The list was extended still more after his conversion to Catholicism. The actual moment of his decision to join the Catholic Church was described by his grandson, Mr George Henry Boulderson Gray. One day his grandfather returned home in great distress, believing he was falsely accused of dishonesty of some kind. His Catholic wife had a picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour in the home. He knelt before the icon and prayed fervently, "Mother of God, help me." At that moment all his anxiety was dispelled, a great load fell from his shoulders. He decided then and there to become a Catholic, and he requested the All Hallows' Sisters to prepare him for his entry into the Catholic Church.

He developed a special bond of friendship with Mother Vincent Whitty who had brought the Sisters to Queensland two years before he himself arrived there. For her Golden Jubilee of Profession he clubbed together with other friends to have two magnificent stained glass windows brought out from Munich for the All Hallows' chapel, one depicting the Visit of the Magi, the other the Coronation of Our Lady.⁽²²⁾

After Mother Vincent's death he continued his assistance to the Mercy Sisters, helping them to dispose of their portion of the sugar-lands in the South Johnstone, assisting Mother Patrick to build the first Catholic Hospital in Queensland, sharing their friendship and their endeavours in a million ways, many of which are recorded in Sister Jean Marie Mahoney's book on the history of All Hallows', and still more in J.H.Summer's tracing of the development of the Mater Hospitals, "They Crossed the River."⁽²³⁾ The Sisters' establishment for homeless children at Nudgee and the Refuge for Women at Wooloowin were still other concerns where both his humanitarianism and his faith involved him. It was no small thing to provide a present for each child at Nudgee at Christmas when their numbers ran to three hundred or more.

After the death of his first wife in 1917, Gray resided at the Mater for about eighteen months as an honoured guest. His two sons were then full grown men - he had

married in 1871 - and were able to fend for themselves. It may well be that in their childhood they had seen less of their father than they could have wished. For apart from the broad spectrum of his business, professional and humanitarian concerns, he had sporting interests as well. To quote from *The Australian Dictionary of Biography's* two-column entry on him, "A slightly-built energetic man, Gray was a liberal patron of sport, particularly athletics, bicycling, sailing and cricket. He played in the first two intercolonial cricket matches between Queensland and New South Wales in 1864-65 and in the first match at the Brisbane Cricket Ground of which he was honorary treasurer and later a trustee." Sons who could live up to the standard of all-round excellence set by such a father must be rare indeed.

In 1919 in Sydney Gray married the former Lily Perkins, daughter of his then deceased associate, Patrick Perkins, of Castlemaine Brewery fame. It will be recalled that his first wife was the niece of another associate, Mrs Quinlan. Thus qualities of tried friendship, trust, business and romance were fused in both of Gray's marriages. Lily Perkins had first married Randall MacDonnell, who had left no children. Neither were there children to her marriage to Gray.

Each of his wives shared his feelings for homes of stability and beauty. One of these homes was *Villa Marie* in Bowen Terrace, which at that time afforded a splendid view over the growing city. That was close to All Hallows' from whose tower even to this day Petrie Bight and the bend of the river offer a singularly attractive spectacle.

Villa Marie was judged the most suitable home to offer hospitality to Cardinal Moran on his visit to Brisbane in 1890. His Eminence, Australia's first Cardinal had journeyed from Sydney to lay the foundation-stone of a new and updated residence for Archbishop Dunne, then overseas on his "ad limina" visit. At the instigation of Gray and a number of other leading Catholics of the city, the tumble-down house that had hitherto served as home to the first two bishops was demolished, and on 24 August 1890 the Cardinal laid the foundation-stone for the new *Dara*.⁽²⁴⁾ So efficiently did the building proceed thereafter that the new three-storey beautiful residence was there to welcome the Archbishop on his return. Gray, it may be noted, was both treasurer and secretary in this venture. His Grandson, Mt G.H.B. Gray, retains the Cardinal's letter of thanks for the warm hospitality of George Gray's home during his stay in Brisbane.

Moving away from *Villa Marie* with the extension of the city, *Eldernell* on Hamilton Heights became Gray's last home. Gray's Road still leads to that same building, now *Bishopbourne* housing Sir John Grindrod, Anglican Archbishop of Brisbane. Gray had bought it from his cousin, Judge Mein, the man who witnessed his marriage in 1871. Gray turned the house into a mini-art gallery and museum for the beautiful and curious china, antiques and furniture he had acquired in overseas visits.

Described in a *Courier Mail* series on historic buildings as a "church-like old stone home" with Gothic archway, cedar door and cruciform brass knocker as well as

stained-glass windows, the house held "attractive pieces in English oak both carved and inlaid, a real Sheraton cabinet of rosewood inlaid with satinwood, and a grand piano whose outer dress is of burr walnut." There was hand-painted china of Bohemian workmanship, Italian glasses and Sheffield ware, a beautiful copy of Rafael's Virgin and Child in massive gilt frame... and so goes the list.⁽²⁵⁾ The writer of the piece, F.E. Lord, concluded thus, "After Mr Gray acquired the house, he induced his friend, Sir Malcolm McEachern, to have the tramway-line extended from its then terminus at Breakfast Creek Bridge, to the racecourse gates." That move helped the racing fraternity as well as many visitors to his hospitable home.

Though the Queen never knighted G.W. Gray, the Pope did, and he died in peace on 24 September 1924, mourned by many as a friend and benefactor, honoured in Brisbane for his upright life, and for the gifts he expended so freely in promoting Queensland.

References

1. Date approved in A.D.B. Waterson gives 3 March as his birthday. (D.B Waterson, *A Biographical Register of the Queensland Parliament 1860- 1924.*)
2. *Who's Who in Australia*, 1922.
Mr George H.B. Gray, grandson of George Wilkie, stated in a letter to me, dated 22 March 1989: "From information received from Edna Bryant (Gray), Alexander Gray was our great-grandfather. He arrived in Australia 1828...He had five boys and one girl."
3. A.D.B. Vol.9, 1891-1939.
4. H.J. Summers, Q.U.P., 1979, p.5.
5. *Votes and Proceedings*, (Qld).Minutes of the evidence taken before the Royal Commission on the sugar industry in Queensland, 15 March 1889, p.353 sqq.
6. *Parliamentary Debates*, 1913, Vol.CXIV, p.319.
7. *ibid.* 1914, p.26.
8. Gray Papers, held by Mr G.H.B. Gray, Ascot.
9. *Queensland Family Historian*, Vol.9, No.6, Dec. 1988.
10. Gray Papers.
11. See Table of Exports in Gray Papers.
12. *ibid.*
13. For G.W.G.'s report on the Beet Sugar Industry, see *Queenslander* 1885.
14. A.D.B. op. cit., pp.84-85
15. Gray Papers.
16. Data from Mr G.H.B. Gray.
17. *The Annual Review of Queensland*, December 1902.
18. D.B. Waterson, op. cit.
19. *P.D.*, July 1906.
20. *P.D.* (Legislative Council,Qld. 1908), p.758.
21. Part of this story is recorded in Jack Woodward's history of the Knights of the Southern Cross.

22. Numerous references to Gray in my biography of Mother Vincent Whitty and in Sister Jean Marie Mahoney's history of All Hallows' School, *Dieu et Devoir*, Brisbane 1986.
23. Vide supra.
24. Father Denis Martin's *The Foundations of the Catholic Church in Queensland* records the story of the original *Dara*, while Dr T.P. Boland's acclaimed biography of Archbishop Duhig carries the history forward into the sweep of the future.
25. F.E.Lord in *C.M.* 1950 series on *Brisbane's Historic Homes*.

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